

1 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A. 1911

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1910

[No. 28—1911.]

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey,
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

November 4, 1910.

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PART I.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, October 27, 1910.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1910, together with the reports of the officers' commanding districts; the surgeon and veterinary surgeon, and certain other reports which are of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30, the strength of the force stood as follows: 49 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 545 horses. Compared with last year, there is a loss of 2 officers and 13 horses.

The following table gives the distribution by provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Alberta.....			5	13	1		15	25	21	147	34	261	251
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	4	14	1	1	16	25	34	176	28	302	268
Northwest Territories.....			2	1				6	1	13	3	26	
Yukon Territory.....			1	3	1		3	5	5	37	5	60	26
Grand total.....	1	2	12	31	3	1	34	61	61	373	70	649	545

There is an increase in strength in Alberta of 21; a decrease of 4 in Saskatchewan; 5 in Northwest Territories; and 14 in the Yukon Territory.

In Alberta there are 5 divisional posts and 79 detachments; in Saskatchewan 4 divisional posts and 89 detachments; in the Yukon Territory 1 divisional post and 10 detachments; and in the Northwest Territories 1 divisional post and 5 detachments. A total of 11 divisional posts and 183 detachments.

The distribution of the Yukon Territory is included in the above statement for the first time.

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Twenty-five new detachments have been established during the year without any increase in strength. I thought the limit of our elasticity had been reached last year; but I cannot resist the pressure to further extension. I have been compelled to meet the requirements of some new districts which are being settled up with a rapidity, which no one can fully appreciate without actually travelling over all parts of the provinces. The force is striving to meet the demands upon it with all its might; but with all the efforts of every member I cannot but feel, that it is not doing all that it should. Every district officer commanding is constantly pressing for more men, in order that he may satisfactorily carry on the duties imposed upon him. 1,000 men would not be too many to meet all the requirements.

In my last annual report I ventured to express to you my views upon the inadequacy of our present strength. The experience of the year has only confirmed and strengthened those views. Settlement is going on apace; railways are building into every portion of the provinces; and towns are springing up along these lines. No one will dispute the value of maintaining law and order among the newcomers from the very beginning. The moral and material advantages to Canada of a well ordered and well conducted population in these new provinces are so well understood that I feel justified in submitting the question of an increase of the strength to your consideration; especially as a new arrangement is to be made for the continuance of the force in these provinces for another term of five years.

The strength in the Yukon has been fixed at 50 of all ranks. This is the lowest strength since the great influx of gold seekers in 1897.

This summer I visited the Yukon, and from my observation I feel confident that there will be increased development in that territory. It has great resources. Our strength there ought not to be further decreased, but on the contrary, I anticipate that ere long we shall have to increase.

In the Northwest Territories, the building of the Hudson's Bay railway will require in the immediate future a substantial addition to the strength now serving there.

Our relations with the governments of the provinces and territories, in which we are serving, have been most amicable. We have received the most cordial support from the Attorneys General, and other departments. As an indication of the relations, I quote the following from the 1909 report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan:—

Before closing my report of the year's work, I wish to express my thanks to the Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the invaluable assistance given by his officers and men in enforcing the various ordinances administered by the department. In particular I refer to the Horse Breeders' Ordinance, the Fire and Game Ordinances, and the Public Health Act, the latter calling for considerable vigilant work in patrolling foreign settlements quarantined for outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases. Had it not been for the excellent service rendered to the department by this hard working and highly trained force of men, the spread of disease would probably have reached epidemic proportions.

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CRIME.

The following statistics include all the indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial; all summary convictions dealt with by the force, but not those in the cities and towns having their own municipal police.

During the twelve months 10,489 cases were entered; convictions resulted in 9,042 cases, being 86 per cent of the cases tried; 1,258 cases were dismissed or withdrawn; and 148 cases were awaiting trial on September 30.

There is an increase of 3,193 convictions over last year. This appears startling, but on examination of the returns it is found that the increase is almost entirely due to convictions in minor cases. Assaults account for 231; offences under Vagrancy Act for 1,130; theft for 223; and convictions under provincial laws which are not criminal for 1,113.

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The following Table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions made in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Yukon and N. W. Territory from October 1, 1909, to Sept. 30, 1910.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—																	
Murder	10	* 3	+ 3	4	10	2	+ 5	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	20
" attempted.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
" threatening to.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Threatening to kill.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Shooting with intent.....	5	3	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Wounding	2	1	1	1	7	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	10	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assault, common.....	604	532	72	1	445	361	81	3	32	22	10	1	1	1	1	1	1,081
" aggravated.....	17	12	3	2	14	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
" causing bodily harm.....	19	12	5	2	22	17	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	43
" with intent to do bodily harm.....	17	7	6	4	15	5	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" indecent	19	6	7	6	13	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Rape and attempted rape.....	10	9	1	1	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Attempted suicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Abortion.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
" attempted.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" supplying drugs to procure.....	6	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bigamy.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Abduction	3	1	2	1	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Carnal knowledge	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Carnally knowing idiot.....	22	19	3	1	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Non-support wife or family.....	5	5	2	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
Criminal neglect.....	14	11	2	1	9	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Intimidation and threatening	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defamatory libel	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Extortion.....	10	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Miscellaneous.....	789	644	121	24	590	431	135	24	41	28	13	1	1	1	1	1	11
	789	644	121	24	590	431	135	24	41	28	13	1	1	1	1	1	1,420

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Offences against property													
Theft	659	498	150	11	583	279	95	9	13	7	6	3	1,058
" from person	4	2	1	2	2	1	1						4
" from H.M. mails	1	3	1										6
" by juvenile	1	1											1
" by conversion													1
Horse stealing	48	23	22	3	48	27	11	9					96
Cattle stealing	20	14	15	1	17	7	10						37
" killing	6	3	1	2	13	3	4	1					19
" driving	1	1											1
" wounding	12	8	3	1	19	5	7	4					31
" fraudulently in possession of horses or cattle					3		4	1					3
Poisoning horses, aiding and abetting	10	7	3		1								10
Attempting to injure stock													1
Cattle frauds	1	1			1	1							2
Cruelty to animals	84	76	7	1	57	34	6		4	3	2		125
House and shop breaking	24	15	6	3	16	13	2	1	1	1			41
Burglary	8	6	2		14	9	4	1					31
Fraud	9	5	4		9	5	2	2					17
Intent to defraud					1	1							1
False pretenses	81	57	26	1	65	39	3	4					130
Forgery and uttering	24	19	4	1	39	23	7	9					63
Kidnapping	5	4	1										5
Robbery	2	4	3	1	8	4	1	3					16
" with violence	2	1	1		6	6	4	2					19
Receiving stolen property	17	15	3		9	6	2	1		1			34
Having stolen property in possession	4	4											4
Willfully damaging property	41	37	4		16	16		1	1				67
Counterfeiting	2				1	1	1						3
Arson and attempted arson	10	2	8		2	4	9						23
Mischiefs	34	26	8		33	24	9						67
Breach of contract					7	7							7
Trespass	1	1											1
Killing or wounding dogs	6	7	3		4	1	3						17
Miscellaneous	9	7	2		3	2	1						19
Total	1,930	1,480	339	51	1,250	902	334	74	62	39	93	4	3,346
Offences against public order													
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons	29	25	4		22	20	2						51
Pointing firearms	13	11	2		10	10							23
Discharging firearms	2	5											7
Having firearms on person when arrested	2	1	1		1	1							5
Affrays					2	2							2
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works					33	29	6						33

* 1 convicted of manslaughter, + 1 died in custody, † 1 not yet arrested.

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SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made in the Provinces, &c., from October, 1909 to Sept. 30, 1910. *Continued.*

	SASKATCHEWAN.			ALBERTA.			YUKON.			N. W. T.			Total case entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against public order— Engaging in prize fights Selling pistol without record	2	2			7	5	2						9
					2	2							2
Offences against religion and morals—	1,981	1,524	406	51	1,429	1,001	351	74	62	39	23	1	3,476
Vagrancy	437	423	14		556	530	25	1					993
Drunk and disorderly	694	686	8		530	512	18		76	73	3		1,300
Causing disturbance	106	98	8		80	76	4						186
Swearing, insulting and threatening language	30	28	2		29	20	9						59
Indecent acts	21	20	1		7	5	2						25
Indecent exposure	11	11			1	1							12
Buggery and attempted buggery	3	1	2		5	1	3	1					8
Incest	9	8	1		7	2	4	1					16
Sending scurrilous matter through mails	3	2	1		1		1						4
Seduction	6	2	2	2	2	1	1						8
Seduction under promise of marriage	4	1	3		5	1	3	1					9
Keeping house of ill fame	39	38	1		69	68	1		1	1			109
Inmates	44	43	1		174	174							218
Frequenters	15	15			40	36	4						55
Prostitution	18	18			10	10			1	1			29
Living off avails of prostitution	2	2			1	1							3
Keeping gaming house	8	8			8	8			3	2	1		19
Frequenters	24	23	1		30	29	1		11	8	3		65
Gambling	35	33	2		6	6							41
Selling lottery tickets					1			1					1
Nuisance	4	1	3		5	2	3						9
Miscellaneous	9	8	1		4	2	2						13
	3,503	2,993	457	53	3,000	2,486	435	79	154	124	30	4	6,661

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Misleading Justice—	15	9	5	1	12	5	4	3						27
Perjury					2	2								2
Subornation of perjury														
	3,518	3,002	462	54	3,014	2,493	429	82	154	124	80	4	4	6,690
Corruption and Disobedience														
Disobeying summons	8	8			1	1								9
Contempt of court	9	9			2	2								11
Escaping from custody	2	1		1	9	7		2						11
Assisting to escape custody	1		1		2	1	1							3
Obstructing peace officer	17	13	4		9	9								26
Assaulting " "	5	4		1	4	3		1						11
Refusing to assist peace officer	2	2			1	1			2	1	1			3
Bribery and attempted bribery	2	1	1		3	1	2							5
Resisting arrest	10	10			2	1	1	1		1				13
	3,574	3,050	468	56	3,047	2,519	442	86	157	126	31	4	4	6,782
Offences against the Railway Act														
Stealing rides	26	26			39	38	1							65
Trespass	5	5			26	26								31
Railway employees drunk on duty	1	1			1	1								2
Supplying liquor to switchman on duty					1	1								1
Obstructing railway	6	2	4											6
Breaking into bonded car					2	2								2
Destroying car seals	3	2	1											3
Theft from railway station	2	2												2
Violation order Railway Commissioners	1	1			3	3								4
Gambling on railway					1	1								1
Mischief on railway	5	5												5
Miscellaneous	2	2												2
	3,625	3,096	473	56	3,120	2,591	443	86	157	126	31	4	4	6,906
Offences against the Customs Act—														
Smuggling	7	6	1		3	3								10
	3,632	3,102	474	56	3,123	2,594	443	86	157	126	31	4	4	6,916
Offences against the Indian Act—														
Supplying liquor to Indians	57	54	2	1	55	54	1		16	14	2	1	1	129
Indians intoxicated	50	50			136	131	4	1	23	22	1			209
Intoxicated on reserve	39	37	2		45	41	4							84
Trespassing	1	1			1	1								2
Liquor in possession	13	13			19	19			1	1				33
" " on reserve	2	2												2
Prostitution	2	2			1	1			1	1				4
Truant school children	3	3												3
	3,799	3,264	478	57	3,380	2,841	452	87	198	164	34	5	5	7,382

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[illegible]

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RECAPITULATION of summary of cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, from October 1, 1909, to September 30, 1910.

Cases entered in	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismiss withdra &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.	5,541	4,840	644	57
Province of Alberta.	4,674	3,971	612	91
Yukon Territory... ..	255	213	42	.....
Northwest Territories	19	18	1	.....
Grand total	10,489	9,042	1,299	148

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of convictions between years 1900 and 1910, under general headings.

Offences against	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person	1,103	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property.	1,348	1,063	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order.....	113	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals	3,039	1909	2,212	2,268	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice	16	5	6	3	6	3	4	7	.....	.....	3
Corruption and Disobedience	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	118	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.....	9	18	18	4	17	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Indian Act	447	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act.....	4	9	3	6	28	24	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Act	12	21	28	11	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Lands Act	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Election Act .....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	98	34	10	20	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia Act.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Revenue Act .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiary Act. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lord's Day Act.	24	18	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining Act.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Act	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Game Act .....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trades Union Act .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances	2,583	1,470	1,569	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Convictions made in Northwest Territories	18	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convictions made under city by-laws, Dawson, Y.T	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,042	5,849	6,377	5,685	4,258	3,765	3,465	2,613	1,518	1,250	936

Twenty cases of murder were entered, which include 5 awaiting trial last year. Of these 2 were convicted and executed; 1 convicted of manslaughter; and 2 acquitted, one self defence, one not proven.

Of the 15 new cases, 7 are awaiting trial; 2 were convicted and executed; 1 died in custody before trial, result of self-inflicted wounds; stay of proceedings ordered in 1, as the death was due to misadventure; 2 were acquitted; and 2 have not yet been brought to justice.

*Eleven months.

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Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Pope*.—Jury acquitted. The murder resulted out of Pope taking his employer's part in a quarrel, which the latter had on his farm near Buffalo, Sask., with his father-in-law, A. Scaillet (the victim).

The defence proved that the deceased was a bully, and that everybody was afraid of him. Jury found justification and hence the acquittal.

2. *Rex vs. Hainer*.—Convicted and executed. He paid the full penalty of the law for having shot and killed in cold blood, one Alfred David Fraser, a well-known and highly respected farmer, living about a half a mile east of Margo, Sask. They had some difficulty between them over money matters, and the motive of murder being one of revenge.

3. *Rex vs. Roper*.—Jury acquitted of murder, but brought in a verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to 15 years, penitentiary.

Roper was indicted with having shot and killed his employer, Mr. Andrew H. Harris, a farmer of near Fort Qu'Appelle. The latter it appears repeatedly censured Roper about his work, which on the day of the tragedy finally caused a fight between them, and resulting into the murder.

4. *Rex vs. Kulczychi*.—Jury acquitted. He stood charged with the murder of one Angus Ruis, with whom Kulczychi, a Slav, and a number of others of his compatriots were engaged in a game of cards at Frank, Alta. Nearly all being intoxicated and a difference arose among them, in the course of which Ruis was accused of cheating; the outcome being a fight between Kulczychi and Ruis, and the stabbing of the latter.

None of the witnesses would swear to the actual stabbing, a circumstance which must have prevailed upon the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

5. *Rex vs. Zbyhley* (Galician).—Convicted of uxoricide and executed. He brutally assaulted his wife with an axe, inflicting fatal wounds. Result of family quarrel.

New cases entered:—

6. *Rex vs. Mesci* (Bulgarian).—Convicted and executed. A ghastly triple murder of the three adult members of the Thorburne family (Mr. George Thorburne; his wife; and Mrs. John McNiven, mother of Mrs. George Thorburne). All were residing on a farm about 3 miles west of Clair, Sask.

Mesci, for sometime past prior to the murder, contemplated leaving the employment of Mr. George Thorburne, with whom he had hired as a farm labourer, but claims could not obtain his consent. He also claimed that the women folks of the household continually accused him of being lazy and eating too much, and that, as a final resort to get rid of their unbearable taunts, he resolved to murder the whole family.

While it may seem unbelievable, yet these were his motives, according to his own story, for this awful triple murder.

7. *Rex vs. Muskak* (Saulteaux Indian).—Awaiting trial. One Rudolph Emsel, a sheepherder in the employ of the Richmond Ranching Co., was found dead on the prairie some 7 miles from Macklin, Sask., with a bullet hole in his skull. Muskak was at first thought to be responsible, but latterly it was established that death was due to misadventure. A stay of proceedings has since been ordered by the Crown.

8. *Rex vs. Mandl* (Austrian).—Awaiting trial. Stands indicted with the murder of one of his countrymen, one Herman Steiner, a settler, proving up a homestead near St. Walburg, Sask., and where his dead body was found, stabbed through the right lung.

9. *Rex vs. Smith*.—Died in custody before case came up for trial. Moses Smith was here charged with having strangled his son Russell Lloyd Smith, a child of five years of age. The crime was committed some 6 miles south of Brownlee, Sask.

The boy was a great favourite with his family, while the contrary can only be said of his father and who was only a burden to them. Though able-bodied, he could not

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be persuaded to recognize his responsibility and properly support his wife and children. At the time of the tragedy he had been taken to task for his neglect by his eldest son, Willard Smith, with whom he had been staying with his wife (Willard Smith's mother) and the young murdered boy for some months past, and informed that he himself at least would have to earn his own livelihood.

It appears that after this interview he made up his mind to take his own life, and before doing so, to revenge himself upon the family by murdering the child, whom they all fondly loved.

He gashed his throat with a razor after having strangled the boy in a pig pen; but was not successful immediately in ending his own life. He was arrested, charged with the murder of his little boy, and received the best of medical care and attention; but in spite of all died while in custody, awaiting his trial.

10. *Rex vs. Miller*.—Not yet arrested. He is wanted for having shot and killed one Thomas Beale, a farmer residing at or near Blue Hill, Sask., and is still at present at large, a fugitive from justice.

I abstain from commenting upon this case, as it could not serve any useful purpose at this stage.

11. *Rex vs. Kœnig* (German-American).—Convicted and executed. This crime occupied our attention for some three years, until finally in shape to submit a case to the courts. It was a particularly cold blooded murder, and the motive the paltry gain of a few hundred dollars. Kœnig was charged with having murdered near Clover Bar, Alta., one Jos. A. Hinthal, a friend of Kœnig. Hinthal disappeared sometime during the winter of 1907, and was last seen in the company of Kœnig. These were the first suspicious circumstances which came to our notice, but it was quite a different matter to convince a jury that a murder had really been committed. After much patience and unremitting efforts we were however able to gather strong circumstantial evidence, which finally resulted in his conviction.

12. *Rex vs. P. and A. Gladu* (Indians).—Jury acquitted. The Gladu Bros. were indicted with the murder of another Indian by name of Kinickmanasin, of Beaver lake reserve. This was another case where circumstantial evidence was only available. The prosecution rested solely upon Indian witnesses, whose memory at the trial seemed to be very much impaired upon material points to which they had given sworn testimony at the preliminary hearing.

13. *Rex vs. Amend*.—Awaiting trial. He stands charged with the murder of one Lewis Goldman. The tragedy occurred near Sedgwick, Alta., resulting out of a fight between them, which finally ended in the shooting and killing of Goldman at the hands of Amend.

14. *Rex vs. Woods*.—Awaiting trial. Clark Woods, the defendant in this case, assaulted one Hector Murray, a railway contractor whose camp was near Alix, Alta., by hitting him on the temple with a partially filled bottle of whisky, fracturing his skull, and from the injuries of which he died on the same day.

They had a dispute over arrears of wages, five dollars being the amount which Wood claimed were due him, and of which payment had been refused by the deceased.

15. *Rex vs. Bullshields* (Blood Indian).—Jury acquitted. The victim being another Indian by name of Little Shields, who was assaulted near Raymond, Alta., with a neck yoke during a drunken brawl, and had his skull injured, resulting fatally a few days later. Liquor being the whole cause of the trouble.

16. *Rex vs. Chobotar* (Slav).—Awaiting trial. Is accused with the murder of one of his compatriots, one Alex. Lazaruk, whom he shot at the coal mines near Lethbridge. Lazaruk was removed into hospital, but was beyond all medical skill, and died on the same morning of the occurrence.

17. *The Jacob Jerke Murder*.—No arrest made as yet. The body of an unknown man was found under a culvert some two miles southeast of Walsh, Alta. On inquest being held, it was established to be a clear case of murder, and also that the crime

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had been committed some three weeks previous at least. After considerable difficulty, we were successful in identifying the deceased as one Jacob Jerke, a foreigner and a recent arrival from the United States.

It is an extremely difficult case, and one in which publicity would hardly be conducive towards solving it.

18. *Rex vs. Davies* (Negro).—Awaiting trial. Case of uxoricide. Davies is charged with having shot and killed his wife at Saskatoon, Sask. His contentions are that he shot his wife in mistake for a burglar.

19. *Rex vs. Decoux*.—Jury acquitted. He was indicted with having maliciously and wilfully caused the death of one Jean Baptiste Loubert, a miner with whom the accused was employed in the Frank coal mines. Loubert was crushed to death between two loaded coal cars, and Decoux was held responsible, as he had charge of the cars in the mine shaft. Another case where circumstantial evidence had to be chiefly relied upon.

20. *Rex vs. McBride*.—Awaiting trial. Case of patricide. The tragedy occurred near Gull Lake, Sask., being the outcome of a drunken brawl in which Luther McBride, jr., shot and killed his father, William James McBride, both being intoxicated at the time.

Attempted murder.—One case was reported as awaiting trial in last year's annual, and five new indictments entered during this year, making a total of six cases dealt with.

New cases entered:—

1. *Rex vs. 'Sun Calf'* (Blackfoot Indian).—Is still awaiting trial. Stands charged with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder Indian 'Old Bull' on the Blackfoot reserve.

'Sun Calf' managed to escape from custody last year, but has since been recaptured, and is now indicted, in addition to the original charge, with horse stealing and escaping from lawful custody. Has since been tried at the fall session of the courts and convicted on all three counts.

2. *Rex vs. Adams*.—Awaiting trial. He is accused of having attempted to murder by administering poison to one A. Hunter, foreman of Mr. S. Dymont, a rancher of near Nanton, Alta.

3. *Rex vs. Robin*.—Jury acquitted of attempted murder, but convicted of assault. Result of family quarrel.

4. *Rex vs. Ramsdell*.—Awaiting trial. Is charged with having shot and wounded with intent to kill his nephew Henry Ramsdell. He and his uncle Aaron John Ramsdell, living at Limerick, Sask., where the crime was committed, had a quarrel over family matters, and on leaving the house was shot by his uncle in the back. Fortunately the wounds inflicted were not very serious.

5. *Rex vs. McGregor*.—Case dismissed at preliminary hearing. Resulting out of quarrel between accused and one F. W. Salmon of near Rimbey, Alta. During the progress of the quarrel the latter attempted to attack McGregor with a hammer, whereupon McGregor produced a revolver and shot and wounded Salmon.

6. *Rex vs. Voluvich* (Hungarian).—Convicted and sentenced to 10 years' penitentiary. This case occurred at Dawson, Y.T., and was a very brutal affair. Outcome of a quarrel between the accused and an unfortunate woman of the demi-monde, whom Voluvich attacked with a knife and stabbed in twelve different places of the body. The woman's life ebbed in the balance for a long while, and he was fortunate indeed that he had not to answer to a capital charge.

Manslaughter.—Four indictments are shown under this heading; two remaining over from last year, and two new cases preferred during this year:—

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Awaiting trial from last year:—

1-2. *Rex vs. Relph & Relph*.—Jury acquitted. Were accused of having performed an illegal operation upon the person of one Mrs. Dyck at Rosthern, Sask., death resulting.

Case failed owing to inability of medical testimony to definitely swear that an abortion had really been performed.

New cases entered:—

3. *Rex vs. Allander*.—Awaiting trial. The accused was an engineer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and is charged with having through negligence caused the death of one Jos. Small at Nanton, Alta., by running over him with a train; Allander was in charge of the locomotive.

4. *Rex vs. Hobbs*.—Awaiting trial. This was a shooting tragedy with the proverbial 'Didn't know it was loaded.' The accused pointed a revolver at one Walker Turner, of Medicine Hat, thinking the weapon unloaded; but, on pulling the trigger, shot and fatally wounded Turner, who died as a result of the injuries a day or two later in hospital.

The coroner's jury held Hobbs responsible, and he was charged with manslaughter accordingly.

The number of cases of murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter is large, but an investigation of the motives show they have resulted from drunkenness, family differences, desire for gain, quarrelling, or seeking revenge for grievances. In two cases only we have been unable to bring some one to trial; in the one case there is not the slightest clue as to the perpetrator or the motive; and in the other the murderer fled into the United States, before the murder was known.

I have again to refer to the offences against women: 110 cases were entered, 42 resulted in convictions, 13 are awaiting trial, and the remainder are withdrawn or acquitted. Considering the difficulties of successful prosecution in this class of cases, the percentage of convictions is large. Many of the offences committed against girls of tender age, are directly attributable to the neglect of the parents in watching over and caring for them.

There is an increase of 245 in the number of convictions for offences against property; 134 of these were for theft of a petty nature, dealt with summarily.

Horse stealing still gives a great deal of trouble, there being 51 convictions. The courts have dealt out severe sentences; but still there are many who will take the risk of discovery for the chances of making a large profit.

Cattle stealing and killing have not been prevalent. A stock detective has devoted all his time to these offences in the Macleod district.

There is a marked increase in the convictions under the Vagrancy Act, especially for drunks and creating disturbances. This can only be expected in a rapidly increasing population, and in a country where railways, buildings, and municipal undertakings require thousands of labourers.

Owing to the dry season in many parts of the provinces, prairie fires were unusually prevalent. There were 599 convictions. The work done by the force in investigating prairie fires is very great, and entailed hard riding. The new settlers are not alive to the danger of setting fire to the prairie in sparsely settled districts. Magistrates are prone to treat the offence very leniently, unless damage has resulted from the fire.

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Two hundred and fifty-five were adjudged insane, as against 134 last year.

At the end of the year 148 cases were awaiting trial before the supreme and district courts.

In carrying out the criminal work in the provinces, the force acts on the advice of the Attorneys General. I have again to record my appreciation of the support which invariably has been given us. The pursuit of criminals across the border is only undertaken on their consent, which is readily given in any case of importance, no matter how costly it may be. Were it not for this, the border would be a resort for criminals.

At the close of the recent assizes at Medicine Hat, the Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart was pleased to remark on the efficient work of the force, and to express his opinion, that the peace of the country could not possibly be preserved without the red coats. There were many people in the country who required the laws to be vigorously impressed upon them, and their observance to be rigorously maintained.

COMMON JAILS.

Our guard-rooms at Regina, Battleford, Yorkton, and Maple Creek in Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary and Fort Saskatchewan, Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave Lake in Alberta; and Dawson and Whitehorse in Yukon Territory, are used as common jails.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven prisoners were received into custody during the year. On September 30, 217 prisoners were in the different guard-rooms.

The staff for these different guard rooms is a great drain on our strength. The work is of a most trying nature, and is regarded by our men as the most onerous duty they have to perform.

Our guard-rooms are overcrowded and are not suitable for the proper handling and care of prisoners. Notwithstanding the overcrowding, the health of the prisoners has been excellent, and discipline well maintained.

The governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan are alive to the pressing requirements, and I understand, intend to erect proper jails at the necessary points.

In Alberta, an addition of 20 cells has been made at Calgary, and another addition is under way at Fort Saskatchewan.

The provincial jail at Lethbridge is under construction.

In Saskatchewan, the industrial school at Regina is to be fitted up temporarily for use until jails can be built.

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SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to and released from Mounted Police Guard Rooms between October 1, 1909, and September 30, 1910.

	SASKATCHEWAN.						ALBERTA.						YUKON.			Grand Total.
	Regina.	Moosomin.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabasca Landing.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial October 1, 1909.....	11	4	11	7	11	44	33	36	43	27	3	142	11	4	15	201
Total number of prisoners received during the year.....	249		94	96	143	582	248	770	303	340	20	1,681	145	29	174	2,437
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year.....	227	*4	99	98	145	573	268	753	†296	327	20	1,664	154	30	184	2,421
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on September 30, 1910.....	33		6	5	9	53	13	53	50	40	3	159	2	3	5	217

* Moosomin guard-room was closed and prisoners transferred to Moosomin common jail.
† 2 executed.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Prisoners received in Mounted Police Guard Rooms between Years 1900 and 1910.

	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received.....	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	541

* Eleven months.

YUKON DISTRICT.

Owing to the reduction in strength and the improvement of communications, the organization of the force in the Yukon was changed.

In September 'H' Division, Whitehorse, was merged in 'B,' Dawson. Assistant Commissioner Wood, who had served in that territory for thirteen years—10 years in command—was transferred to the headquarters of the force, Regina. The work of the force in the Yukon territory is generally recognized as having been most successful. For this Assistant Commissioner Wood is entitled to great credit, and I take much pleasure in bringing his name to your favourable notice.

I inspected Dawson and Whitehorse posts in August last, and found them in excellent condition. By closing unused buildings in both posts, reducing the number

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of supernumerary constables, and other changes which were possible with the reduced strength, a large saving in the cost of the maintenance of the force in the Yukon will be effected.

The district is quiet, orderly and remarkably free from crime, and from the police point of view in a satisfactory state.

The usual patrol, in charge of Const. Dempster, was made from Dawson to Fort McPherson, a round trip of 1,000 miles. It was without incident.

Sergeant Acland's trip from Dawson to Fort Macpherson to meet the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, and escort him to Dawson, met with the Minister's approval.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

Supt. J. D. Moodie, who had been in command of this district since 1904, was relieved at his own request by Supt. C. Starnes, who arrived at Churchill on January 27.

Supt. Moodie made the return journey from Churchill to Regina twice during the year.

Supt. Moodie, during his long service of six years in the Hudson Bay district, has made many long and dangerous journeys in summer and winter. The monotony of the life, and the lack of ordinary social intercourse and modern conveniences, are incidental to the life of many of our officers, which they accept cheerfully.

The Hudson Bay district was brought to public attention this year by the journey of His Excellency the Governor General through it. The arrangements for that portion of the journey from West Selkirk to York Factory, were made by the police. Supt. Moodie was selected to command the escort, which consisted of three members of the force and twenty-three Indians as paddlers. Six gentlemen and two servants composed His Excellency's party. The journey from West Selkirk to Warren's Landing was made on the steamer *Wolverine*, chartered for the purpose, and from Warren's Landing to Norway House on Hudson's Bay Company's launch.

They left Norway House in twelve canoes on August 7, and arrived at York Factory on August 19, where His Excellency went on board the ss. *Earl Grey*.

His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction with the arrangements made, and the manner in which the police had performed their duties.

The force in the Hudson Bay district is stationed at Fort Churchill and Cape Fullerton on the northwest coast. This is probably the most lonely and isolated post we have. The trip from Cape Fullerton to Churchill either in summer or winter is hazardous in the extreme. Sergt. Joyce, who is in charge, reports his voyage by whale boat to Churchill and return in 1909, from which the following is an extract:—

'On the 3rd (October) we left camp at 7.15 a.m. A stiff southwest wind was blowing which continued to increase in strength until it was blowing a hurricane. Owing to the bad coast, it was very dangerous to land; had we struck a stone, our boat would have swamped in an instant. We had our sails reefed down as small as possible, and we were sailing as close to the land as we could. At 8.25 a.m., extra strong gusts of wind cracked the masts on both boats, and as it appeared to be certain destruction to try and sail any further, I ordered both boats to put ashore at a small

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point which appeared to be a fair landing. We landed near Depot island at 8.40 a.m. Luckily both masts had cracked low down, and after sawing off the broken end, we were able to make use of both. Made about fourteen miles. Heavy winds and seas prevented us from again launching our boats until the 15th. The weather had turned very cold, and about 4 inches of snow fell on October 7. On the night of the 8th, a northwest gale set in and lasted for three days. We had no fire wood or oil lamps, and the moss was wet and frozen and made a very poor fire. On the 12th, Special Constable Gravel found an old sleigh, and we were able to have a good cup of tea (the first for four days). For two nights we sat up expecting the tent to be blown down. On the night of the 11th, one of the guy ropes gave away, and the tent was instantly carried away by the wind.'

The shallow water and lack of harbours, render navigation on the west coast very dangerous, and a ship large enough to go out to sea, is a necessity.

This non-commissioned officer also records a patrol made last winter to Wager's inlet, impeded by snow storms, heavy winds, and low temperatures. He reports the wolves around the inlet as very plentiful, often travelling in bands of 100 or more. They have driven the musk ox inland, and scattered them over a great area, making the hunting unusually difficult.

Our posts are comfortable, and well supplied with every requirement.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Inspector Fitzgerald replaced Inspector Jennings in command. We have two non-commissioned officers, four constables, and one supernumerary distributed between Fort McPherson and Herschel island.

The past year has been very quiet. Only one whaler wintered at Herschel island, and this winter there will be none; a misfortune for the men in this lonely outpost.

Many difficult patrols were made, and through country hitherto unknown to us. Inspector Jennings left Herschel on January 20, proceeded to McPherson, and from thence to the Alaskan boundary and north to Herschel island, a round trip of 700 miles.

He carried mail for the miners, traders and whalers, and established what he calls 'rural delivery' on the arctic coast.

His report of his journey by whaling ship to Baillie island and back to Nome, is of much interest.

He has recommended that a herd of reindeer be purchased and placed on the coast opposite Herschel island in charge of the Esquimaux. There is an ample supply of moss for feed, and he is of the opinion that this course will be as great a boon to our natives, as it has been to the natives of Alaska.

Our men have had the best health every since we have been stationed within the arctic circle, proving that the climate is a healthy one. These outposts are supplied with the best food, and given every reasonable comfort.

A very important patrol was made in January last by Sergt. Mellor, from Smith's Landing to Fort Rae on the north arm of Great Slave lake, for the purpose of visiting the Dog Rib Indians. He was absent thirty-four days and journeyed 900 miles. He says of the Dog Ribs:—

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'Things were in a most lamentable state at Rae. The Indians were practically all starving, owing to the entire absence of caribou. Father Ruore, the priest there, informed me that this is the only time the deer have failed to arrive during his forty-two years at the place.

To add to the horrors of starvation, a mysterious epidemic has also attacked them, with the result that 70 out of an entire population of about 600 are dead, and many more are sick.

The Indians here are Dog Ribs, and are a physically deteriorated outfit, seemingly without any stamina to resist disease. Their dogs have practically all starved to death already.

This is the first time the police have patrolled to Rae, and many of the Indians had never seen a policeman before.'

I regret I have not yet received the report of the patrol from Edmonton, Alta., to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, which was successfully made under command of Sergt. Darling. They left Edmonton early in May and arrived at their destination early in October, travelling a distance estimated at 1,750 miles. A divergence of 200 miles had to be made to secure supplies, which had not been delivered at 4th cabin on Yukon Telegraph line, as previously arranged.

WOOD BISON.

A careful supervision has been kept over the herd, and frequent patrols have been made into their grazing grounds by our detachments at Smith's Landing and Fort Chipewyan. In addition we have employed two halfbreed hunters, who spend all their time in protecting them. They report, that in August at Salt Mountain they saw twelve head and there were lots more, but could not see them because of the thick brush. 'They looked fine, just as if somebody had greased them.'

There has been no illegal killing. One head was killed under permit issued by the government of Alberta.

The herd would increase if the wolves could be exterminated. Bounty is still being paid by the Dominion government. \$3,950 have been paid on 219 wolves since 1905. During the past year \$1,300 have been paid on sixty-five.

Our patrols now covering some years, have established the fact, that the bison do not pass west of the Caribou mountains and Buffalo river. I strongly recommend that the following described area be set apart as a game preserve and that neither settlement, hunting nor trapping be permitted within it:—

On the north the Great Slave lake; on the east the Slave river; on the south the Peace river; on the west a line from the mouth of Vermilion river where it empties into the Peace river to Buffalo lake, and Buffalo lake and river.

Such a large reserve would not only afford more protection to the bison, but would be a refuge for all species of game, and prevent extinction.

It is a country only partially suited for settlement and is so remote, that for years to come will not be easily accessible.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

An effective patrol has been maintained along the line under construction west of Edmonton to the Yellow Head Pass.

There has been little or no crime, owing to the rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Public Works Act, which forbid the importation or sale of intoxicants within the prohibited area. Inspector Tucker has been in charge of the work. Both Inspector Raven—his assistant and himself—were given powers of two justices of the peace and made coroners, so that they had sufficient authority to deal with all cases of crime.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Our outposts at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes, are posts of entry, and the senior at each post acts for the collector of customs. There has not been very much smuggling. For some years, stock from across the boundary came into Canada to graze, but latterly has not given much trouble. A herd was seized by a patrol southeast of Wood Mountain; the owners were notified and allowed to take their stock on paying the costs of detention. They drove them down towards the boundary, cut out the beef, and turned the remainder loose in Canada. These were again seized, and are now held pending action of the Department of Customs.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts were supplied at treaty payments. Detachments are maintained near the large reserves.

The general behaviour of the Indian population is excellent. Occasionally some of the young men steal horses, but it is the exception and not the rule.

Drunkenness is the principal offence.

Considering the opportunities for obtaining liquor and the amount of money they have to spend, it is rather astonishing that they do not indulge more in spirituous liquors, for which they have a great fondness.

Whenever they congregate in any numbers off the reserve, there is always more or less drinking.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

In addition to the work for the departments of the attorneys general, we act for departments of agriculture in distributing relief; inquiring into outbreaks of contagious disease, establishing quarantine, &c.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements, &c.	
Engaged constables.. . . .	182
Engaged special constables.. . . .	102
Re-engaged after leaving.. . . .	7
Surrendered from desertion.. . . .	2
Arrested after desertion.. . . .	3
Total increase.. . . .	
Re-engaged without leaving.. . . .	71

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Discharges, died, &c.—

Time expired.. . . .	30
Purchased.. . . .	32
Invalided.. . . .	12
Pensioned.. . . .	10
Died (including 2 officers).. . . .	7
Deserted.. . . .	31
Dismissed for bad conduct.. . . .	50
Dismissed for inefficiency.. . . .	7
Special constables discharged.. . . .	116
	—
Total decrease.. . . .	295

Died—

Inspector J. Taylor.
 Inspector F. Church.
 Reg. No. 4428 Corp. Dickson, N.W.
 “ 3604 Const. Wilson, H. A.
 “ 4411 Const. Richardson, C. H.
 “ 4701 Const. Hobson, H.
 “ 4802 Const. Cronmire, J. B.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 692 Staff Sergt. Hall, W. J.
 “ 1985 Staff Sergt. Macleod, W.B.
 “ 2420 Staff Sergt. Wolters, P.
 “ 2438 Staff Sergt. Marshall, S.
 “ 748 Sergt. Phillips, C.
 “ 924 Sergt. Pook, G. S.
 “ 1206 Sergt. Banham, H.
 “ 1614 Sergt. Corneil, C. A.
 “ 1754 Sergt. Cunningham, W. P.
 “ 866 Corp. Smith, W. W.

Appointed—

Inspector W. P. Lindsay.

Resigned—

Assistant Surgeon O. Lacroix.
 Inspector W. O. McCarthy.
 Inspector E. A. Pelletier.

Retired—

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson.

Promoted Superintendent—

Inspector Cortland Starnes.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 2085 Staff Sergeant Sweetapple, C. H. H.
 “ 1128 Sergt.-Major Raven, C. C.
 “ 2218 Staff Sergt. Fitzgerald, F. J.
 “ 3211 Staff Sergt.-Major Clerk Hertzog, W. E.

Recruits engaged, 182; 72 were discharged through expiration of service, by purchase, and to pension. These were efficient members and a distinct loss. 71 re-engaged without leaving. The preventable loss was 120, 5 more than last year.

A large number of men was recruited at Toronto, and although physically they were quite up to standard, the characters of many turned out bad, and they either deserted or were dismissed for bad conduct.

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We require sober, trustworthy men—those who are not, only remain in the force until they are found out.

I venture again to repeat my recommendation for a reduction of the first term of engagement to three years, and an increase of pay to the constables. Under the present regulations the full pay of \$1 per diem is attained after eight years' service. Of course, the best men are promoted long before this, and a large percentage have reached the rank of sergeant. The constables, who have only one or two years' service and are placed on detached duty, do not get sufficient pay. If qualified for this important work, they ought to be paid more.

I regret to have to report seven deaths during this year; two officers and 5 non-commissioned officers and constables.

Inspector Taylor was one of our most efficient officers, loyal to his corps, devoted to his duties, and liked by all his comrades.

Inspector Church was riding master. His services were invaluable in the training of recruits, and he has not been replaced. His loyalty and devotion to the force in which he served for twelve years, were reflected in the recruits who passed through his hands.

The non-commissioned officers and constables were fine young men, and their loss greatly deplored by officers and men.

HORSES.

Thirty-eight remounts and 17 pack ponies were purchased at a total cost of \$7,590.

The remounts cost on an average \$166.50 each, which is the highest price for very many years.

Forty-five horses and 3 pack ponies were cast and sold. The horses averaged nearly \$80 each. The heavy horses realized very high prices, in one case selling for \$205. The total expenditure for horses was \$4,157.50.

It is more difficult to secure suitable remounts than ever before. I strongly endorse Inspector Burnett's recommendation that we should commence breeding for ourselves, At first on a small scale, and at little expense, increasing our operations if found advantageous.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The instruction of the recruits in their many duties has been carried on as systematically as the insistent demands of the regular police work would permit.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The regular course of revolver firing was made by practically every member of the force.

Owing to the rifle range at Regina becoming dangerous, because of settlement in the danger zone, there was no rifle practice at the depot. A vote was taken in parliament to purchase the necessary land in rear of the range to render it safe, but before the purchase could be completed, the land had changed hands, and the new owner demanded such an increased price, that I could not recommend that it be paid.

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Arrangements are now being made for a range on the land of the Indian Industrial School, two miles from barracks.

A new range was completed on our reserve at Battleford and the range at Medicine Hat put in repair.

I hope next year to carry on a full course of musketry throughout the force.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good condition and sufficient. Fifty new saddles are required to replace those worn out.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is of good quality.

RATIONS.

Provisions, fuel, light and forage are purchased under contract. The contracts have been faithfully carried out.

BUILDINGS.

In the last few years many improvements have been made in the quarters of officers and men, but there still remains much to be done.

At Regina the main barrack buildings, and the Assistant Commissioner's quarters should be veneered with brick, and a sergeants' mess building erected.

Calgary: an officer's house is required.

Banff: new quarters and stables.

Edmonton: addition to the quarters for the men and offices for the district staff.

Prince Albert: water works and sewage system should be installed, and the whole post repainted.

In closing this report, it is my pleasant duty to record, that in the face of the many difficulties the work has been well performed. Officers and men have shown zeal and energy, and I have received their loyal and cordial support.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
‘E’ DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of ‘E’ division for the year ended September 30, 1910:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers have continued to pour into the district and our work has proportionately increased. Every man and horse has had to pull an extra pound during the past year, and the demands upon us may be expected to increase as month succeeds month.

The crop conditions throughout the district have not been favourable on the whole, but owing to the abundant rains which fell during August and September the outlook for next year is very encouraging.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER’S VISIT.

The Premier of Canada and some of his colleagues in the cabinet and other associates entered my district from the north at Red Deer on August 10 last, and I met them there. On August 12 Sir Wilfrid came to Calgary and was welcomed at the railway station and in the streets by a great concourse of people.

After a Sunday’s rest at Banff the party wended their way westward.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past year:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missals.	With- drawn.	For Trial.
Against the person					
Assault, common.....	79	72	7		
" causing bodily harm.....	4	3	1		
Assault, indecent.....	2	2			
Abduction.....	1	1			
Attempted suicide.....	1	1			
Attempted murder.....	1				1
Carried knowledge.....	2	2			
Rape and attempted rape.....	1	1			
Supplying drugs to procure abortion	2	1			1
Bigamy.....	1	1			
Defamatory libel.....	2	1	1		
Against the property					
Theft.....	108	81	24	1	2
Cattle stealing.....	5	1	4		
killing.....	2	1	1		
wounding.....	2	1	1		

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Offences.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missals.	With- drawn.	For Trial.
Against the property — <i>Con.</i>					
Cruelty to animals.	7	5	2		
Horsestealing.	8	2	1		5
Burglary.	9	4	4		1
Shopbreaking and housebreaking..	1		1		
False pretenses.	14	9	2		3
Forgery.	7	6	1		
Theft of timber.	13	13			
Robbery.	3	1			2
Arson.	1		1		
Mischief.	9	6	3		
Counterfeiting.	1		1		
Damage to property.	2	2			
Breach of contract.	7	7			
Fraud.	1	1			
Against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.	273	260	13		
Drunk.	197	188	9		
Gambling.	3	3			
Keeping house of ill-fame.	14	14			
Inmate of " " " " " " " " " "	23	23			
Frequenting " " " " " " " " " "	16	14	2		
Prostitution.	10	10			
Indecent exhibition.	1		1		
Incest.	1	1			
Buggery.	1	1			
Against Railway Act—					
Stealing ride.	9	8	1		
Breaking into bonded car.	2	2			
Trespassing on track.	19	19			
Against Indian Act—					
Indians drunk.	77	77			
Supplying liquor.	14	14			
In possession of liquor.	15	15			
Any other Act—					
Rocky Mountain Park regulations.	105	98	7		
Animals Contagious Disease Act.	1	1			
Against Northwest ordinances—					
Prairie fire.	75	69	6		
Liquor license.	64	61	3		
Master and servants.	46	37	8	1	
Insanity.	47	42	5		
Brand.					
Game.	5	5			
Steam boilers.	1	1			
Estray animals.	5	4	1		
Noxious weeds.	1	1			
Public works.	2	2			
Pound.	1	1			
Public health.	21	12	9		
Miscellaneous.	8	7	1		
Total.	1,353	1,215	121	2	15

The following statement shows number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to the penitentiary:—

Number of convictions.	1,224
Number of fines imposed.	589
Sentences to jail.	503
Suspended sentences.	118
Sentences to penitentiary.	14

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The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences, and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1910:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court.. . . .	40
Number of convictions.. . . .	32
Number of fines imposed.. . . .	1
Sentences to jail.. . . .	17
Sentences to penitentiary.. . . .	13
Acquitted.. . . .	8 .
Suspended sentences,.	1
Number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1910.. . . .	16

With the increased population it is not surprising that the number of entries in the calendar of crimes should be found considerably augmented.

The cases entered, which in 1909 numbered 872, now mount up to 1,364, an increase of nearly 500. The number of convictions last year worked out at 85 per cent of the entries, and this year it is gratifying to note, from a police standpoint, that it works out a little better, namely, at 90 per cent of the whole.

The percentage of convictions before the Supreme and District Courts, with 16 cases still to be tried, works out at 80 per cent, which is an improvement upon last year.

The cases enumerated in the foregoing calendar are not of such public interest as to require very special mention.

The case of attempted murder is that against ‘Sun-Calf,’ a Blackfoot Indian, who, in a drunken fit, attacked his brother ‘Old Bull’ on the reserve in July, 1909, and nearly killed him.

‘Sun-Calf’ had a month or prior to this, stolen a horse from another Indian named ‘Running Antelope’ and sold it. This incident came to light during ‘Sun-Calf’s’ incarceration here on the assault charge. He was sent to Strathmore for his preliminary hearing, and was duly committed for trial on the charge of horse stealing on September 13, 1909.

That night was exceptionally dark, and the constable would have done well if he had kept his prisoner there another day.

He started with him, however, from his detachment building for the railway station soon after one o’clock, the prisoner being handcuffed and wearing his prison clothes. While on the road ‘Sun-Calf’ gave a sudden lurch, shook off the constable’s hold, and, in his moccasined feet, disappeared in the darkness.

In spite of the prolonged efforts to trace and recapture him, he made his way in course of time to the South Piegan reserve in Montana. He became involved in some contretemps there which caused his presence and identity to be revealed, and from thence, through the good offices of Superintendent Wilson at Lethbridge, he was enabled to revisit his native country and answer the three charges which are now pending against him.

On April 15 last a tragedy occurred in the ‘red light’ district at Nose Creek which brought that community into prominence for the time being. A man named Joe More had some time previously brought to Calgary a girl named Rose Smith who had left her husband in Brooklyn. A couple of weeks before the tragedy More had beaten the girl, who left him and took up her abode at Nose Creek. She was afraid of the man and had repeatedly refused not only to return to live with him but to see him.

On this occasion the girl said he might be admitted to the house as she wanted to speak to him. The subject matter of their conversation can only be inferred, but the inevitable inference is that he requested her to return to him, and on her refusal shot her dead and then blew his own brains out.

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Obviously this might have happened in a railway station, or an hotel, or in any other place where the man could obtain access to the woman whom he was determined to kill if she would not accede to his desires, and, so far as the 'red light' district was concerned, the incident had no special significance whatever.

I mentioned in my report last year that, at the request of a deputation of East Calgary residents, I had promised to do what I could to suppress the 'red light' district, then situated on Nose Creek hill, which gave particular offence to the gentlemen in question.

Some of the speakers at our meeting expressed their conviction that if the keepers and inmates of these houses were, on conviction, to be punished with imprisonment instead of by fine, the evil would soon be eradicated.

Some of the women moved away to other parts, but some of the houses remained open in spite of all my efforts to induce their occupants to leave.

In some cases I awarded imprisonment on conviction, and the number of houses slowly diminished. In the case of one house which continued to remain persistently open for business, I, in conjunction with Inspector Duffus, issued a warrant to search on July 25 last. The house in question was notoriously a house of ill-fame, owned by a woman named 'Diamond Dolly,' who found no difficulty in renting it at \$125 per month.

Corporal Ryan and Constable Rosenkrantz, men of integrity and veracity, were detailed to execute the warrant.

I am particular in giving these minute details because the final issue of this prosecution is of interest to any and every peace officer whose duty it may be to carry out the provisions of the vagrancy section of the Criminal Code, more particularly in the Calgary district.

Corporal Ryan and the constable were admitted to the house by the keeper thereof at about 5 a.m. on July 26 last. Corporal Ryan showed his warrant and asked if any man was in the house. She replied she did not know, gave him a lamp, and he went upstairs with the constable. In one room he found a woman in bed alone. In another room Constable Rosenkrantz found a man and a woman in bed together. As soon as he opened the door the woman asked whom he wanted. Instead of replying to her he called Corporal Ryan, who entered the room. As he did so the woman greeted him with the remark: 'This sleeper has paid me.'

In the subsequent hearing at the barracks, where Ray Mason was charged with being the keeper, and Lillie Smith and Myrtle Munford with being inmates of a house of ill-fame, the man who was found in bed with the woman deposed that she was not his wife, that the house had a bad reputation, and that Ray Mason acted as mistress of the house. He said that his companion was sick and that was why he stayed with her.

The defendants were represented by counsel, who made no defence of any kind, and the keeper of the house was sentenced to three months, and the two women inmates to one month's imprisonment in Calgary guard-room.

Notice of appeal was given in the case of Ray Mason, but nothing was heard of it until the 17th September, when I received subpoenas for witnesses returnable on the 19th id. As Constable Rosenkrantz was by that time on detachment duty at Carbon, and the earliest mail could not reach him before noon of September 20, I so informed the crown prosecutor's partner.

I heard nothing more about the matter until the afternoon of September 20, when a lawyer's clerk brought me an order from the judge of the District Court quashing the conviction.

I have vainly endeavoured to procure a copy of the judgment herein, and can only quote a newspaper report which said 'Judge Winter allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction, and in his judgment stated that he found no evidence which justified the conviction having being made.'

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The Moral Reform League must, therefore, understand that the suppression of the houses which they hold in particular abhorrence will in future be attended with more difficulty than ever; for when it becomes generally known that a man and a woman, who are not husband and wife, may with impunity meet and go to bed together in a house of assignation, so long as one poses as the patient and the other as the nurse, we may expect a widespread epidemic of a permanent nature.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie and forest fires have been very numerous and destructive during the past year owing to the long dry season.

Five forest fires have occurred, the origin of which is unknown.

Many prairie fires have unquestionably been caused through the carelessness of picnic and camping parties; some have also been started by lightning.

Seventy-nine cases of prairie fire have been reported, and 58 of these have been investigated in court, with the result that in 53 cases convictions were obtained.

In the remaining 21 cases it was not possible to ascertain the cause of origin.

Eighteen cases of infraction of the Prairie Fire Ordinance, other than originating prairie fires, have been reported. Seventeen of these cases were tried in court, and convictions were obtained in all but one instance.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL,

CALGARY, October 1, 1910.

The Officer Commanding.

'E' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report for the guard-room of this division for the year ending September 30, 1910.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room and female jail during the past year has, on the whole, been very good.

There have been two rather serious cases of erysipelas which have been under the care of the matron, in the female jail, where they were isolated. One of these cases has made a good recovery, and was discharged yesterday after serving a month's imprisonment. He had been awarded this imprisonment for being drunk while interdicted and developed erysipelas on the day after his arrest. The other case was that of a man named George Myers, who was brought here from High River, with erysipelas on his face, to serve a sentence of 30 days for vagrancy, and who died in the female jail on September 17 last. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Pirie, who pronounced death to have been due to heart disease caused by excessive drinking. An inquest was not deemed necessary by Dr. Sanson, coroner.

There were four deaths during the past year, the one above mentioned, and two male lunatics and one female prisoner. A man named Thompson Arnold was admitted on June 20 last as insane and died in the female jail on June 24, 1910. An inquest was not deemed necessary by Dr. Nyblett, coroner.

A male lunatic named William Fisher, who was confined in the hospital ward of the female jail under observation, died on August 18, 1910. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Graham and an inquest held by Dr. Costello, coroner, when a verdict of 'Death from natural causes' was returned.

A female prisoner named Gertie Purvis died in the female jail of consumption on February 9, 1910. Dr. Sanson, the coroner, did not consider an inquest necessary. This poor woman was convicted of being an inmate of a house of ill-fame at Nose

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Creek and was far gone in consumption. She told the matron that she had not been sober for 14 days before coming here and, if she died in confinement, she was at least well looked after and had more comfort and better attention than she would have had if she had been left where she was.

The guard-room, female jail and outbuildings are in good repair.

Our accommodation has been severely taxed at various times during the year (especially exhibition week, as the daily average number of prisoners ($54\frac{114}{365}$) will show, and owing to the fact that we were so overcrowded the officer commanding deemed it necessary to refuse to receive sundry vagrant prisoners from the city whose filthy persons and habits threatened to originate an epidemic in the guard-room. Sergeant Tucker was taken ill with typhoid and sent to hospital on August 5.

The builders are at present working on an addition to the guard-room in the shape of another corridor containing 20 more cells, which, when completed, will increase our accommodation to a total of 50 prisoners, males, females and lunatics. An additional bath, water closet and water sink has been placed in the wash-room to keep pace with the increased accommodation.

A great improvement has been made in the ventilation by means of an electric fan which has been placed in the guard-room with ventilators in both corridors.

The female jail, hospital ward and lunatic ward still remain under the able management of Mrs. S. L. Stuttaford, the matron.

The total number of lunatics admitted during the past year was 56. They were all disposed of with very little delay except one, Jeremiah Stewart, who was admitted on June 1, 1910, from Calgary, and who has been under observation ever since and is now awaiting deportation.

Prisoner Archibald D. McDonald was released on ticket-of-leave on August 9, 1910, by order of the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

The number of entries in the punishment book during the past year has been limited to six, the conduct of prisoners being very good.

Twelve juvenile offenders (11 boys and 1 girl) were admitted during the year. Two boys named Norman McPherson and John Denny were brought from 'G' division on November 20 and transferred to Manitoba Industrial school on December 7, 1909.

Boy, Reginald Sinclair, was brought from 'G' division on November 26 and transferred to Manitoba industrial school on December 7, 1909.

Boy, Robert Junes Hardy, was admitted on December 14, 1909, and discharged on suspended sentence on December 21, 1909.

Boy, John Kilarski, was admitted from 'G' division on January 28, 1910, and taken to Medicine Hat on the same date.

Boy, Charles Smith (referred to in last year's report), was admitted on March 28, 1910, charged with burglary and was sentenced by Judge Mitchell to four years at Portage la Prairie industrial school, and was taken there on May 11, 1910.

Boy, Frank Clayton, was admitted on July 24, charged with false pretenses, and was sentenced by R. B. Deane and A. W. Duffus, J.P.'s, to two years at Portage la Prairie industrial school, and was taken there on July 27, 1910.

Boys, John Rowan and Robert Rowen, were admitted on July 27, 1910, charged with receiving stolen property and theft and were sentenced to three years and four years respectively at Portage la Prairie industrial school, and were taken there on August 29, 1910.

Boy, Frank Larkin, was admitted on July 27, charged with receiving stolen property. This case was dismissed on August 3, 1910.

Boy, Harry Garrett, was admitted from the Children's Aid Society in Calgary on September 22, 1910, and was taken to Portage la Prairie the same day.

Girl, Bessie Broad, aged 13 years, was admitted on August 3, 1910, charged with theft, and was handed over to the Children's Aid Society on August 9, 1910.

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Ample supply of clothing has been furnished to the prisoners, male and female, during the past year.

Attached are guard-room statistics for the division for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. J. BASSON, *Corpl.*,
Acting Provost.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

Admitted.

Males—		Females—	
Whites..	491	Whites..	71
Half-breed..	39	Half-breeds..	16
Indians..	56	Indians..	6
Negroes..	13	Negresses..	7
Chinese..	3	Girl..	1
Boys..	11	Lunatics..	20
Lunatics..	36		
Total..	649	Total..	121

Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1909..	36
Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1910..	53
Daily average..	54 ¹¹⁴ / ₁₀₀
Maximum number, July 14 and 15, 1910..	77
Minimum number, October 1, 1909..	38
Serving sentence..	45
Awaiting trial..	3
Under observation..	2
On remand..	3

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room..	56
Males..	36
Females..	20

Disposal of Lunatics.

Male--		Female—	
To Brandon asylum..	20	To Brandon asylum..	14
Discharged as sane..	7	Discharged as sane..	5
Discharged to relatives..	3	To Medicine Hat hospital..	1
Deported..	2		
Died..	2	Total..	20
Under observation..	2		
Total..	36		

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LIST of Prisoners who have Undergone or are Undergoing Sentences from October 1, 1909, to September 30, 1910.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk	94		12
Vagrancy	123		23
Drunk while interdicted	8		20
Theft	62	1	24
Setting out prairie fire	1	3	
Assault	16	1	9
Cattle killing	1	3	
Assault with intent to murder	1	3	
Selling liquor without a license	1	6	
Breach of contract	1		7
Assault on peace officer	3	1	27
Threatening language	1	2	
Pointing loaded firearms	1		30
Indecent assault	1	12	
Supplying drugs to procure abortion	1	12	
Stealing railway ride	3		20
Breaking into railway cars	2		7
Issuing worthless cheques	1	6	
Burglary	3	5	10
Damage to property	2		7
Cattle stealing	1	4	
Conspiracy to defraud	1	2	
Fraud	1	2	
False pretenses	6	2	28
Forgery	1	6	10
Intent to defraud	1		7
Horse stealing	1	12	
Disorderly conduct	1	2	
Females			
Drunks	10	1	7
Vagrancy	14	1	9
Keeping bawdy house	6	3	21
Theft	3	3	13
Inmate of bawdy house	9	1	27
Prostitution	13	2	1
Burglary	1	8	
Bigamy	1	6	
Perjury	1	9	
Indian Act.			
Females			
Drunk	3		28
Refusing information	1		14
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	2	3	15
Males—			
Intoxicants in possession	8	2	7
Drunk	18	1	2
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	8	2	15

Although the daily average of prisoners in our charge is practically the same as that of last year, viz., 54 and a fraction, it is nevertheless true that we have maintained no less than 276 men, women and children more than in 1909. The total number for the past 12 months amounts to 770, and there have been only 6 complaints of breach of prison discipline.

An epidemic of typhoid has been prevalent in Calgary during the past summer and I have been very apprehensive lest it should invade our crowded domain.

Sergeant Tucker, provost, took it and was very ill in hospital for many weeks. Fortunately not a single prisoner caught the infection.

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By arrangement between the Comptroller and the Attorney General of Alberta a new arm is now in process of being added to the guard-room, with a capacity of 20 additional cells. That will increase the number of cells altogether from 30 to 50, but it is not to be supposed that those 50 cells can accommodate 100 prisoners.

The prison staff have carried out their difficult duties exceedingly well.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Thirty-four men and eight women have been locked up for infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act relating to intoxicants. This is only two more than last year, and in other respects they have given no trouble.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Station	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	2	2	2	14	3	25	20
Banff					1	1		2	2
Canmore					1			1	1
Cochrane						1		1	1
Red Deer						1		1	1
Innisfail						1		1	1
Olds						1		1	1
Trochu				1		1		2	4
Carbon						2		2	4
High River				1				1	1
Okotoks						1		1	1
Gleichen					1	1	2	4	3
Strathmore						1		1	1
Berry Creek				1		1		2	5
Bassano					1			1	2
Leduc						1		1	1
Total	1	1	2	5	6	27	5	47	49

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKERTY, ARMS, &C.

We have had such drill as has been possible from time to time, but the care of our prisoners leaves little time for aught else.

In a stressful period, as when revolver practice has to be carried out, the prisoners have to be locked up until escorts become available.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good on the whole.

Constable Wight acquired typhoid while on detachment at Bassano, but the other men who were attacked thereby, viz.: Sergeant Tucker, Constables Lloyd, Elliott and Walker acquired it here. They were all milk drinkers, and I think that until attention was especially directed thereto, the milking arrangements were not properly carried out.

The division mess gets its milk from cows which are kindly lent by Mr. P. Burns, and no fault was to be found with their water supply, for they were not allowed to water at the river in view of possible contamination from sewage.

Reg. No. 4411 Constable C. H. Richardson died in the general hospital here on the night of April 11 last from pleuro pneumonia.

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He was buried in the usual manner in the portion of the cemetery set apart for the mounted police and his effects were sent to his mother in California.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1909, we had 46 horses on the strength of 'E' division and have purchased 8 remounts.

We have cast and sold five old horses which fetched extraordinary prices at auction, and are thus left with 49 for present purposes.

I think that in the near future we shall require four more saddle and four team remounts.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We much require two light spring wagons to replace two that have been condemned, as I anticipated in my report of last year.

We also require two sets of medium wheel harness for present use.

BUILDINGS:

The detachment quarters at Banff are in the most urgent need of replacement, and the inspector's quarters here are, without exaggeration, unfit for habitation.

Real estate men, speculators and local politicians have for the last two years been disposing of our barrack grounds to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and there was a day last January when we were (according to report) to vacate our premises with very little delay indeed.

Happily that crisis passed off, but it would be conducive to the interests of the public service if something could be settled whereby the present condition of uncertainty could be brought to a close.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, ALTA., October 3, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'N' division for the year ending September 30, 1910.

The Athabaska and Mackenzie river district, for the policing of which the division is responsible, is the largest in the force and extends, roughly speaking, from the 54th parallel of latitude to the 70th (three and a half degrees within the Arctic Circle), and from the boundaries of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory on the west to 110 east longitude or the 4th meridian on the east.

The whole comprises an area of some 620,000 square miles, slightly less than a twelfth part of the North American continent, about a fifth of the whole of Canada, and a sixth of the continent of Europe.

Though large in area the population is small and scattered; were it not for this fact a division whose strength on an average is three officers and twenty-five n.c.o.'s and constables could not attempt to cope with the requirements.

The northern part of the province of Alberta takes up 130,000 square miles of the above area and forms what is called the Athabaska police district, the remainder which we call the Mackenzie river district being in the Northwest Territories.

The whole of the Athabaska district, the greater part of which I have visited myself during the year, is a country which invites settlement.

Within the last two years the possibilities of this northern country have become more generally known, with the result that settlement is rapidly pouring in to certain portions, mainly in the vicinity of Athabaska Landing, Grande Prairie and the Upper Peace river.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The signs of the times all indicate that a rapid change is taking place in this northern portion of the province of Alberta, and that it is fast emerging from a little known country with a sparse population, mainly maintained by the fur trade and hunting, to one of great importance, with excellent farming lands, large tracts of timber, a variety of minerals and great possibilities as regards water-power.

What has happened in the prairie sections of the west is now taking place here; in fact, the influx of settlement is more remarkable when one considers the lack of transportation facilities, and that Grande Prairie, which is the Mecca of by far the largest number, is some 200 miles from the nearest railway and can only be reached by a circuitous route of about 400 miles.

Yet in spite of all these drawbacks, during the past year, in both winter and summer, there has been no cessation to the stream of settlers with their stock and effects.

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Though Grande Prairie appears to offer the greater attractions, other localities are being settled as well. Over one hundred homesteads have been taken up in the vicinity of Athabaska Landing, and many have located about Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing and Spirit river.

My own opinion, from personal observation and inquiry, is that for agricultural purposes the lands along the Peace river from Dunvegan to Vermilion and south of Vermilion to Athabaska Landing are likely to prove the best.

The crops at Grande Prairie have been good, but no very extensive farming has yet been done. Water away from the streams is hard to get, and the whole plateau has an elevation of about 2,000 feet. As a stock country, however, I think it ideal.

At Vermilion, which is only 277 miles north of Athabaska Landing, farms have been in operation for years; good crops are always raised and the country has been tried and proved.

The Hudson's Bay Company have an up to date flour mill at this point and all the flour for their northern posts is supplied from there.

The rainfall along the Peace river between Dunvegan and Peace River Crossing is not as great as in other parts. This was most noticeable during the past summer.

The greatest rainfall was between Athabaska Landing and Wabisea.

Athabaska Landing is accurately described as the gate-way to the whole of the north, though it is likely that Grande Prairie will soon find a shorter route to the railway by the trail which is now under construction to Wolfe creek on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

It is highly probable that a trail will be opened this winter direct to Vermilion; this will shorten the journey from that place to Edmonton about 300 miles.

That such a road was not made years ago seems remarkable.

Should this trail prove a success I feel sure a great deal of the travel to Grande Prairie will at once be diverted to the fertile regions about Vermilion and between there and Athabaska Landing.

All the companies trading in the north from Fort McMurray to the mouth of the Mackenzie river ship their freight to Athabaska Landing in the winter, where it is stored in readiness for the opening of navigation in the spring. The greater part of the supplies for the country west and northwest also passes through in the winter, the routes along the rivers and lakes being excellent for winter travelling.

All the boats or scows for the summer travel are built here, and as soon as the ice goes parties commence to go down the river, so that at Athabaska Landing there can be said to be no slack or dull time during the year; travellers, freighters, boatmen and trappers are going and coming continually.

Progress on the railway from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing is very slow. Only a few miles of grading was done this season, and at the present rate the line will not be completed for two or three years.

With so little railroad construction in sight, it is surprising how settlers have been attracted, and it is still more surprising that the railroad companies, if they are aware of the conditions, have not shown more energy.

A railroad due north from Edmonton to a point near the Chutes on Peace river would pass through a good country all the way and practically control the north.

From the Chutes below Vermilion on the Peace river steamers could run from above and below the falls, carrying freight as far west as Fort St. John, and in the other direction to Smith's Landing (for the Mackenzie river) to all points on Lake Athabaska and up the Athabaska river as far as Fort McMurray.

As regards minerals, coal is already mined in small quantities near Athabaska Landing and at Grande Prairie.

Natural gas is found along the Athabaska river and can be seen at various points bubbling up in the water. At Athabaska Landing there is a small escape which can be

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lit by a match at any time, and at Pelican Portage a large flame of it burns continually with a roar that can be heard a mile away.

Extensive beds of tar sand or asphalt are exposed along the banks of both the Peace and Athabaska rivers, and many claims under the new government regulations have been staked out.

English capital is largely interested in this.

Petroleum has been bored for at several points on the Athabaska river and quite recently a number of fresh claims were taken up near Pelican Portage. It is still doubtful, however, whether it can be obtained in sufficient quantity to be of any commercial value.

On Lake Athabaska gold mining may commence at any time as excellent reports have, I understand, been made on some of the prospects.

Further north, along the Mackenzie river and its tributaries, many prospectors have gone in attracted by information they have received from others of their kind. The result of their discoveries is not known, but they have evidently met with sufficient success to justify their remaining in the country at great expense.

The above remarks apply more to general conditions in that part of my district within the province of Alberta. In the Northwest Territories, further north, there is very little country fit for settlement, although garden stuff and vegetables are grown in abundance as far as the 67th parallel of latitude.

The wealth of this country consists of its probable mineral resources, its timber, its fish and trade in fur.

Inspector Jennings in charge of the Mackenzie river subdistrict in his last report to me mentions thirteen miners in the district between the Peel and Porcupine rivers and the boundaries of Alaska. None of these apparently had met with success.

Fur-bearing animals, he states, 'are numerous, especially white fox, mink, marten and muskrats.'

'Lynx, bear and ermine are scarce. The total catch this year is below that of last, but one Polar bear was taken and but few other tracks seen.'

In another report received from Inspector Jennings, dated February 16, 1910, he has the following to say regarding the whaling industry at Herschel island.

'In 1908 there were no ships in Canadian Arctic waters.

'Owing to the condition of the whalebone market no whaling ships were sent in.

'In August, 1909, the s.s. *Karluk* arrived at Herschel island and cruised in the neighbourhood of Baillie island and Bank's Land until the close of navigation.

'She returned to Herschel island on September 23, having killed eleven bow-head whales, eight of which, I understand, were taken in Canadian waters north and east of Cape Parry.

'The value of this cargo of eleven head is, at a low estimate of the present price of bone, \$85,000.

'The *Karluk* is wintering at Herschel island and will return to the eastward by first open water.

'As she will have the field to herself for at least six weeks before any other ship can arrive from the westward, the chances are that she will make another large catch, and will no doubt leave in the fall of this year (1910) for San Francisco with a cargo of bone valued from \$150,000 upwards.

'The value of the trade of the *Karluk* in pelts will also be several thousand dollars.

'I think it is greatly to be regretted that no Canadian whaling ships or traders from our Pacific coast come into this territory instead of leaving everything to the Americans.'

CRIME.

The crime recorded shows quite a marked increase over that of the previous year. I am glad to say, however, that few cases are of a serious nature.

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The theft of fur (silver fox) from the warehouse of Hislop & Nagle at Athabaska Landing was reported last year. Some of the furs were found then, but there remained nine skins to be accounted for, valued at from three to six thousand dollars.

No trace of the thief or thieves could be obtained. One party suspected was watched for some months in the United States, but his actions and conduct showed he was not implicated.

Careful examination was made of all furs passing through Athabaska Landing, and all leading fur buyers in the United States and Canada were notified to look out for the skins.

Our efforts failed until June 3, 1910, when a wire was received from Edmonton that one C. Lawson, who lived about Athabaska Landing, had been found in possession of some silver fox skins which he stated he had found.

A city of Edmonton detective took him to Mr. Secord, of McDougall & Secord, who claimed and took the skins and paid Lawson \$100 for finding them.

As this had been done without notifying the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Superintendent Cuthbert at Edmonton was asked to have Lawson arrested for theft. He was committed for trial, and on September 23, 1910, sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Lawson claimed he found the fur and had never heard of the theft. Both these statements Sergeant Schurer managed to prove false.

It is uncertain, however, whether Lawson is the actual thief or an agent. He has refused to say anything.

The lightness of the sentence imposed was due to the apparently weak intellect of the accused.

As Hislop & Nagle had been paid the insurance on the stolen skins, I communicated with the insurance company in London, England, and at their request have claimed the fur for them.

Shop breaking at Dunvegan.—On February 7, 1910, Revillon Bros. trading store at Dunvegan was broken into.

Staff-Sergeant Anderson, stationed at Peace River Crossing, seventy miles east of there, received word of the affair on February 13, and reached Dunvegan on the 15th.

Visiting the Hay Lake Indian reserve he there discovered several of the articles stolen and arrested James and Alphons Boucher, two Indians.

Returning to Dunvegan on February 17 with his prisoners and evidence collected, he there made further inquiries with the result that he was able to bring the accused before the justice of the peace for their preliminary hearing on the 18th and 19th, when they were committed for trial and taken by Staff-Sergeant Anderson to Lesser Slave Lake, where they arrived on February 28.

Unfortunately on March 4, only one constable being at the detachment, the two prisoners managed to escape. The weather was bitterly cold at the time and when recaptured James Boucher's feet were so badly frozen that several of his toes had to be amputated.

An additional charge for this offence was placed against them.

They both appeared before Judge Noel of the District Court at Athabaska Landing on May 23, pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

These Indians were Beavers and Staff-Sergeant Anderson reports the tribe as being contumacious and hard to get information from. This, I understand, has been the Hudson's Bay Company's experience ever since they had dealings with them.

Case of Rape at Grande Prairie.—I mention this as the accused has been awaiting trial at Lesser Slave Lake since August 16.

The trial has been fixed for October 18 in Edmonton.

The numerous witnesses will have to come a great distance, at much expense, at the worst time of the year for travelling.

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Like most cases of this kind it is not at all a strong one, particularly as the informant never made any complaint until nearly two months after the alleged offence.

If a Supreme Court judge could visit Lesser Slave Lake occasionally much expense would be saved.

The following table compares the crime this year with that of last:—

	1909.	1910.
Cases entered..	78	117
Convictions..	57	97
Dismissals or withdrawals..	19	19
Waiting trial..	2	1

The increase shown is mainly due to ‘drunks and disorderlies.’ This offence is very prevalent at Athabaska Landing, the only point in my district at which there is a license to sell liquor.

Offences against property, such as theft and against the Indian Act, I am glad to say, show a marked decrease.

A classified summary of crime is given hereunder.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Common assault.....	11	6	5	
Buggery	1		1	
Rape.....	1			1
Offences against the property—				
Cruelty to animals.....	1		1	
Destroying property.....	1	1		
Intent to defraud	1	1		
Shop and housebreaking.....	4	4		
Theft.....	4	4		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1		
Disturbing the peace.....	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	53	52	1	
Persons interdicted	2	2		
Using obscene language.....	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Drunk	2	2		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	1	1		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Liquor in prohibited territory, N.W.T.....	4	3	1	
Dogging cattle.....	1		1	
Non-payment of dog tax.....	5		5	
Non-payment of wages.....	2		2	
Operating steam boiler without engineer's certificate.....	1		1	
Possession of unbranded caribou head.....	1	1		
Prairie fires.....	6	6		
Selling intoxicants in prohibited territory, N.W.T.	1	1		
Shooting at Moose.....	1		1	
Supplying liquor to an interdicted person.....	2	2		
Drunk whilst interdicted.....	4	4		
Northwest Territories—				
Theft.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	1	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	1	1		
Total.....	117	97	19	1
Northwest Territories.....	8	7	1	

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Summary of Cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial.. . . .	6
Number of convictions.. . . .	4
Fines.. . . .	0
Sent to jail.. . . .	3
Sent to penitentiary.. . . .	1
Suspended sentence.. . . .	0
Acquitted or charge withdrawn.. . . .	1
Awaiting trial.. . . .	1

FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires have been numerous throughout my district, and a large area of good timber has been destroyed.

In my report to you for the month of April I stated that at that time 'fires were burning in every direction and are believed to originate in most cases from the fires that were burning last fall, which smouldered all winter in peat beds.

'Whilst travelling this winter you could smell fire in many places in the woods. Some are started by parties clearing land, but we have been unable to detect any one causing them in this manner.

'If the present dry weather continues immense destruction will be done.'

Since writing the above, and as a result of my trip down the Athabaska and the Peace rivers, I have had reason to alter somewhat my opinion regarding the cause of these fires. The majority of them I feel sure are started by camp fires left burning, and I had the greatest difficulty in making the halfbreeds on the boats I travelled with put out their fires after each camp.

The Hudson's Bay Company's transport and several other parties had gone down the river some days ahead of us and we found fires burning at several places which had started from their camps.

When I reached Fort McMurray I notified the paid fire guardian there, but apparently he was unable to detect any of the guilty parties.

On the Peace river I found the same conditions as on the Athabaska, but not to so great an extent as there is less travel and I was fortunate enough to be the cause of one delinquent being fined and punished for leaving his camp fire burning.

Fire guardians under salary are stationed at Fort McMurray, Chipewyan, Fort Vermilion and other points.

The six convictions for setting out fires, shown on the 'Summary of Crime,' were all obtained by members of the force.

I am satisfied, therefore, that, though it is undoubtedly correct that some fires are started by old fires which have smouldered all winter in the woods, by far the greater number are caused by unextinguished camp fires.

The greater part of the timber along the banks of both the Peace and Athabaska rivers has already been destroyed, and even some of the islands in the Peace river have had the timber burnt off.

On the Mackenzie river I understand the same conditions exist.

Active measures should be taken to preserve the remaining timber in the country, and as far as the police are concerned we are doing all we can, but we cannot with our present strength put in regular patrols for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs Department.—At Herschel island the officer in charge is collector of customs.

Inspector Jennings, who has been in charge there for the last year, reports collections as follows for the year ending June 30, 1910:—

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At Herschel island.	\$649 07
At Rampart House.	64 18
	<hr/>
	\$713 25
	<hr/>

The collection at Rampart House, on the Porcupine river, was made by the above officer during a patrol into that remote district in February and March of this year.

He found a trader there who obtained most of his goods from Victoria, B.C., but occasionally restocked from Fort Yukon in Alaska.

The duty collected at Herschel island is mainly from whalers, who, as a rule, carry large quantities of goods for trade purposes.

Post Office Department.—At Chipewyan and Fort Macpherson the non-commissioned officers in charge act as postmasters.

The patrol from Dawson, arriving at Fort Macpherson on February 28, 1910, brought about 70 lbs. of mail and took back some 250 letters.

Inspector Jennings, in a report dated February 16, 1910, says: 'Our patrol leaving Herschel island took 184 letters, exclusive of official correspondence; eight of these were written by Eskimo to other Eskimo along the coast to be delivered by our rural delivery system. Some 50 letters came from the west coast as far as Flaxman's island, a sled having been sent to Herschel with these as there is no winter mail in that part of Alaska.'

Police patrols also carried mail to parties located on the Porcupine river and at Rampart House.

Indian Department.—Several of my detachments look after the supplies issued by the department to Indians requiring relief.

Escorts were supplied to the Indian agents when paying treaty at different points and Sergeant Field accompanied Mr. Conroy, inspector of Indian agencies, on his long trip to Fort Nelson. They went in by tracking up the Laird river and came out by pack train to Fort St. John, and thence down the Peace.

The object of the journey was to take into the treaty a number of Indians in the vicinity of Fort Nelson.

As the greater part of the country travelled over is hardly known Sergeant Field was instructed to report fully on the general conditions.

Unfortunately I shall not be in possession of his report for some time, probably not until the arrival of the winter packet as he has a long journey to make down the Peace to his detachment at Chipewyan, and will hardly have reached there yet.

Justice.—For the Attorney General's Department, which has to do with the administration of justice, the work performed in this district has largely increased.

The time has come for quicker and more convenient means of bringing criminals to trial, and at least two sittings of the Supreme Court should be held at Lesser Slave Lake during the year.

During the present season we have had to take prisoners and witnesses from Grande Prairie to Edmonton for trial, necessitating constables being away from their detachments for over a month at a time and entailing enormous expense.

The increased population at Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River and Grande Prairie calls for regular sittings of the courts.

Public Health Department.—During the spring a slight epidemic of small-pox broke out in the vicinity of Athabaska Landing.

Ascertaining from a travelling medical man the nature of the disease, we took immediate means to quarantine and notified the provincial medical health officer, who promptly came up, inspected and sent one of his assistants to remain in the vicinity.

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Luckily the disease, though scattered, was confined to the houses where found.

Most of the disinfecting of patients was done by members of the force after the medical men had gone.

It is highly probably small-pox has been here for some time, but as there is no medical man nearer than Edmonton its presence was unknown.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

No guard-room or common jail exists in the whole of my district, and we have to deal with prisoners as best we can in those detachments which contain cells, these are at Smith's Landing, Fort Chipewyan, Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, and Peace River Crossing.

It goes without saying that this is not satisfactory and places too much responsibility on the detachments, which consist of only two men, and in some cases only one non-commissioned officer.

The cells are wooden structures built at one end of the detachment office, and are fastened by an iron bar and padlock.

Whilst a prisoner is being held the detachment is practically unable to do any outside duty, and the work is thus seriously interfered with. This has been specially the case at Lesser Slave Lake where prisoners have served sentences of three and four months, and at no time during the year have they been without one or more.

The following particulars are given regarding prisoners confined at the various detachments:—

Prisoners in cells October 1, 1909..	3
Received during the year..	20
Discharged during the year..	20
Remaining in cells September 30, 1910..	3

Classification of prisoners:—

Males—

Whites..	9
Indians..	4
Halfbreeds..	9

Females—

Indian (lunatic)..	1
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Total..	23
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Monthly admittances—

October, 1909..	4
November, 1909..	1
December, 1909..	0
January, 1910..	1
February, 1910..	2
March, 1910..	0
April, 1910..	1
May, 1910..	3
June, 1910..	4
July, 1910..	0
August, 1910..	1
September, 1910..	3

Total..	20
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Disposal of prisoners discharged:—

<i>Males—</i>	
Time expired.. . . .	13
To Edmonton penitentiary.. . . .	1
To Fort Saskatchewan guard-room.. . . .	4
Deported.. . . .	1
<i>Females—</i>	
Lunatic returned to relatives.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	20

Schedule showing crime under which prisoners were charged:—

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Assault.. . . .	2
Drunk and disorderly.. . . .	3
False pretenses.. . . .	1
Insulting language.. . . .	1
Nuisance.. . . .	1
Rape.. . . .	1
Shop-breaking.. . . .	4
Theft.. . . .	7
Vagrancy.. . . .	1

Lunatics.

Female.. . . .	1
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Indian Act.

Giving liquor to Indians.. . . .	1
Total.:	23

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the whole division being scattered on detachments over an immense area and there being no regular division headquarters, very little can be done in the way of drill.

At inspections all are examined, and when found deficient instructed as much as the circumstances will allow.

As a whole the division comprises n.c.o.'s and constables who have been well instructed before coming to the district, and they have not forgotten their early training.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

No rifle practice could be performed as we have no range and still have the old Winchester carbine.

An attempt was made to put the majority of the men through the annual revolver practice, but I was only partially successful, due to the fact that most of the ammunition was found to be of an issue that had been condemned, and the new ammunition arrived too late to permit of the practice being completed.

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PATROLS.

The following is a list of the long or important patrols made during the year by members of the division.

Sergeant S. E. A. Selig from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island between November 9 and 23, 1909. Distance, 265 miles.

Inspector Howard with Sergeant Adams and Corporal Clay from Lesser Slave lake to Grande Prairie *via* Sturgeon lake and Simmonette river, between December 22, 1909, and January 3, 1910. Distance, 300 miles.

Inspector Jennings and Sergeant Selig from Herschel island to Fort Macpherson between January 20 and February 1, 1910. Distance, 265 miles; average temperature during trip, 31° below zero.

Sergeant A. H. Schurer from Athabaska Landing to Fort McMurray and return *via* Lac la Biche, between January 2 and 28, 1910. Distance, 560 miles. Copy of report attached.

Myself from Athabaska Landing to Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon lake and Grand Prairie, returning to Athabaska Landing, between February 2 and March 2, 1910. Distance, 850 miles.

Sergeant McLeod from Fort Vermilion to Hay river and other points northeast of Fort Vermilion between January 17 and February 1, 1910. Distance, 480 miles.

Sergeant A. H. L. Mellor from Smith's Landing to Fort Rae between December 27, 1909, and January 31, 1910. Distance, 900 miles. Copy of report attached.

Inspector Jennings, Sergeant Selig and Constable Kinney from Fort Macpherson *via* the Porcupine river and Rampart House, thence across the mountains to Herschel island, between February 26 and March 28, 1910. Distance, 700 miles. Copy of report attached.

Inspector Jennings, Sergeant Selig, Constables F. S. Pearson and Kinney from Herschel island *via* Kittigazuit to Fort Macpherson between May 11 and June 30, 1910. Distance, 370 miles. Copy of report attached.

Myself, accompanied by Constable La Nauze, from Athabaska Landing down the Athabaska and up the Peace river *via* Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Fort Vermilion, Peace River Crossing and thence back to Athabaska Landing between May 25 and August 1, 1910. Distance, 1,550 miles.

The following patrols are being made or are completed, but the reports not received:—

By Sergeant Darling, accompanied by Constables St. Laurent and Bowen, from Athabaska Landing to Whitehorse, Yukon territory.

This patrol left with 11 pack horses on May 4 and were to follow and clear the police trail through to the government telegraph line north of Hazelton, B.C., thence to their destination *via* Telegraph Creek and Atlin.

Sergeant Darling has reported reaching Atlin with the loss of one horse drowned.

He has thus made remarkably good time and should reach Whitehorse before winter sets in.

The distance covered will be some 1,550 miles over a very difficult and mountainous country.

Sergeant Field left Fort Chipewyan in June last with the inspector of Indian agencies for Fort Nelson, north of Fort St. John. He is now returning down the Peace to his detachment.

Sergeant Mellor has made an extended patrol along the south shore of Great Slave lake and inland at several points.

His report will not be received until the winter packet arrives.

In addition to the above, several minor patrols have been made to Wabiskaw and other points, also into the Buffalo country, which are referred to elsewhere.

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WOLF BOUNTY.

Wolf bounty is paid by our detachment both for the Dominion and provincial governments.

The bounty paid by the former is only for wolves killed in a designated area surrounding the range of the wood buffalo south of Great Slave lake; it amounts to \$20 per head.

The province pays \$10 for those killed at any point.

As both bounties are paid in the Buffalo country the financial inducement there for the destruction of these animals amounts to \$30 plus the price of the pelt, about \$3.

At Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing and Fort Vermilion we have paid the Dominion bounty of \$20 on 65 wolves during the year.

I have no record of the number receiving provincial bounty as it is paid by warrants which are sent direct to the head game guardian.

On my recent trip up the Peace river I decided the payment of the Dominion bounty at Fort Vermilion was unnecessary, and stopped it at that point pending instructions.

Fort Vermilion I consider too far west and the wolves killed there are not those likely to molest the Buffalo.

WOOD BUFFALO.

As has been customary for some time special patrols have been made this year by the detachments at Fort Chipewyan and Smith's Landing into the country west of the Slave river in which the buffalo are found.

We are endeavouring to fix the natural boundaries of the range, and I understand it is the intention of the government to make it into a reserve.

We have practically ascertained the limits except towards the northwest, and this should be decided when I receive Sergeant Meller's report of his patrol along the south shore of Great Slave lake.

The total area will probably be about 8,400 square miles.

In the fall of 1909 Constable Bates thoroughly patrolled the southern portion of the range and only saw one bull about 12 miles north of Peace Point on the Peace river.

Tracks were seen of what he considered 200 buffalo in one place, also of 100, and in another 30.

From tracks and other signs he estimated the number of buffalo as about 300.

Sergeant Meller during October, 1909, carefully patrolled the northern portion of the range lying northwest from Smith's Landing. He came across one band of seven buffalo on October 13 and a bull on October 20.

He reported that there were not as many buffalo in this part of the range as further south, and that Indian hunters confirm this.

The country has no prairies; is covered with forest, and cannot be travelled in summer time.

During December, 1909, Constable Bates patrolled the range from Peace river to Smith's Landing.

On December 8 he saw two different bands, one of 20 and the other of 6.

About the same time as Constable Bates was making the above patrol, Constable Johnston started on a similar trip from Smith's Landing. He, however, saw no buffalo.

I received a report in January that Mr. Radford, an American, had shot a buffalo bull and was about to shoot another.

Upon receipt of this I sent orders to stop Mr. Radford killing any other buffalo, which was done.

Mr. Radford came out during the summer and has, I understand, gone in again with a permit to kill two more of these animals. Under the circumstances I would

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strongly advise the Dominion government to set apart a reserve for buffalo as soon as possible.

The federal government besides paying wolf bounty to preserve the buffalo, have two Indian game guardians constantly employed. These men I hired by your instructions whilst at Chipewyan in June last.

In connection with this reserve I would point out that the country south of Great Slave lake to the Peace river seems quite unexplored.

The Caribou mountains, an extensive range of hills, are not on the map, and Sergeant McLeod whilst on patrol northeast of Fort Vermilion in February last discovered a lake larger than Lesser Slave lake which is unknown except to Indians.

As regards the number of buffalo actually in this part of the country reports are very conflicting.

I have carefully compared all reports received during the last four years. The largest band ever seen was about 25 and in all some 100 have been sighted at different times by different parties. It is more than likely the same animals were seen twice if not more frequently.

I conclude, therefore, that a fair estimate of the number of buffalo would be from 60 to 75.

Mention is made of tracks of one hundred or more, but there must of necessity be a good deal of guess work in arriving at these figures.

The fact is that no one, police or indians, report having seen such a large number, and although they have come on the tracks of a supposed large herd, leaving a trail that one would imagine could be easily followed, these herds have never been sighted.

GAME AND FUR.

The fur trade at present is, of course, the principal industry of the northern part of my district, and the receipts this year by the various traders has been well up to the average.

Some of the finer furs, such as silver fox and marten, have been more plentiful than usual.

Lynx seem to have almost disappeared, but it is expected they will come in again when the rabbits return.

Moose and caribou are very numerous along the Athabaska, but in some parts where they are usually to be found, such as north of Fort Vermilion, there are hardly any.

The Indians attribute this to wolves having driven them out.

Black bear are seen everywhere, and are shot from the steamers on the Peace river.

The provincial government last year allowed an open season for beaver in the northern part of the province on account of the complaint of the Indians relative to an alleged scarcity of fur.

That this was necessary for this cause I very much doubt. Laziness more than anything else has to do with the scarcity of fur as far as the Indian is concerned.

For other reasons, however, I am strongly of opinion there should always be an open season for beavers. I found during my travels that Indians kill more beaver when there is no open season than when there is.

When they do not kill for the fur, and there is no reason in their minds to preserve the animals, they exterminate whole families for food.

Whereas if they have an open season, and the fur is thereby more valuable, they are careful not to destroy certain colonies, but leave some to breed. They also only kill when the fur is prime.

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The majority of the hunters and trappers whom I consulted agreed that between October 15 and December 15 would be the most suitable time for an open season for beaver, and I would recommend that if the beaver are to be preserved in northern Alberta that a regular open season be declared at once.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The distribution state below shows a total of 33 of all ranks and 6 supernumerary constables. Of these one officer is to be transferred to Regina, one constable takes his discharge on October 1; Sergeant Darling and the two constables with him are to be transferred to 'B' division as soon as they reach Whitehorse.

Two constables are also on two months' leave after serving three years in the Mackenzie River subdistrict.

The effective strength is, therefore, 26.

The increase of population at Grande Prairie and about Peace river calls for more men in that locality and to supply the demand three more men are required.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'N' Division, September 30, 1910.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Athabaska Landing...	1	.....	.....	1	..	3	2	7	6	.....
Fort Chipewyan	1	..	1	1	3	.....	6
Grande Prairie	1	..	..	1	2	..
Herschel Island.	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	4
Lesser Slave Lake...	1	..	1	..	1	2	5	5	.....
Fort Macpherson.....	1	2	.....	3	..	9
Peace River Crossing.	1	..	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Sawridge.....	1	..	1	2	.....
Smith's Landing.	1	..	1	1	3	4	5
Sturgeon Lake	1	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Vermilion.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
Peace-Yukon Patrol.	1	..	2	..	3	11	.....
On Command	1	..	1	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....
Total.	1	3	2	8	2	17	6	39	34	27

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent, apart from slight ailments such as colds and bruises, there have been no cases of sickness reported.

We have good reason to be thankful for the absence of any serious illness as there is no doctor in the entire district except at Lesser Slave lake.

HORSES.

There are 34 horses and pack ponies in the division. Eleven of the pack ponies are on the Peace-Yukon patrol and will be transferred to 'B' division on their arrival at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Several of my horses are old and unfit for their work. I shall need a heavy and light team next year and a couple of saddle horses.

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Five horses have been cast and sold during the year and 17 pack ponies (remounts), posted to the division, a total gain of 12, which will be reduced to one when the above mentioned transfer takes place.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The nearest approach to a barracks are the quarters at Lesser Slave lake, which was originally the division headquarters. With the repairs done this year the buildings are in fair order with the exception of the quartermaster's store, which is falling to pieces, the foundations having rotted.

We have good detachment buildings at all detachments except Grande Prairie.

Fort Vermilion and Sturgeon lake, at these points the detachments rent quarters.

At Athabaska Landing an office and quarters for myself are rented.

As a rapid transformation is going on in this country, I would not advise any more building until we can decide where they are required.

At Grande Prairie, however, a site for a detachment should be reserved in case we should need it.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

In October, 1909, near Fort Providence, an Indian woman, wife of one Alexis Laparte, was accidentally shot by her son aged 10.

Edmond Paul, a French Canadian, was drowned in the Peace river west of Fort Vermilion on November 7, 1909. The accident was caused by his stepping from his canoe to some newly formed ice which would not carry him.

In June two Brothers belonging to the Roman Catholic mission at Lesser Slave lake were drowned by mistaking the ford in the Little Smoky river.

Their names were Joseph Nicholas and Auguste Welch.

On July 1 Michael Klopstein, brother-in-law of Mr. Nagle of Hislop & Nagle, fur traders, was drowned by falling off a scow in the Mackenzie river.

Adolf Gullickson Bjorndall on July 27 accidentally shot himself near Lesser Slave lake whilst taking a rifle apart.

H. W. Selby, D.L.S., returning from his summer's work near Fort McMurray on August 23 fell into the Athabasca river fifteen miles above Grand Rapids.

It appears he became dizzy or faint and fell into the water whilst walking along the river bank.

I communicated with his relatives at once, and received instructions at the request of the surveyor general to have search made for the body.

It was later found by Constable Blary and Mr. Selby's assistant, Mr. McKnight, some 70 miles below the scene of the accident. Being unable to move it, the body was buried where discovered.

GENERAL.

In concluding my report I would like to emphasize the fact that conditions are quickly changing in the southern part of my district, and that we will undoubtedly have to meet this with more men and more detachments.

Better and quicker means of transport are required on the Peace and Athabaska rivers, and for this we should have gasoline launches so that with the few men available we can move about rapidly and make up for the shortness of men by quickness of action.

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All ranks under my command have faithfully performed their duties and some have undergone a good deal of hardship on their long patrols.

In addition to the reports of special patrols already mentioned, I beg to forward Inspector Jennings's annual report for the Mackenzie river subdistrict.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'N' Division.

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APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past twelve months the Macleod district has not progressed so steadily as in former years. The excessively dry spring and summer were the cause of a considerable shortage in both the hay and grain crops grown in the area covered by this division, and farmers who depended on their crops to meet their bills have been somewhat disappointed.

The coal mining industry, however, has increased considerably, nearly all the mines having shipped far larger quantities of coal than during the previous twelve months. New coal seams, disclosing the existence of large quantities of that mineral, have been opened in the South Fork district, and will be worked as soon as the railways are extended into that part of the district.

New villages have sprung up both on the prairie and in the mining district.

The Claresholm subdistrict extends from township 11 to township 17, both inclusive, and runs the full width of the district from east to west. Its area is 3,456 square miles and the population has now reached 17,000.

Corporal Bower is at present in charge owing to the fact that Inspector Camies has recently been invalided from the force, no other officer having as yet been sent to replace him.

In this subdistrict the farmers have not done very well; few of them have raised any wheat for sale and some of them not enough for seed. The oat crop has been poor, most of it having been cut for green feed. Very little hay has been put up as it did not grow enough to make it worth cutting. Many ranchers are disposing of as much stock as possible, as they have not enough feed to see them through the winter. I am glad to say, however, that a large area has been seeded to fall wheat, recent rains having put the soil in excellent condition.

Claresholm.—Has not increased much during the year. There are 1 hotel, 1 livery barn, 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 grocery store and 1 implement firm less than last year. Several new blocks, however, have been erected, one costing \$28,000, as well as an addition to the public school which cost \$26,000. Very few of the elevators are running, and but little grain is being stored. No. 1 hard wheat brings 85c. per bushel; oats, 50c. to 55c.; hay, which is being shipped in from the north, brings \$20 per ton.

Nanton.—A number of municipal improvements have been put in during the year. The streets have been graded and cement sidewalks laid down. An electric light system has been installed, and several new residences have been built. Only one elevator has opened this season. The population is about the same as last year.

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Stavely.—This town has gone ahead a little during the past twelve months. Several residences, a large implement warehouse, an opera house and Masonic hall have been built. Two elevators are open for business, but are buying little wheat as a number of farmers are storing their grain in hopes of better prices. One elevator was burned down during the summer, but has not been rebuilt.

Granum.—This village has grown slightly. A new school house has been built at a cost of \$16,000, and also an opera house. Seven hundred head of cattle and 250 hogs have been shipped during the year. The '44' ranch sold out to Price & Walls, of Clarahelm for \$60,000. Settlement has increased steadily in the country served by the Canadian Pacific railway branch line from Lethbridge to Aldersyde, now in process of construction. Trains are running as far as Carmangay on the Little Bow three times a week. Other villages in this section are Barons, Champion, formerly Claverille, and Valeau. On the Calgary and Edmonton railway a new village named Parkland has come into existence between Nanton and Stavely.

The Pincher Creek subdistrict, which takes in townships 5 to 10, ranges 29 and 30, west of the 4th meridian, is devoted partly to stock raising and farming, and in the western part to mining.

Pincher Creek.—This town is the headquarters of the subdistrict with Inspector Belder in charge. The population has increased by about 200 during the past year, and now totals some 1,800 residents. There have been 62 marriages and 24 births in the last twelve months, but the death rate has shown a decided increase. Forty-five new settlers have come into the surrounding district. They are mostly from the states and make good citizens. Forty-two new buildings have gone up during the past year at an average cost of \$2,000 each. The local flour mill has turned out about 30,000 barrels, which is a little less than the previous year. The timothy hay crop, on which the farmers depended, has been poor. During the past winter shipments averaging 400 tons per week were not uncommon, but this year the average for the same length of time has dropped to 10 cars. It is now selling at \$30 to \$35 per ton. The Pincher Creek Lumber Company are doing well, and sell about \$3,000 worth of lumber a month. Within the past year the proposal to connect Pincher Creek with the Great Northern railway in Montana by means of a direct southerly line took shape. A crowd of New York capitalists invaded the town, but beyond a number of surveys nothing has been done. A squadron of mounted rifles has been organized in the town and is about 90 strong.

The road between Pincher Creek and the railway station has been graded and gravelled at a cost of \$400, and is slightly improved. All trails and bridges are in good order. The McGuire mine is still closed down. It was taken over by the railway company, but no attempt has been made to resume operations there.

Pincher Station has grown a little and has a population of about 200 people. Water has at last been found there in considerable quantities. The two elevators have handled about 90,000 bushels of grain this year.

Cowley, the next village, has gone ahead a little. Several dwelling houses have gone up, and the Canadian Pacific railway have erected a new station. The development of this point is delayed owing to the general uncertainty as to what the railway company intends to do. A steel bridge has been built over the Old Man river, three miles north of Cowley, and helps to bring business from the Porcupines into the village. Ten new settlers have come into the district during the year.

Lundbreck, the first mining town going west, has a very precarious existence. The two mines close down every little while and the miners leave for other parts. The place is consequently almost deserted. They now employ 15 men with a daily output of about 30 tons. The Beaver Creek mine, which lies about ten miles to the south, has done considerable development work. The output is 300 tons per month and they employ 50 men. They are not shipping yet as they have no railway. Several

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other mines are developing in the South Fork district, viz.: the Head Syndicate Coal Company, Carbon Hill Coal Company and the Coal Securities Company. All these companies have found seams of excellent coal, but are doing no work at present.

Between Lundbreck and Burmis there are a few scattered farms. From Burmis to Frank, a distance of about 8 miles, lies practically one big mining camp. At Police flats the Leitch collieries have been shipping coal for the last five months, and the company is erecting a large tippie at a cost of \$20,000. One hundred coke ovens are being built and are nearly completed, 75 men being employed. At Passburg the town has grown rapidly. There is a general store, hotel, branch of the Union Bank, post office and about 30 houses. Two hundred and fifty men are employed and 120,000 tons of coal have been shipped, an increase of 40,000 over last year. The pay roll averages about \$15,000 per month.

Maple Leaf has improved its mine in many ways. A large seam of blacksmith's coal has been found and quantities shipped. The mine employs 75 men, with a pay roll of \$6,000 per month. This is an increase of \$5,000 on last year.

Hillcrest has a population of about 800 people. An increase of about 150. Twenty-five houses have been built at an average cost of \$800 each. The mine has been bought out by Canadian Pacific railway interests, and now employ 350 men with an average pay roll of \$2,400 per month. One hundred and seventy-four thousand tons of coal have been shipped during the year.

Bellevue has gone ahead considerably. The population now numbers about 1,250. A number of houses and stores have gone up, and a second hotel is being completed at a cost of \$10,000. The West Canadian Collieries Company have built a steel tippie and power-house costing \$200,000, and a new machine shop and wash-house costing \$1,000. Four hundred and thirty-six thousand tons of coal have been shipped, and the pay roll was \$440,000 for the year. They now employ 350 men.

Frank is now in better condition in every way than it has been for years. The population is about 1,450, mostly Belgians and French. The Canadian Consolidated Coal Company control the mine and have made extensive improvements. An electric light plant and haulage system have been installed. Twenty-four new company houses have been built and a warehouse costing \$8,000. The Sanitarium hotel, costing \$60,000, has been erected by the company. Sidewalks have been put down and the streets graded. The Canadian Pacific railway have put up a round house capable of accommodating two engines, as well as the necessary repair shops. Business has been very bright. The company shipped 122,184 tons of coal and paid out \$229,492 in wages during the year, this in spite of being closed down for two months owing to a strike in April and May last. A lime kiln has been erected in the slide and is now complete. The company consists of Toronto capitalists. The trail through the Slide has at last been put in good shape. This was badly needed.

Blairmore promises to be the largest town in the Pass and has progressed wonderfully. Three stores and 75 dwelling houses have been built. The population is about 1,500, an increase of about 500. The W. C. C. Company have mined 98,016 tons of coal and employ 150 men. The pay roll averages \$12,000 per month. The Rocky Mountain Cement Company have worked steadily throughout the year and cannot keep up with their orders. They have shipped 48,000 barrels of cement and employ 75 men. The cement is of excellent quality. They also own a brick yard and turn out 2,000 bricks per day, employing 25 men. Their lime kiln turns out 400 tons of lime per month, and employs 10 men. Several bridges have been erected and are in good repair.

The McLaren Lumber mill was burnt down during the summer, but is being rebuilt and fitted with the latest machinery.

Coleman has increased considerably during the past twelve months. Fifty residences, six stores and a council chamber have been built. The population is esti-

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mated at about 2,500. The village has voted for incorporation, which will shortly come into effect. The International Coal Company have increased their output, shipping 180,000 tons for the year. Their pay roll has increased by \$50,000. The McGillivray Creek Coal Company employed only 20 men a year ago. Now they have 100 men employed and have shipped 3,500 tons monthly besides doing development work. This town is decidedly flourishing.

Lille, another W.C.C. mine, is a closed town. It has a population of 475, a slight increase. The output for the year was 168,000 tons of coal and 50,400 tons of coke. Three hundred and seventeen men are employed and \$243,000 has been paid out in wages. Fierce bush fires raged round this town during the summer and nearly burned the place out.

The Cardston subdistrict comprises the southern portion of the district, including townships 1 to 4, in ranges 23 to 30, west of the 4th meridian.

Sergeant Maylor is in charge, there being no officer available. This is almost entirely a farming country, and the crops have suffered less this year than in any other part of the district. The average yield of wheat was about 27 bushels per acre. The oat crop was very poor and the hay crop only fair. Stock have done well, and large quantities have been bought and shipped by Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides.

Cardston is the only town of any importance in the district and has a population of 1,500 people. It has increased a little; stores of a more substantial nature replacing the old wooden ones.

Spring Coulée is a village about 18 miles from Cardston on the A. R. & I. railway. It has increased a little, 1 bank, 1 church and 1 general store having been erected there. The villages of Aetna, Kimball, Leavitt, Mountain View and Beazer have remained the same. The A. R. & I. Co. have run a branch line south for six miles, on the east side of the St. Mary's river, to facilitate the shipment of grain.

Twin Lakes, situated at Galbreath's Gap on the International boundary, is a customs port, with Corporal Green in charge. The collections at this office far exceed those of previous years.

Big Bend.—The nearest detachment to the mountains in this subdistrict reports a quiet year. Rumours of railway construction have been floating round the neighbourhood, and as in years past have raised hopes which are not likely to be speedily fulfilled.

A new town site has been located at Spring Hill, and the old settlement at Caldwell is rapidly assuming the role of the 'Deserted Village,' as its inhabitants are all moving over to the new rival. The old Cochrane range is settling up fast, and there is a flourishing little village at Glenwood. Crops were only fair, and the hay crop came off very badly from a variety of causes—dry weather, prairie fires, and then snow and frost.

The Macleod subdistrict, which comprises townships 5 to 10, ranges 23 to 28, is thickly populated. The crops have been poor and have considerably retarded the progress of the subdistrict. The principal town is Macleod, which has gone ahead considerably. The streets have been graded, cement sidewalks have been laid down, and several business blocks of a substantial nature have been built, among them a fine branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. There has been a considerable increase in the number of private dwellings. The municipality invested in a gasoline road roller and rock crusher.

The town of Monarch, to which our old detachment at Kipp was transferred last winter, is growing steadily, being the headquarters for a thriving community of Dutch settlers, who are of the best type of immigrant.

With the increase of population, and the numerous towns and villages which have sprung into prominence, our work has increased considerably. On the new Canadian Pacific railway extension from Lethbridge to Aldersyde the district is get-

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ting thickly populated and detachments are required. In the Crowsnest district, Frank detachment, composed of 1 corporal and 1 constable, have to look after Frank, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Maple Leaf, Passburg, Police Flats and Burmis, which are all thriving mining camps populated by foreigners, who are never to be trusted unless they see a policeman around. An increase in strength is very much needed for the whole of the Pass.

CRIME.

For another year I have again to report a large increase in the number of serious cases which we have handled, and to point out the consequently increased amount of work and with a still further diminished strength. I would here like to bring to your notice my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Detective Staff-Sergeant Piper on the criminal investigation side of our work.

Offences.	Entered.	Con- viction.	Dismissed and With- drawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	2	...	2	...	
Attempted murder.....	1	...	...	1	
Manslaughter.....	1	...	...	1	
Wounding.....	3	1	1	1	
Assault, common.....	114	96	18	...	
Assault, aggravated.....	4	3	1	...	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	7	6	1	...	
Illicit connection with girl under 16.....	1	...	...	1	
Attempted rape.....	1	...	1	...	
Neglect to support family.....	2	1	1	...	
Intimidation.....	4	3	1	...	
Abduction.....	1	...	...	1	
Indecent assault.....	5	1	2	2	
Incest.....	1	1	...	...
Procuring abortion.....	1	1	...	...
Offences against the property—					
Theft.....	45	34	11	...	
Horse stealing.....	14	13	1	...	
Cattle stealing.....	4	3	1	...	
Cattle killing.....	1	2	...	2	
Fraudulently in possession of cattle.....	1	...	1	...	
Wounding cattle and horses.....	1	2	...	2	
Cruelty to animals.....	14	11	3	...	
Theft from a dwelling house.....	1	...	...	1	
House and shop breaking.....	3	3	...	...
Robbery when armed.....	2	...	...	2	
Burglary.....	4	1	...	...
Fraud.....	3	2	...	1	
False pretenses.....	15	7	7	1	
Forgery.....	5	...	1	1	
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1	...	...
Mischief.....	12	9	3	...	
Killing dogs.....	2	1	1	...	
Offences against public order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons..	8	6	2	...	
Pointing fire arms.....	1	1	...	...
Affrays.....	2	2	...	...
Engaging in prize fights.....	7	5	2	...	
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.....	81	75	6	...	
Drunk.....	127	126	1	...	
Creating a disturbance.....	38	35	3	...	
Insulting language.....	11	6	5	...	
Indecent exposure.....	1	1	...	...
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	3	3	
Inmate " ".....	3	3	
Frequenter " ".....	7	7	
Keeping gambling house.....	1	1	

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Offences.	Entered.	Con- viction.	Dismissed and With- drawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals— <i>Con.</i>					
Gambling.....	3	3			
Selling lottery tickets.....	1			1	
Discharging fire arms.....	1		1		
Nuisance.....	5	2	3		
Offences against administration of law and justice—					
Perjury.....	4	2	1	1	
Subordination of perjury.....	2	2			
Breaking jail	2	2			
Obstructing peace officer.....	5	5			
Neglect to assist officer....	1	1			
Corruption and disobedience .	1	1			
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	3	3			
Violation of orders of Railway Commis- sioners	1	1			
Offences against the Custom's Act	2	2			
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Liquor to Indians.....	11	11			
Indians drunk	14	12	2		
Indians drunk on reserve.....	28	24	4		
Statutes and Ordinances—					
Masters and servants.....	61	54	10		
Game Act	13	11	2		
Prairie fires.....	57	51	6		
Liquor license ordinance	56	49	7		
Insanity Act	7	6	1		
Village ordinance.....	4	4			
Estray animals ordinance	10	7	3		
Public Works.....	4	3	1		
Medical profession..	1	1			
Hawkers and peddlers.....	2	2			
Noxious weeds.....	12	11	1		
Steam boilers.....	7	7			
Motor vehicles.....	4	4			
Coal mines.....	4	2	2		
Miscellaneous	11	10	1		
Total ...	912	769	124	19	

Total Cases Tried Before the Supreme and District Courts.

Cases entered..	78
Convictions..	60
Fines..	4
Imprisonment..	52
Penitentiary..	27
Suspended sentence..	1
Acquittals..	13
Nolli prosequi..	5

The following are short statements of the more serious cases handled:—

James W. Wilson and Harry Ronan, theft of wheat.—On October 15, 1909, a complaint was made at Macleod by D. McLean, of Rocky Coulee, that on or about October 13 a quantity of wheat had been stolen from his bin, which was on his farm. Investigations were made at once into this case, and wheel marks were traced from the bin to the homestead of James W. Wilson. Suspicions pointed to Wilson and Ronan, and on October 20 they were both arrested at Wilson's homestead. Wilson, after being cautioned, made the statement: 'That at the instigation of Ronan, who

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was stopping with him, they went on the night of October 13 to McLean's bin with their team and wagon and stole 82 bushels of wheat from it. That on the 14th they sold the stolen wheat at Macleod, obtaining the sum of \$61.50 for it, and subsequently divided the money.' Inquiries were made, and Wilson's statement was found to be correct. On October 22 accused appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and both pleaded guilty, Wilson being sentenced to five months and Ronan to six months' imprisonment in the Macleod guard-room, Ronan being subsequently deported as an undesirable.

William Morgan, Thomas W. Kilner, Robert Ormandy and Harry Braydon, burglary.—On October 16, 1909, John Coffin, who keeps a 'gents' furnishing store at Granum, complained that during the previous night his store had been broken into and goods to the value of about \$320 had been stolen. Investigation of this case was at once begun. On examining the premises it was found that entrance had been effected from the rear of the store by forcing the doors. Suspicion pointed that the crime had been done by strangers, and as a large extra gang working for the Canadian Pacific railway, south of Granum, had been observed in the village on the night of the 15th, attention was directed towards them as the guilty parties. On October 16 several of the missing articles were found concealed in some wheat stacks about one and a half miles south, and in the direction of the cars of the extra gang. These on being shown Mr. Coffin, were identified by him as being some of the missing property. On the 17th observation was kept on the cars and several other articles, subsequently identified, were seen being thrown from the cars on approach of the police. On arrival at the car in question, Morgan, Braydon and Kilner were seen occupying the car. They were arrested and conveyed to Granum. Ormandy was arrested in Granum on the 17th. On the 18th Morgan, Kilner and Braydon appeared before C. Starnes, J.P., and were remanded until the 23rd. A charge of vagrancy being preferred against Ormandy, he pleaded 'guilty' and was fined. He then left Granum, and through certain information he was subsequently arrested at Lethbridge, after making preparations to go to Montana. Braydon made a clean breast of the whole affair. On the 23rd they all appeared at Granum before C. Starnes, J.P., and after evidence had been heard, were all committed for trial. On October 26, 1909, all the accused were arraigned at the District Court before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and all pleaded 'guilty.' Morgan and Kilner were sentenced to three years each, and Ormandy to two years in the Alberta penitentiary; Braydon to one year in the Macleod guard-room.

Mike Matlak, assault, causing actual bodily harm.—On October 14, 1909, Joseph Yanata complained at Coleman that he had been assaulted with an axe by one Mike Matlak. On this case being investigated it was found that the complaint had a severe wound on the right shoulder. Matlak was arrested and committed for trial. On October 28 accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at the District Court at Macleod, and was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the Macleod guard-room.

Walter Custer, horse stealing.—On October 26, 1909, complaint was made at Nanton by one W. L. House that Walter Custer had stolen his horse, saddle and bridle. Accused was overtaken on the 27th when on his way to Beaver Creek, and arrested, and on the 29th was committed for trial. On November 9 he was arraigned at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Horse stealing by Indians.—A number of cases of horse stealing have occurred amongst the Indians, mostly by the young Indians. Amongst the sentences given on December 8, 1909, by the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, were: Frank Peigan, three years; Billy Bond, three years; Phillip Bullhead, three years; Calling High, three years; Eagle Rider, two charges, four years on each, to run concurrently;

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Nelson Horns, considered the leader of the gang, was given eight years, and Jimmy Wells, three years, all in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

O. L. Marquis, housebreaking.—On July 30, 1909, O. L. Marquis was arrested for housebreaking at the house of one Lemire, near Macleod. Accused had been seen going into the house, and on a search warrant being executed several of the stolen articles were found in his possession. He was committed for trial, and on December 1 was found guilty by the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and on the 8th was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Carl Anderson, causing actual bodily harm.—On July 28, 1909, information was laid, charging one Carl Anderson with having caused bodily harm to one Sahlin at a farm near Granum. This was no doubt the outcome of a drunken quarrel in which complainant received a bad cut in the throat, three inches long. Accused was committed for trial, and on December 3 was found guilty by the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and on the 8th was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Allan Miller, perjury.—This was a case at Pincher Creek in which the accused, a coloured bootblack, committed perjury at his trial on a charge of supplying intoxicants to Indians. He was committed for trial, and on November 23 at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton and a jury, was found guilty, and on December 8 was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Charles Dea, subornation of perjury.—This was a case at Claresholm in which the accused counselled and procured one Clarence Miller to commit perjury in a case of wheat stealing. Accused was committed for trial, and on March 7, 1910, was arraigned at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter and pleaded guilty. In passing sentence His Honour stated that he considered the crime of subornation of perjury to be worse than perjury itself as it struck at the foundation of all law, and often led to a miscarriage of justice. Accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

S. F. Partridge, theft.—The accused, who was a Canadian Pacific railway agent, was arrested on November 26, 1909, on a charge of defrauding the company, one at Granum and one at Caley, at which places he had been relieving agent. Accused was committed for trial. On December 7, 1909, accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton and a jury, and on the first charge was found guilty. On being arraigned on the second charge he pleaded guilty. On December 8 accused was sentenced to two years on each charge in the Alberta penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently.

H. C. Desler, cattle killing.—On August 9 rumours were heard that cattle killing was going on in the vicinity of Snake valley. Investigations were at once made, and H. C. Desler was arrested for killing a calf the property of Hardwicke Bros. A. E. Thayer, wanted in connection with Desler, has up to the present evaded arrest. On August 23 Desler was remanded for trial. On November 27 accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and was found guilty. On December 8 accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

O. E. Baillie, cattle stealing.—On February 17, 1909, a complaint was received at Pincher Creek from a man named Hershel Kaye, of Taber, in regards to the disappearance of a black yearling steer from Poverty Flats. Investigation was made, and it was learnt that on January 18, 1909, J. Mercer, buyer for P. Burns & Co., Pincher Creek, purchased a bunch of cattle from O. E. Baillie, amongst them being a black yearling steer on which he could recognize no brand, and that Baillie had told him that he was pretty sure that the steer was his, but agreed to wait until the steer was killed so that they could recognize the brand on the inside of the hide. The steer was killed on February 22. On February 23 the hide was examined and it bore

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Kaye's brand. Several persons were interviewed regarding the calf, and they stated that they had called Baillie's attention to the calf before he sold it. On March 18, 1909, information was laid against O. E. Baillie for theft of the steer. He was committed for theft on March 27. On November 26, 1909, accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and was convicted. On December 8 accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

W. A. Schell, cattle stealing.—On June 5, 1909, information was laid at Nanton, charging one W. A. Schell, of near Nanton, for stealing a yearling steer, the property of A. A. Shaw, farmer of Nanton. The circumstances of this case are, that the owner missed the steer, which was branded with his recorded brand, and on May 14, 1909, found the said steer near Nanton, with a fresh brand on; that he never gave the accused any authority to take the animal. The owner of the fresh brand on being interviewed, stated that he had bought the steer in question, and another one, from accused, giving him a cheque for both. Accused was remanded for trial. Accused appeared at the Supreme Court, on November 23, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and was found guilty. On December 8, accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

Tony Sandino, wilfully wounding cattle.—On November 15, 1909, Frank Bosely, of Bellevue, complained to the police at Frank, that some person had stabbed one of his horses with a fork and that the animal had died. From investigations made, information was laid on November 16, charging one Tony Sandino with the offence. Accused was committed for trial. On December 7, accused appeared at Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton and jury, and was found not guilty.

John Kulczycki, alias John Smith, murder.—On the evening of July 17, 1909, Angus Ruis and a number of foreigners were engaged playing cards in No. 5 shack at Frank. A difference arose amongst them, nearly all being intoxicated. Ruis was accused of cheating and struck at one of them, and then went out of the shack, where he met accused and blamed him for saying that he had cheated; the outcome of this was a struggle between Ruis and accused, which terminated by Ruis running and jumping into the creek which was near by. He was latter pulled out by Pete Samson, who found a knife stuck in Ruis' chest, which he extracted. The police were then notified, and Ruis was removed to the hospital where he died next day. An inquest was held and the following verdict returned:—'We find that the deceased, Angus Ruis, came to his death by a knife wound inflicted by some person at present unknown to us.' Directly after the murder accused left Frank and was arrested at Lundbreck by Constable Harrison and brought to Frank on July 20. He appeared before T. S. Belcher, J.P., for a preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial. On November 24 and 25, accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton and a jury. All the evidence possible was produced, but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

John Roberts, escape from lawful custody.—John Roberts, who was serving a sentence of three months in the Macleod guard-room for carrying a pistol and theft, made his escape on January 14, 1910, but was recaptured the same day. From the actions of this man, he is no doubt a criminal of the lowest type, and no doubt he has served time before. On January 17 accused was arraigned before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, at the District Court, Macleod, on two charges of theft and escaping from lawful custody. On the first charge of theft he was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary; on the second charge of theft, 1 year, and escaping from lawful custody 1 year, all sentences to run concurrently.

Carl Bansmer, horse stealing, &c.—This was a case from Bellevue, in which accused was charged with stealing one horse; also charged with theft, false pretenses, and escaping from lawful custody. On December 25, 1909, accused was captured at

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the boundary line with the horse in his possession, and while awaiting trial at Frank escaped; he was later recaptured and committed for trial on four counts. On January 11, 1910, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at the District Court, Macleod, and for horse stealing was sentenced to four years, for theft six months, false pretenses six months, and escaping from custody six months in the Alberta penitentiary, all sentences to run concurrently.

W. Bunt, cattle stealing.—This was a case from Spring Point, near Pincher Creek, in which Joe Enas complained that accused had stolen a yearling steer which was his property. After a good deal of investigating, an information was laid, and accused remanded for trial. On May 30, 1910, accused appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and was found guilty. Accused was sentenced to two years suspended sentence, and bound over himself in \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000, to be of good behaviour.

Robert Baird, house breaking.—This was a case from Blairmore, in which the accused, a boy of 15 years, broke into the house of one Louis Baldivine, and stole the sum of \$220.00. On being arrested accused owned up to the offence, and \$217 was recovered. On April 16, 1910, he was committed for trial, and on April 28 appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and was handed over to the care of Mr. Chadwick, superintendent of delinquent children.

Charles E. Wacome, theft.—Accused was arrested on April 24, 1910, on two charges of theft, and one of breaking and entering the premises of a farmer named L. C. Riley, south of Macleod. He was committed for trial. On April 25, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, at the district court, Macleod, and was found guilty; on all counts he was sentenced to two years each, to run concurrently, in the Alberta penitentiary.

Charles LaFontaine, incest.—On February 27, 1910, information was laid charging the accused with unlawfully having sexual intercourse with his daughter, Josephine Villeneuve, he then and there knowing the said Josephine Villeneuve to be his daughter. This case was from Cowley, and was of a sordid character. Accused was committed for trial. On June 2, 1910, accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before Mr. Justice Harvey, and was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Harry Schildt, horse stealing.—In this case the accused, a half-breed from Montana, stole a horse from the Blood reserve, later selling the same in Lethbridge. He was traced to Montana, and waiving extradition, was brought back. On June 5, accused appeared before Mr. Justice Harvey, at the Supreme Court, Macleod, and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Raphael Ballago, horse stealing.—This was a case in which accused stole a horse from R. Urch, near Kipp. Accused has for the past five years been a hanger around the Blood reserve, and has served several short terms, and was considered an all round nuisance. On June 6, he appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before Mr. Justice Harvey, and was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Arthur Bull Shields, horse stealing.—This is a case in which a Blood Indian stole a colt in 1909 and sold it. On June 23, 1910, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, at the District Court, Macleod, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Daniel Whitford, horse stealing.—This was a case in which accused stole a horse from near Macleod, and took it north of Saskatoon and disposed of it there. He was arrested and brought back to Macleod. On July 23, 1910, he appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge R. Winter, and pleaded guilty; he was sentenced to three months hard labour in the Macleod guard-room, and fined \$25 or three months additional.

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Arthur Decoux, murder.—On May 24, 1910, Jean Baptiste Loubert, a Belgian, employed in the Frank mine, was crushed between two loaded coal cars and seriously injured. Loubert was a non-union man, and had not been employed at the mine long. Upon investigation being made by the mine officials as to the cause of the accident, it was found to have been caused by the carelessness of one Arthur Decoux, another Belgian, who is a member of the miners' union. As a result of the accident, Decoux was discharged. On May 26, Loubert died from the injuries received. An inquest was held and the following verdict returned: 'That J. B. Loubert came to his death as the result of injuries received in the mine shaft at Frank, through being crushed by a car, the said mine car having been accidentally allowed to run away by one Arthur Decoux.' In addition the jury added three riders, criticising the mine management. In addition to the facts of Decoux's carelessness, in allowing the car to run down as he did, particulars were learnt that on the 23rd, Decoux and deceased had an argument over the taking of some coal, as a result Decoux had invited deceased to fight, but deceased declined. Then a general argument ensued, in which Decoux said to deceased, 'You belong to the same bunch, and I'll get you,' repeating the statement several times in the presence of four witnesses. On July 8, 1910, Decoux was charged with murder, and remanded till July 15, and on that date appeared before T. S. Belcher, J.P., for a preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial. On September 7, 8 and 9, accused appeared at a special sitting of the Supreme Court at Macleod, before Mr. Justice Harvey and a jury, and was acquitted.

Salvatore Luvera, stabbing.—On August 1, 1910, a large bush fire was raging at Blairmore, and a party of miners were turned out to fight the fire. During the process of fighting the fire, a large quantity of beer was voluntarily given by the hotel-keepers of Blairmore, and this was taken to the scene of fire. Several of the men became intoxicated, and numerous fights ensued. An altercation arose between two men named Murravanno and Orison, when without the slightest provocation, Luvera stabbed the former in the abdomen; he then quickly drew the knife out of the wound and ran into the bush and disappeared. Murravanno was conveyed to the hospital at Frank, where it was found that the wound was between the sixth and seventh ribs and penetrated the liver; small hopes were held out for his recovery, but on the 17th he left the hospital apparently fully recovered. Search was kept up for Luvera, and on the 9th he was arrested at Elko, B.C., and brought to Frank, where a preliminary trial was held, and accused committed for trial. On September 6 accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, found guilty, and sentenced to three years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Walter B. Laing, receiving stolen property.—In consequence of several complaints of robberies from the cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Macleod, a search warrant was issued on September 24, 1910, to search the premises of W. B. Laing, of Macleod. Accused on being asked if he had any of the described goods in his possession, either bought by him or left with him, said 'No.' When his house was searched goods to the value of \$150 were found. On being asked how he came in possession of them, he said, 'They had been left with him by two men, and that he had been warned to take nothing from them, as they were suspected of having robbed the cars. On August 25, accused was committed for trial, and on the 29th was arraigned at the district court before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months hard labour in the Macleod guard-room.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I regret to have to report a very large increase of cases of this kind over last year. We had 56 prairie fire prosecutions entered, and obtained 50 convictions. In the Pincher Creek subdistrict the railway company was disregarding the Board of Railway Commissioners' Order No. 3245, but a prosecution for an infraction of the same

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was evidently the cause of their getting to work and re-ploughing the fire guards. From the smallness of some of the penalties inflicted, many magistrates do not seem to regard the setting out of a prairie fire as being such a serious matter, and this may partly be the reason for the large increase in this kind of offence.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Snpreme and District Courts, and also at all police courts. Whenever necessary the coroners have been attended on. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts, and brought to Macleod from outside points. Escorts have been provided for all convicts sentenced to the Edmonton penitentiary. We took charge of all prisoners committed for trial, or sentenced to imprisonment, and furnished escorts for those at hard labour. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts, who reported monthly, and these reports we have forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa.

I attach a detailed report from the provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1909.

To the Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Macleod, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of ‘D’ Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1910.

Thirty-three prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year; twenty-nine being sentenced to terms of imprisonment, three awaiting trial, and one awaiting the order of the Attorney General. During the year two hundred and forty-eight were admitted, making a total of two hundred and eighty-one prisoners confined during the year: classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites.. . . .	201
Indians.. . . .	30
Half-breeds.. . . .	8
Negroes.. . . .	3
Chinamen.. . . .	2
Females—	
Whites.. . . .	2
Half-breeds.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	248

Fifty-one prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of nine days. Thirteen were admitted to bail.

Daily average number of prisoners.. . . .	27.67
Monthly average number of prisoners.. . . .	22
Maximum number of prisoners in any day	57
Minimum number of prisoners in any day.. . . .	12
Maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in October.. . . .	53
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in January.. . . .	9

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.. . . .	128
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c... . .	43
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	1
Released on ticket of leave.. . . .	3

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Ticket of leave convict returned to penitentiary to serve out sentence..	1
Sent to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of three years and eight months..	27
Handed over to Mr. Chadwick to be placed on a farm (juvenile)..	1
Handed over to the town authorities for trial..	53
Sent to other places for trial..	3
Handed over to immigration agent for deportation..	4
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1910..	13
	<hr/> 277

Females—

Sent to Calgary guard-room..	2
Sent to Brandon asylum..	2
	<hr/>
Total..	281

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence. The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 108, classified as follows:—

CRIME.	Sentenced.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault (common).....	13		22
Indecent assault..	1	3	
Assault causing actual bodily harm.	2	9	
Drunk, &c.	15		27
Mischief on C. P. railway	1	2	
Refusing to pay wages	1	3	
Inciting to perjury	1	3	
False pretenses.	3	3	10
Horse stealing.	1	6	
Burglary.....	1	12	
Receiving stolen goods, &c.	2	7	15
Carrying pistol.....	1	1	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.....	1	1	
Vagrancy.....	32	1	12
Theft...	17	2	24
Inmate of bawdy house.....	1	6	
Perjury.....	1	2	
Indian Act:—			
Supplying liquor to Indians....	5	3	14
Intoxication	9		29

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. HASLETT, S.S.,
Provost.

Customs Department.—The non-commissioned officer at Twin lakes on the boundary line still acts as sub-collector of Customs at that point, and reports to the collector at Lethbridge. Our patrols watch out for smuggling along the line and throughout the district. Prosecutions were entered and convictions obtained under this head:

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Indian Department.—We have a detachment at Stand Off near the Blood reserve, and one on the Peigan reserve. The men from these detachments attend the weekly issue of rations. We employ two Indians as interpreters, and three as scouts. These mens' duties consist principally in looking after the Indians, and they are paid by the Police Department. We obtained 12 convictions against Indians for drunkenness, 11 for supplying liquor to Indians, and 24 for drunkenness on the reserve. Convictions were obtained and heavy punishments inflicted in all cases entered for the supply of liquor to Indians.

STATE OF INDIANS.

During the year a portion of the Peigan reserve has been sold by public auction, and fetched large sums. The Peigans have worked extensively around the Pincher Creek district, assisting with the harvest, &c., and have earned good money. The number on this reserve has not changed much, being about 460. The deaths were mostly among the children. They have been doing a little farming on their own account, and have about $1\frac{1}{2}$ sections under crop. Implements and teams have been supplied by the department out of the funds arising from the sale of the reserve. At Bracket, where the agency is situated, a granary, and implement shed have been built, and an addition has been put on to the Mission for the treatment of consumptives.

On the Blood reserve a considerable area has been broken and put under crop by the Indians. They have also put up a large quantity of hay. They continue to give useful help around Magrath and Raymond with the beet crop. The population is about 1,200, there being little change since last year. Their behaviour has been on the whole good, although eight were sent to the penitentiary for horse stealing. This and drunkenness are their worst offences.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The distribution strength for September 30, 1910, shows a decrease of three in the strength of the division from what it was this time last year. In order to keep sufficient men in the post to do the necessary guards, and escort duties over the many prisoners who are held in our guard-room, the men have to be withdrawn from the outlying districts. In consequence, the following detachments are vacant: Kootenai, Porcupines, Boundary Creek and Reid's Hill, as well as several new districts which should have police detachments on them. The number of men in all the subdistricts is totally inadequate; the Pass detachments at the present time consist of just one constable at each point, which I do not consider safe, but the reduced strength of the division will not permit of any more. New settlers are drifting into all the districts and towns, and amongst them come a certain number of the tough element who require constant attention. In the Pincher Creek district the mining towns have grown to a considerable size, and the population, consisting mostly of foreigners, are of the lowest and toughest class. A man should be stationed in most of these towns, as it is only by constant supervision that this class of people are kept in order and educated into obeying our law. There is no officer available to take charge of Claresholm or Cardston subdistricts. Inspector Belcher is in charge of Pincher Creek subdistrict, but is assisting me at headquarters during the absence of Inspector Douglas on leave.

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the increased work and shortness of men very little drill has been done during the year. Some arm and squad drill has been done, and the men on detachment have been put through their drill when inspected monthly. The revolver practice commenced on October 3, and the whole division had finished on the 11th. The shooting was good, considering the number of recruits who fired for the first time.

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CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE. .

The conduct of the division has been good, except for some few serious breaches of discipline which were severely punished, and coupled with dismissal from the force. Drunkenness seems to be the worst enemy we have to contend with.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. There were a few serious illnesses, but all the patients recovered, with the exception of Constable Thorsen, who contracted pneumonia, and was transferred to the depot, where he took his discharge.

HORSES.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 200,738, making an average of 3,146 miles per horse, which to my mind is too much. Six remounts were sent to us this fall, and some of them were too young to stand real hard work, and further they were not all gentle. One remount was purchased here, and six were cast and sold during the year, which leaves us with a gain of one. With the exception of some minor ailments, and some aged horses, they are all in good condition. Eight or ten should be purchased in 1911, and about six additional ones purchased, in order to allow of particularly hard worked ones being given a rest.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport is in first class repair, with the exception that a number of the wagons require to be repainted. One heavy wagon and two buckboards, or some similar light trap, are required to replace three which are being condemned this fall.

Our harness and saddlery is in good condition, and the only thing we will require is one set of four-in-hand heavy harness to replace a set which is very old and growing unsafe.

CANTEEN

The canteen is in a good financial condition. The business done is small owing to the few men in the post; as a consequence the stock on hand is not very large. The usual grants to the mess were made from the profits.

READING ROOM.

No new books have been purchased this year, but there is a good cash balance on hand which will be expended shortly for this purpose. The reading room is a great source of comfort to the members of the division. The illustrated papers are regularly received from Ottawa, and are sent to the detachments after remaining in the reading room for a week.

STORES

The clothing and kit supplied have been of good quality. Gauntlets, tan, and blankets are required to keep our issues up to date. The general stores as supplied by the local contractors are of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

Our buildings are in good shape, but I would urge the necessity of having the present unworkable septic tank system abolished and all quarters connected with the town sewers, and would draw your attention to the remarks of the assistant surgeon on this subject from the point of view of the public health.

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With the increased cost of living, and higher wages which are being paid everywhere, I would ask your consideration of the subject of increased pay for our men, more particularly when you consider the importance of the work they are called upon to perform.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'D' Division.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMAND-
ING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

There has been a very marked and steady development on all sides during the present year.

In the city of Edmonton progress and growth have continued, and the following figures, covering a period of four years, may be of interest:—

	1906.	1910.
Population	11,400	25,000
Assessment	\$17,049,798	\$30,105,110
Public schools	5	15
Value of school buildings and grounds	\$118,859	\$553,093
Pupils enrolled.	1,554	3,490
Number of teachers.	30	70
Number of churches.	14	34
Chartered banks.	11	16
Miles of sewers	13½	44 87
Miles of water mains.	18	52 79
Customs revenue	\$134,231	\$286,664
Bank clearings	\$20,073,184	\$51,661,020
P. O. revenue (stamps).	\$25,494	\$72,515

Other towns and settlements show a proportionate growth.

Some localities which last year were bare prairie are now the centres of remarkable activity. Typical of such localities is the present end of the Canadian Pacific railway Lacombe to Castor line. Land here has risen from \$9 an acre to double that figure within the year. The population of the town of Castor, from nothing last year, is now fifteen hundred. Thousands of settlers, chiefly from the United States, have made this their point of distribution, and land has been taken up to one hundred miles east of Castor and south to the Red Deer river.

Many of these settlers brought in their own steam and gasoline ploughing outfits, and, in addition, fifty such outfits were bought locally. Much land was broken and seeded, but owing to the drought during the spring and early summer this south-eastern corner of the district suffered considerably, but these settlers are not discouraged from this partial local failure. There are thirteen lumber yards in Castor and all of them are doing well, an average of seventy loads of lumber leaving the

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town daily for outlying farms. Castor is now incorporated; has a ten thousand dollar town hall, electric light and water system. Coal is plentiful and about a dozen mines are being operated in a small way.

North of township 35 and west of range 10 the crops have been from fair to good. In the district of which Edmonton is the centre the threshing returns, when available, will probably show that winter wheat has been a good crop. It was in very fine condition when harvested. The straw was of fair length and well headed. In a few instances fields were poor, but there were no failures. On the whole, this crop will be a full average one.

Spring wheat did not do as well as the winter wheat. While there were many fine fields standing fence high and well headed, there were others on similar soil where the crop was short and thin, the difference doubtless being a matter of cultivation. Such fields will bring down the average, although none could be classed as failures. The same remarks will apply to the oat crop. Many fields will yield 75 bushels and more to the acre, while others will not go over 30 or 40 bushels.

The crop of oats for the district will probably be an average one.

Barley is a particularly good crop as, owing to the late date it is sowed, it benefited to the utmost by the rains, which were unusually late this year. The fields were uniformly good and the crop will probably be an average one. Hay is not as plentiful as usual, owing to the lack of rain early in the season and, there being a great demand for it from other less favoured districts, the price is very high. This condition, however, applies pretty much to all crops and the difference in prices will more than make up to the farmer for any deficiency in yield in those cases where grain has been exclusively depended upon in a district essentially suited to mixed farming, but where a total crop failure is unknown. There has been a heavy settlement in the northern parts of the district which is expected to continue next year in view of the general good returns this year.

There has been great activity in railway construction, limited only by the available supply of labour. Though wages are high labour is scarce. The G.T.P. steel has reached beyond Edson, the first divisional point west of Edmonton. The C.N.R. are clearing and grading their through line to the coast from St. Albert to the Pembina river. The G.T.P., C.P.R. and C.N.R. have all been constructing several lines in the southern part of the district, running north and south. Camrose, as a result, has become a railroad centre of importance and a distributing point where many wholesale houses have established themselves.

The C.P.R. high level bridge across the Saskatchewan connecting Strathcona with Edmonton has been commenced. It is to provide facilities for ordinary road traffic, street cars and foot passengers besides the rails of the C.P.R.

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1910.

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	5	2	1		2
Attempted murder.....	1		1		
Shooting with intent.....	3	1	2		
Unlawful wounding.....	3	1	1		1
Assault, common.....	157	121	27	7	2
Assault, aggravated.....	8	3	4		1
Assault, indecent.....	6	2	2	2	
Rape and attempted rape.....	8	1	4	3	
Attempted suicide.....	3	1	1	1	
Bigamy.....	1	1			
Carnal knowledge (under 14 years).....	6	3	2	1	
Non support.....	3		1	1	1
Criminal neglect.....	3	2			1
Intimidation and threatening.....	5	3	2		
Abduction.....	1				1
Defamatory libel.....	1	1			
Extortion.....	1		1		
Offences against property—					
Theft.....	154	105	45	2	2
Theft from mails.....	2	1		1	
Horse stealing.....	12	6	5	1	
Cattle stealing.....	5	2	2	1	
Cattle killing.....	3	1			2
Fraudulent possession of cattle.....	1				1
Wounding of stock.....	10	4	5		1
Cruelty to animals.....	9	2			
House and shopbreaking.....	7	6	1		
Burglary.....	1	1			
Fraud.....	5	2	2		1
False pretenses.....	23	6	13	4	
Forgery.....	19	13	1	1	4
Robbery.....	5	3	1		1
Receiving stolen property.....	5	1	1		
Wilful damage.....	7	7			
Removing landmarks.....	1				1
Mischief.....	2		2		
Killing and wounding of dogs.....	2		2		
Offences against public order—					
Concealed weapons.....	6	6			
Pointing firearms.....	7	7			
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works.....	35	29	6		
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Vagrancy.....	43	42	1		
Drunk and disorderly.....	152	145	7		
Sodomy.....	1			1	
Creating disturbance.....	39	38	1		
Swearing and obscene language.....	6	5	1		
Harbouring a vicious dog.....	3	2	1		
Indecent acts.....	3	2	1		
Buggery.....	1		1		
Incest.....	5		1	3	1
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	5	1	1	2	1
Scurrilous matter through mail.....	1			1	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	50	49	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	138	138			
Frequenter house of ill-fame.....	1	1			
Keeping gambling house.....	5	5			
Frequenting gambling house.....	30	29	1		
Administration of law and justice—					
Perjury.....	4	1	1	2	
Bribery.....	2		1	1	
Conspiracy.....	1		1		
Contempt of court.....	2	2			
Escape from custody.....	6	4			2

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1910—*Con.*

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Administration of law and justice <i>Con.</i>					
Assisting to escape	2	1		1	
Assaulting peace officer	1	1			
Resisting arrest	1	1			
Railway Act					
Stealing rides	1	1			
Order of Railway Commissioners.....	2	2			
Indian Act -					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	11	11			
Indians drunk	15	15			
Drunk on reserve	17	17			
Intoxicants in possession.....	3	3			
Trespassing on reserve.....	1	1			
Fisheries Act	3	3			
Masters and servants	63	52	11		
Lords Day Act	1		1		
Game ordinance	22	22			
Hides and brands.....	1	1			
Prairie and forest fires.....	91	82	9		
Liquor license.....	56	53	1	2	
Insanity.....	40	34	6		
Estray animals.....	8	8			
Pound.....	1		1		
Village.....	9	9			
Medical profession	1	1			
Druggists.....	2	2			
Public health.....	4	4			
Noxious weeds	3	3			
Steam boilers.....	4	3	1		
Vital statistics.....	6	6			
Total.....	1,404	1,154	186	38	26

Number of cases sent up to Supreme and District Courts.. . .	101
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary..	26
Number of sentences to imprisonment..	167
Number of fines imposed..	775
Number released on suspended sentence..	44
Number sentenced to death..	2
Number sent to Calgary guard-room..	9
Number of boys sent to reformatory..	10
Number of juvenile offenders handed over to superintendent dependent and delinquent children, under provisions of pro- vincial Act..	20
Number of lunatics dealt with..	40

It will be noted from the above summary that there has been a very considerable increase in the number of cases dealt with, due to the increase in population. In cases of theft, the increase over the eleven months covered by last year's report is fifty per cent (50%). In the same period last year the number of convictions obtained under the Prairie Fire Ordinance was five (5). This year the number of convictions is eighty-two (82). Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary last year was seventeen (17); this year twenty-six (26), an increase of nine (9).

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Among the more important cases dealt with during the year are the following:—

Henry Zebhley, murder.—This case was carried over from last year. Henry Zebhley, a Galician settler of advanced age, brutally murdered his wife on September 13 last. His trial took place on October 19; he was found guilty, sentenced to death and executed on December 21. A peculiar feature of this case is the fact that in subsequent criminal investigation among Galicians we found it even more difficult than usual to obtain information as it was claimed by some of them that the absence of badly needed rain was due to the execution of Zebhley, and if any more persons were punished the further consequences would be disastrous.

William Oscar King, murder.—In reporting last year cases of horse stealing against King, for which he had been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, I stated that further investigations might bring to light still graver crimes, and it is with a feeling of relief, which will be understood, that I now allude to this last act in his career, when it is remembered that for upwards of two years he has occupied much of our time and attention.

Joseph A. Hintahl, a friend of King, disappeared in the winter of 1907. At about the same time a bloody fur cap was found on a little frequented trail near Millet, and in the summer of 1909 some charred human bones were found in a manure heap near Clover Bar where King had been employed. These were the first clues. Chiefly through the unremitting efforts of Detective Sergeant Nicholson during many months, the chain of circumstantial evidence was completed and King was finally placed on trial for the murder of Hintahl. The motive had been robbery and by the death of Hintahl, King profited to the extent of \$300 borrowed on some land of Hintahl's in Minnesota by representing himself as Hintahl, and Hintahl's team and wagon, which he disposed of. The accused was ably defended at his trial, but the case was too strong and complete for an acquittal and he was sentenced to the death penalty, which was carried out on August 2 last.

His right name was König, but he had many aliases, under all of which he had committed offences, and there is every reason to believe that he also murdered another German companion named Holtz, whose remains however have never been found.

John F. Dubois, cattle stealing.—This is another notorious case that has occupied our attention for a long time and in the final disposal of Jack Dubois in Alberta penitentiary, the stock owners of the province have been freed from a serious menace to their property. That it has required a long time to break up the notorious gang of cattle rustlers inhabiting the southern part of this district is not due to lack of effort, for they have occupied our attention for years. To Detective Sergeant Ensor is due the credit of finally bringing to a successful issue some of the many investigations and resulting charges against the brothers Holt, Solway, and finally Dubois. The charges of cattle stealing against the latter were the last ones to be disposed of. Several of them were dismissed in the preceding year and, for one cause or another, during the present year. One dismissal was on the ground that Dubois' brand on an animal not his property did not establish possession by him. This particular case was reserved by the Crown to the full court, and the following is a report of the judgment published at the time:—

Dubois to be tried again.—*Alberta Supreme Court reverses Judge Beck's view of Possession of Cattle.*—(Calgary 'Albertan,' 22nd.)

The case of the Crown against Jack Dubois, accused of cattle stealing, was decided yesterday by the Supreme Court justices sitting en banc in favour of the Crown, which had appealed from a decision of the Supreme Court justice, N. D. Beck, handed down at Red Deer last August, dismissing the action brought by the Crown. The case has attracted widespread attention, not only from stockmen, but from the legal fraternity, because it is the first criminal case which has ever been carried to the

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Court of Appeal in this province by the Crown. The interpretation of the law made by the court will be of material assistance to the Crown in prosecuting cattle thieves in the future.

Justice Beck dismissed the action on the grounds that the prosecution had not shown sufficient evidence of possession by the defendant. Chief Justice Sifton holds, and his opinion is concurred in by Justices Harvey, Stuart and Beck, that it was a mis-trial, and that a new trial should be directed.

'The steer over which the action was brought was found in the possession of Dubois May 9 last. It was marked with the Hatley Ranch Company's brand, and also with Dubois' newer brand, and was three years old. When found, it was in a herd of animals belonging to the defendant 70 miles from the Hatley range. The herd was in charge of Dubois' 18 year old son and was being driven towards the Dubois barn. The steer in question had been missing a long time. After stating the facts of the case, Chief Justice Sifton calls attention to two points of law.

'1. That when cattle are branded and the brand recorded, it is *prima facie* evidence that the cattle are the property of the registered owner.

'2. The accused must prove that the cattle came lawfully into his possession, unless he can show that he came by them without his knowledge, sanction or approval.

Then he adds: 'The stockman accused is admittedly a stockman of long and varied experience in all ranges in this country and continent, and I think it may be taken as an axiom that no honest stockman will brand a three-year-old steer without careful examination unless he has lately purchased it from a known and reputable person, and even then it would be so much wiser if he did exercise care and see that no so-called accidents occur.

'According to the evidence it would appear that alleged respectable ranchers and stock buyers do sell, do ship, do kill and do brand cattle that do not belong to them, and when found out pay for them, which raises a strong presumption that there may be numerous cases which, not being found out soon enough, result in financial benefit to the so-called respectable people, and undoubtedly place them in the position of being cattle thieves under section 989 of the Criminal Code. And I am unable to see that the evidence places Dubois in any better position.

'Dubois has been arrested six times before on a charge of cattle stealing, but he has always escaped conviction on this charge.'

Dubois is a very able and resourceful man, and having accumulated considerable means from a very profitable business, he was ably defended, but finally in March last was convicted on two of the five remaining charges of cattle stealing and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Scott to five years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

P. and A. Gladu, brothers, murder.—Last autumn Peter and Alexis Gladu, brothers, and another Indian named Kinickmanasin, all of the Beaver Lake reserve, left Athabaska Landing, having completed the season's work as deck hands on an Athabaska river steamer, and travelled together towards Beaver lake. When at Lac La Biche they obtained liquor, and the result was a fight between the two brothers on the one hand and Kinickmanasin on the other. The latter, being a powerful man, got the best of it. Before continuing their trip Kinickmanasin was advised to go no further with the Gladus, owing to their known enmity, but stated he could look after himself and went with them. In due course the Gladus arrived at Beaver lake without Kinickmanasin, and stating that the latter on arrival at the lake had left them and taken a canoe to make a short cut across an arm of the lake. Kinickmanasin not putting in an appearance, other Indians commenced a search in which the Gladus did not take part, and he was eventually found dead in shallow water and a canoe was found upright adrift in the lake. He was buried after a superficial

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examination had been made by a doctor, brother to the priest in charge of the mission at the lake. The priest, Rev. Comire, then wrote to me of the suspicious circumstances, and our investigation resulted in the two Indians being charged with the murder of their companion on what was at the time fairly strong evidence.

The body was exhumed and a post mortem examination made, it being found that Kinikmanasin had not been drowned, but that the cause of death was a fractured skull and a clot of blood on the brain, the result, apparently, of a severe blow on the head with a rock or other heavy blunt article. Important witnesses were found among the Indians who greatly strengthened the case against the Gladus and they were committed for trial. At the trial, however, the Indians whose testimony was relied upon to prove the case had forgotten everything, and it soon became apparent that strong influences had been at work to that end and the trial resulted in an acquittal.

Seremus Amend, murder.—On May 23 last, Lewis Goldman and Seremus Amend had a fight near Sedgewick as the result of a long standing quarrel. Goldman beat Amend severely before a friend of both, who was present, could separate them, and as this friend was afterwards leading Goldman away the latter was shot through the neck by a revolver in the hands of Amend, who then moved up to Goldman, who was at the time lying on the ground, and fired another shot at him which took effect in the head. Amend was subsequently arrested and has been committed for trial, which takes place in October.

Goldman and Amend were at one time partners in business, but they could not agree. Goldman was married to a stepdaughter of Amend's in December last. Goldman bore a very bad character, and appears to have bullied and threatened Amend for a long time. In the course of our investigations surrounding this case only one man has been found who had a good word to say for Goldman.

Clarks Woods, murder.—On the afternoon of August 31 last, Hector Murray, a railway contractor, whose camp was near Alix, was assaulted by Clark Woods who had recently left Murray's employ, from the effects of which he died of a fractured skull and blood clot on the brain at 11 p.m. the same day.

The assault was brought about by a request by Woods to Murray that the latter should pay him some \$5 which Woods claimed as being wages still due him. Murray referred him to the office, whereupon Woods, who was accompanied by four other men who were apparently prepared to help Woods if necessary, struck Murray on the left temple with a bottle partly filled with whiskey. Murray fell to the ground, but in a few moments got up, and E. A. Marshall, an engineer who accompanied Murray, intervened and told Woods not to strike again, that he would give him the money, and thereupon paid him the amount claimed. Woods and his companions then proceeded south on foot and Mr. Marshall and Mr. Murray got into their buggy and drove towards Alix. On the way Murray became unconscious, in which condition he remained, under the care of doctors, till eleven at night, when he died.

We had no detachment at Alix, the nearest to that point being Lacombe and Stettler. Detective Sergeant Tucker, however, was near Alix on other duty and reported the case to me by telephone the same night. He was detailed to attend to it and Corporal Davies, of Stettler, and Constable Thorne, of Lacombe, were obtained to assist him. The arrest of Woods and three of his companions was effected the following day by Sergeant Tucker and Constable Thorne some thirty miles south of Alix. When overtaken they attempted to conceal themselves by lying down in the brush, and when seen tried to get away, but were immediately covered and prevented. Owing to good judgment and the prompt and effective manner in which Detective Sergeant Tucker acted, the probable dispersal of this party and a possible long pursuit were avoided.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

Never in my experience have we had in any one season so many prairie fires to deal with as last spring. The reasons for this condition are the ignorance of newly arrived settlers, the great amount of railway construction going on, with attendant carelessness of employees, the neglect of railways under operation to provide proper fire guards, and the very early, warm and dry spring. If the many fire guardians residing in all parts of the country took a little more interest in the matter, and the justices of the peace could be induced to make the penalty fit the offence, the repeated damages and loss from this cause would, in my opinion, be greatly reduced. The number of convictions obtained by us up to the present this year under the Prairie Fire Ordinance is eighty-two (82).

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—We have supplied orderlies for all Supreme Court sittings and nearly all District Court sittings as the latter dispose of many of our criminal cases.

Almost daily escorts have to be provided for prisoners to and from courts, for insane persons within the province to the asylum at Brandon. Our guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan is constantly overcrowded and the need of escorts for prisoners there is a steady drain upon our resources.

Inquests are frequent and constables are detailed for these, as also for all cases before justices of the peace.

All summonses and subpoenas in criminal cases are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons having no relatives or friends to take charge are looked after and handed over to the public administrators. Estates of insane persons are handed over to the Department of the Attorney General.

Below is the report of the Prevost for the last twelve months.

‘G’ DIVISION, EDMONTON,

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, ‘G’ Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of ‘G’ Division jail for the twelve months ending this date.

Below is a classified summary of sentences which have been served in the guard-room during the last twelve months.

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Crime.	No. of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Theft.....	66		4	9 ¹ / ₂
Assault, common.....	12		1	13 ³ / ₄
Assault, causing bodily harm	4		2	22 ¹ / ₂
Defamatory libel	1		1	
Horse stealing.....	2		3	15
Cattle stealing.....	1		9	
False pretenses.....	6		5	25
Forgery and uttering.....	8		12	
Mischief	2			22 ¹ / ₂
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons.. ..	2		1	15
Pointing firearms.....	1		1	
Vagrancy.....	18		2	23 ¹ / ₄
Drunk and disorderly.....	14		1	19 ⁵ / ₇
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3		1	20
Perjury.....	1		4	
Indians drunk.....	4		1	7 ¹ / ₂
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	6		3	5
Murder.....	2	Hanged.		
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1	9	
Stealing ride on C.N.R.....	1		1	
Manufacturing obscene photos.....	1		6	
Gambling.....	2		2	
Unlawfully in possession of liquor.....	2		1	15
Intimidation	1		3	
Breaking jail	1		1	
Liquor to interdicted person	1		2	
House breaking.....	1		6	
Store breaking.....	1	1		
Failing to maintain self and family.....	1		3	
Keeper of bawdy house.....	2		2	15
Drunk while interdicted.....	1			15
	169			

Total number of prisoners in cells September 30, 1909, at midnight	Males..	43
Total number of prisoners confined during twelve months—		
Males..		286
Total number of prisoners in cells September 30, 1910—Males		50
Daily average number of prisoners..		40.04
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day..		54
Minimum number of prisoners on any day..		29
Number of prisoners awaiting trial..		11
Number of prisoners serving sentences..		39
Lunatics received..		17

Disposal of same—

Males—Deported.....	1
Handed over to relations.....	1
To Brandon.....	12
Discharged cured.....	2
	16
Females—To Calgary.....	1
	1
Total.....	17

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Lunatics handled from detachments.. . . .	23
Discharged.. . . .	6
Males sent to Brandon.. . . .	3
Males sent to Calgary.. . . .	6
Females to Brandon.. . . .	3
Females to Calgary.. . . .	5
	<hr/>
	23
	<hr/>

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. PHILLIPS, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Provincial Health Officer.—On behalf of this department we constantly have work on hand in *re* contagious and infectious diseases and the relief of destitute persons.

Department re Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Many children who for any reason come within the provisions of the Provincial Act provided for such cases are reported upon and handed over to the superintendent of this department for final disposal.

License Department.—Infractions of the liquor license ordinances coming to our notice are reported to this department, and during the past year the prohibited territory west of the 5th meridian along railway construction has entirely been looked after by us. Many convictions have been obtained and much liquor seized and destroyed.

Indian Department.—The usual escorts to Indian agents during treaty payments on the several reserves have been provided and special efforts made at all times to prevent the supply of liquor to Indians. On the whole, the Indians give us little trouble, but they will at times obtain liquor, which, however, they have learned to consume without attracting too much attention, thus avoiding unpleasant consequences. We have, however, obtained thirty-two (32) convictions under the liquor clauses of the Indian Act.

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DISTRIBUTION of the strength of 'G' Division on September 30, 1910.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Totals.
Edmonton	1	12	1	1	2	8	2	17	4	3			17
Fort Saskatchewan			2	1	1	12	4	22	9	3		1	17
Alix						1		1	1				1
Andrew						1		1	1				1
Brosseau													
Camrose				1				1	1				1
Castor						1		1	1				1
Daysland						1		1	1				1
Edson		1			1	1		3	3		1		4
Entwistle						1		1	1				1
Hardisty						1		1	1				1
Jasper Park						1		1	1				1
Lacombe						1		1	1				1
Lac Ste. Anne						1		1	1				1
Morriville						1		1		1			1
Provost						1		1	1				1
St. Paul des Metis						1		1	1				1
Stettler			1		1			2	1				1
Stony Plain				1				1	1				1
Tofield						1		1	1				1
Vegreville						1		1	1				1
Vermilion						1		1	1				1
Viking						1		1	1				1
Wainwright						1		1	1				1
Wetaskiwin					1			1	1				1
Attache L.						1		1					
Deseried						1		1					
Totals	1	5	4	4	6	19	6	66	36	11	1	1	49

The above table gives the distribution of the division on this date. The work has greatly increased during the past year and the strength of the division is inadequate to the demands made upon it.

HEALTH.

The division during the past year has been remarkably free from serious illness and accident. Apart from minor ailments the only case of more or less serious illness was one of pleurisy and rheumatism.

HORSES.

No fresh horses have been supplied to this division this year. Six were condemned and sold, one died, one was destroyed and one lost from herd on G. T. P. construction last year, but only struck off recently. The division is therefore in urgent need of about ten more horses at the present time. With one or two exceptions, all horses now on the strength are in serviceable condition.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The equipment at present in use is in serviceable condition, but a few more saddles are required, owing to the increase in the number of detachments.

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CANTEEN.

The division canteen at Fort Saskatchewan is in good financial standing, but, owing to its limited activities, can do no more than pay the running expenses. Even so, however, it is of undoubted benefit to the few men who can avail themselves of it.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

This is supplied with piano, billiard table, newspapers and periodicals and a fairly good library kept up by small monthly subscriptions from members of the division and an occasional grant from the fine fund.

STORES.

All stores and supplies are of good quality.

GENERAL.

The headquarters office was moved from Fort Saskatchewan to Edmonton last November, with corresponding advantages in the handling of our work throughout the large district of which Edmonton is the centre, but the arrangement has disadvantages, inasmuch as the bulk of the division, including the quartermaster's department and books are at Fort Saskatchewan.

The special detail of officers and men on G. T. P. construction to the west is still maintained there. All construction work and all camps are thoroughly patrolled with excellent results. There has been little crime and the traffic in liquor in prohibited territory west of the fifth meridian, which is now entirely under our control, has been kept down to the minimum. This and other railway construction work going on in the district in many directions, including the C. N. R. main line to the coast, added to our ordinary duties throughout a large district now being settled more rapidly than ever has taxed us to the utmost in dealing promptly with all complaints.

A much greater amount of work has been done than in any previous year, and I desire to testify to the painstaking efforts of all ranks in the performance of the duties entrusted to him.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'G' Division.

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 7, 1910.

The Commissioner,

Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'K' Division for the year ending September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

It is indeed marvellous to note the cheerfulness of the settlers throughout the district considering that we have had the driest season ever known, the rainfall has been less than in any year since the records have been kept: being about five inches for the year ending in August; notwithstanding this some good grain has been harvested. The crops throughout the Lethbridge police district must be recorded as a failure. This, naturally, will be hard on the new settlers, but the privilege granted to homesteaders by the Department of the Interior to absent themselves from their homesteads will enable them to earn sufficient money to carry them through the winter. To my mind the scarcity of fodder for their stock will be the most serious problem; notwithstanding the crop failure the growth and development of the country has been equal to that of the previous year and it is generally considered that this crop failure will be a blessing in disguise, as it will have the effect of making better farmers, and curtail to a great extent the extravagant habits of all classes. The year has been an excellent one for stock, although the grass has been scarce. Beef cattle are in excellent condition and prices are good, while the demand for horses has been exceptional and prices higher than ever before.

It would be impossible to enumerate the new settlements established during the year, and I will confine myself to saying that the whole country is settling up rapidly, and I should say by an excellent class.

There has been much activity in the development of coal mine properties and a number of large mines are being opened up. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. have completed one of the largest and most complete plants in Canada, known as No. 16, about two miles north of No. 3, Stafford village.

The Royal Collieries at Royal View and the Black Diamond mines at Diamond City, employ a large number of men; both these mines are connected by rail with the Canadian Pacific Railway. All towns and villages have made rapid growth; Lethbridge's growth is truly wonderful.

CRIME.

I have to report a considerable increase in the number of cases, this to some extent is the natural increase owing to the increased population. The number of cases entered being 860 as against 590 for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909. The increase covers generally all classes of crime, there has been a decrease in the number of cases tried under the Indian Act, but I regret to report three murders during the year; these are referred to separately. The number of cases of horse steal-

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ing has increased, as shown by the report, seven convictions have been obtained with four awaiting trial, one of them has since been convicted and we are almost sure of two convictions of the remaining three.

Among the more important cases dealt with during the past year are the following:—

Emil Bullshields, murder.—On the night of October 22, 1909, a telephone message was received from Raymond stating that there had been a drunken row among the Indians and that one of them had been struck over the head with a neckyoke and severely injured, as he was unconscious. Constable MacBrayne was sent out on the next morning to investigate. An Indian named Little Shields was found unconscious under the care of Dr. Rivers, of Raymond, who ordered his removal to the Lethbridge hospital. Little Shields died in the hospital on the morning of the 26th October, 1909, without regaining consciousness. An Indian named Emil Bullshields was arrested and charged with the murder.

The accused was tried before Chief Justice Sifton and a jury on November 3, 1909. A large number of Indian witnesses were heard and after a lengthy trial the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged. I was afterwards informed that the jury could not agree, but one jurymen managed to convince the others that they had either to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and by so doing the above verdict was returned. The liquor which caused the drunken row leading to the murder was taken to the camp by one of the deceased's sons, who was afterwards convicted for being drunk and supplying liquor to Indians. The bartender who supplied the liquor to these Indians was also convicted and fined \$200 and costs.

Wasył Chobotar, murder.—On the night of May 5, 1910, word was received at the barracks, Lethbridge, that a man named Alex. Lazaruk had been shot at between No. 3 and No. 6 shafts. A party was sent out and the injured man was found at the power house under the care of Dr. Ross. He was removed to the hospital where he died the same morning while undergoing an operation. His ante-mortem statement was taken by Inspector West in the presence of one Wasył Chobotar, who had been arrested at his house on charge of attempted murder. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict found that the deceased came to his death from bullet wounds, and suspicion pointed to Chotobar. He was committed for trial by Inspector West, J.P., on May 14, 1910, on charge of murder, and is still awaiting trial in guard-room. The trial has now been set for the 25th of this month.

Re Jacob Jerke, murdered near Walsh, Alta.—On July 15, 1910, a telegram was received from Inspector Parker that the body of a man had been found under a culvert two miles southeast of Walsh, Alta. Investigations disclosed that it was clearly a case of murder and that the deceased was one Jacob Jerke, a foreigner recently arrived from the United States. Also that the body had been in the position found for at least three weeks. An inquest was held at Walsh on July 18, 1910. The verdict being that Jacob Jerke came to his death shortly after the night of July 3, 1910, from injuries received from heavy blows on head by some heavy instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown. There was absolutely no clue left and no motive could be discovered to prompt any one in committing this act, as Jerke had no money, or as far as we could learn, any enemies. Suspicion pointed to two or three persons, and a large amount of work has been done in order to bring the guilty parties to justice, but so far we have been unsuccessful.

Harry Simms, receiving stolen horses.—One of the most important cases in this district from a stockman's point of view, was the arrest and conviction of Harry Simms, presumably a respectable rancher on Milk river.

On January 25, 1910, a telegram was received from the Indian agent of the South Peigan agency, Browning, Montana, stating that a large bunch of horses had been stolen and were supposed to be heading north, driven by two half-breeds. Descrip-

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tions were immediately circulated and patrols sent from Medicine Hat southwest, and from here and Coutts. After two or three days a bunch of horses were discovered by Sergeant Oliver and party in the corral at Simms' ranch with the brands badly blotched. When Simms was asked where he got the horses from he produced a bill of sale for 31 head of horses and stated that he was going down to Pendant d'Oreille to have the government veterinary inspector come up and examine them for entry. In fact he did this, but in the meantime an information was laid against Simms for receiving stolen horses knowing them to be stolen, and he was arrested, the horses seized and brought into the post. He received his preliminary hearing on February 11, and was committed for trial by Inspector West, J.P., and subsequently released on bail by order of Judge Winter. Sergt. Ashe was then detailed to work on this case, in the meantime one of Simms' bondsmen appeared before Judge Winter and asked to have his name removed from the bond as Simms had told him that it was his intention to leave for Texas. Simms was re-arrested on the train for the south and brought back to the guard-room, where he remained until his trial on April 26, 1910. He was tried before Chief Justice Sifton and jury, the trial lasting three days; he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. Sergeant Ashe did excellent service in this case, and I am pleased to report that he was granted \$50 from the fine fund for his work on this case. The stockmen throughout the whole district expressed to me their appreciation of the work done. I might say that during Sergeant Ashe's investigations he gathered evidence sufficient to convict an American settler on numerous charges of horse stealing; this I communicated to the American authorities, but so far, no action has been taken. The two half-breeds who brought the horses to Simms' ranch were arrested, one being sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined \$500; the other turned States' evidence and was acquitted. Sergeant Oliver attended as a witness at Helena at this trial. The thirty-one head of horses were turned back to their owners on the South Piegan Indian reserve.

Re Howard and Bird, prisoners. On February 23, 1910, R. E. Pilling, of Cardston, reported having found five head of horses, the property of himself and Joe Peters of Cardston, in the possession of Walter Howard and Ira Bird at the ranch of Howard on the South Piegan agency, Montana, with the brands altered. The circumstances under which the horses were held and the action taken by Howard and Bird to get the horses out of the way, convinced me that they were stolen. Authority was obtained to take extradition proceedings. Informations were laid and the two men arrested and taken to Helena jail, where the extradition charge was heard; Bird was released and an order made for the extradition of Howard. Through some error the warrant was not received from Washington till after the 60 days had elapsed for the removal of Howard to Canada. Sergeant Humby was sent over to Helena, the counsel for prisoner made application for the prisoner's discharge, and two habeas corpus proceedings were tried before Judge Rasch, both of which were dismissed. Sergeant Humby then started with the prisoner for Lethbridge, and when he got to Great Falls he was served with another writ of habeas corpus, this application was heard before a judge at Great Falls and dismissed. Before leaving Great Falls, Humby was served with another writ purporting to be genuine, instructing him to have Howard at Helena on the following day. As there was no seal on the writ served, and as it was not signed by a judge or directed to an officer of the state, Sergeant Humby concluded that it was only a ruse to detain him till a proper writ could be received from Helena; he consequently took his prisoner from the jail and started on his journey to Canada. There being no accommodation at Shelby Junction, where he had to remain overnight, he hired an auto and reached Coutts during the night with his prisoner. Howard was committed for trial by Inspector West and his trial is set for the 25th of the present month. Only one witness from the United States was considered necessary for the trial, but we found that he would not come over unless three other men, who had given evidence at the extradition proceedings at Helena, also came over. The reason given for this is that threatening letters had been sent to this man should he come over by

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friends of Howard and Bird, and he thought that if they all went over he would not be the one singled out for revenge. I am satisfied that there has been for years horses stolen each year from the ranchers living on the Canadian boundary of the South Peigan agency, and the conviction, if we succeed in getting one, against Howard will do much to prevent this in future.

Nelson Horns, horse stealing.—Nelson Horns, a Blood Indian, who was at one time employed as a police scout, was charged before Judge Winter on three charges of horse stealing. On two of these charges he was dismissed on the grounds that the horses had been out of the possession of the owners for such a length of time that they might have passed through different hands. This was a case quoted in England. On the other charge he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Lethbridge guard-room, but only did a few days' imprisonment when he was sent to Macleod to answer to similar charges before Chief Justice Sifton, when he was sentenced to eight years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The horses in the cases tried here were returned to their owners.

John Wren, horse stealing.—About three years ago some twenty head of horses were stolen from the McIntyre ranch south of Magrath. Eighteen of these were recovered from time to time on the Peigan agency, Montana. The two referred to were found in possession of one John Wren, a halfbreed living on the reserve, with their brands altered. Extradition proceedings were taken and Wren extradited. He was tried before Judge Winter on March 17, 1910, convicted and sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Dickson McKay, horse stealing.—On August 2, 1910, two horses were stolen from one Zahnizer and Pat Bliss living near Medicine Hat. The Wildhorse detachment patrol saw two men named McKay and Watson at a ranch going south with two buckskin horses, but at this time had no report of the horses having been stolen. Upon receipt of information from Wildhorse that these men had gone south with buckskin horses, Sergeant Ashe was sent from here to Havre, Montana, and after a search of three or four days located the stolen horses about 50 miles south of Havre. The parties in whose possession the horses were gave them up to Ashe and he succeeded in arresting one of the culprits, Dickson McKay, who waived extradition and was brought with the horses by trail to Medicine Hat under the escort of Sergeant Ashe. He was tried before Judge Winter at Medicine Hat on three charges of horse stealing, to which he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years on three charges of horse stealing, sentences to run concurrently. Sergeant Ashe is now in Montana endeavouring to locate the second man, Joe Watson. Ashe did good work on this case and was by the commissioner granted \$25 from the fine fund.

F. Sweanorr alias F. Schonard, horse stealing.—On August 26, 1910, one R. H. White, of Medicine Hat, reported the loss of a horse and buggy from the market place that afternoon. A description of the horse and outfit was taken and circulated. It was not considered a case at first that the horse had been stolen owing to its description, it being a bay mare 16 hands high, with docked tail and mane. No trace of it being found, Reg. No. 4817 Constable Smith, of Medicine Hat detachment, was detailed to trace the horse. At Coleridge he learned that the above mentioned man had been there on August 26 with a horse and rig which he stated he had hired at Medicine Hat and that he was going to his homestead some 60 miles north. Constable Smith patrolled north and found that this man was not known in that section. On returning it was found that the stolen horse had been traded in Irvine to a liveryman for another horse and outfit and had started east, stating he was going to Moosejaw. Constable Smith got trace of this man south of Irvine and followed up his trail to Havre, Montana, where he arrested him. In the meantime I had sent Sergeant Ashe to Havre. Sweanorr waived extradition and was escorted to Medicine Hat by trail by Ashe and Smith, and was committed for trial on September 20, and

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is now in the Lethbridge guard-room and comes up for trial at Medicine Hat on October 10.

Constable Smith did excellent work on this case and was awarded \$25 from the fine fund for good service.

Charles Yapple, horse stealing.—On August 16, William Wannop, a liveryman of Carmangay, Alta., reported at the barracks, Lethbridge, that a man named Charles Yapple had about August 12 hired a team of bay mares and buggy for the purpose of going to Brooks on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway to look for a home-stead, and that the team and rig had not been returned. He came into Lethbridge and found that Yapple had had the team in a livery stable here and started south. Descriptions were circulated, and Constable Matheson succeeded in locating the team and outfit at the ranch of Walter Ross south of Magrath. Yapple had taken the team there; taken their shoes off, and turned them out, telling Ross that he would call for them in about a month. Constable Matheson received information that Yapple was working for a man named Mundt at Houskin, Montana. Sergeant Ashe was sent south to try and locate this man and have him arrested. After considerable trouble he traced him to Belt, Montana, where he found him working on the railway. He had him arrested and taken before a United States commissioner when Yapple agreed to return without extradition. He was brought to Lethbridge, received his preliminary hearing before Inspector West on 26-9-10 and on the 27th pleaded guilty before Judge Winter, and was sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary on October 1. The horses and outfit were returned to their owners.

Robert Dalton, horse stealing.—On August 4, 1910, a complaint was received from Louis Bonnell, liveryman, Lethbridge, that a horse and saddle of his had been stolen from his stable on the night of August 2 under most peculiar circumstances. Bonnell had a new man in charge of the stable that night when a man giving his name as Dalton came in and asked for his horse and saddle. The hostler asked him to describe the outfit and he gave an accurate description of one of Bonnell's horses then in the stable, also a saddle stamped F.A.P. on back of cantle. The hostler thought he was the owner of the outfit and gave it to him, and Bonnell did not miss the horse and saddle until two days later, when he complained to us. Constable Matheson succeeded in tracing the horse and saddle in possession of a man named Lewis at Knight's Horseshoe ranch near the boundary, where it had been sold to Lewis by Robert Dalton for \$55.

This man Dalton had worked for the Knight Cattle Co., and we learned that this man had come from Sheridan, Wyo., U.S.A. I wrote the sheriff, sending his description and received his reply that he had been arrested by himself as a deserter from the United States army and that he had been turned over to the authorities at Fort Mackenzie for desertion. I then got into communication with the officer commanding Fort Mackenzie, who sent me a description and photograph of a man under arrest under the name of Robert Deare, this has been identified as Robert Dalton who stole the horse. I have authority for his extradition and will send for him when released from the guard-room. The horse and saddle were recovered and handed to Mr. Bonnell.

As the foregoing cases principally refer to horse stealing I am satisfied that with such an unprotected boundary as we have between the United States and here, there is almost sure to be more or less horse stealing. After the Simms' case I came into such information that led me to hope that I would be able to round up this summer two or three of the principal offenders, and would have done so, had I not been thrown down by American witnesses and owners of stock. In one instance a rancher was charged with receiving some thirty head of stolen horses and the owner of the stock in the United States came over and identified a number of the horses without reference to the brands in such a manner as to leave no doubt in my mind but that he was the proper owner. As I had been going to the expense of all the prosecutions on this

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side, I endeavoured to have the American authorities take extradition proceedings. In the meantime holding the Canadian rancher in custody, but to my disgust I received a telegram from a United States attorney asking me to compromise with the person charged, if so, proceedings would be dropped, if not, the sheriff and witnesses would come over to take extradition proceedings. I wired him to bring along his witnesses; as I heard nothing further from him I was obliged to drop the case and the accused was discharged.

There was also another case where a Canadian rancher on the Milk river was arrested for having stolen horses in his possession on the information of an employee of the South Peigan Indian agency, Montana. The case was remanded to allow this employee to bring over a necessary witness; he returned to the States for this purpose but I never heard from him again.

The rancher in this case was the owner of the ranch where the two half-breeds who sold Simms the horses put up on their pilgrimages with stolen horses into Canada.

I am satisfied that the work done on the boundary line this year will have a good effect, as I have been informed by many people that the rustlers have been practically put out of business, and I attribute this largely to the work of Sergeant Ashe.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I regret to report a large increase in the number of prairie fires during the year in this district. Of the 85 cases brought to our notice we succeeded in obtaining convictions in 75 of them. Although there were so many fires, only one or two did any damage other than burning off the range, and this is accounted for by the little growth on the prairie. On looking over the fines imposed by justices of the peace throughout the district for offences under this ordinance, I think that if heavier penalties were given it would be the means of making the settlers more careful and mean less fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme and District Courts at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. Prisoners have been escorted to all courts, and to the penitentiary at Edmonton, and guard-rooms at Lethbridge, Calgary and Macleod. All prisoners committed for trial have been in our charge. Ticket-of-leave men have been kept track of and all lunatics kept in our guard-room and escorted to the asylum at Brandon. We have also issued relief to destitute persons under instructions from the department at Edmonton, and in several cases have taken charge of quarantine of infectious diseases.

‘K’ DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of ‘K’ division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1910.

At midnight of September 30, 1909, there were in cells 27 prisoners, consisting of 22 undergoing terms of imprisonment and 4 waiting trial, and 1 lunatic. During the 12 months 340 prisoners were received, making a total of 367. Compared with the number last year there has been no increase or decrease, the difference in the grand total is the 6 prisoners in cells less on September 30, 1909, than were in cells on October 31, 1908.

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They are specified as follows:—

Males—

Whites..	303
Indians..	25
Halfbreeds..	10
Chinese..	3
Japanese..	3
Negroes..	4
Lunatics..	13
Total..	361

Females—

Whites..	1
Halfbreeds..	1
Indians..	4
Grand total..	367

Number of Prisoners Received.

October..	31
November..	15
December..	31
January..	31
February..	22
March..	19
April..	26
May..	29
June..	28
July..	41
August..	24
September..	40
Total..	340

The daily average number was..	28
The average number..	56
The maximum number in any day..	42
The minimum number in any day..	14
The maximum number received in any month (May)	73
The minimum number received in any month (November).. . .	15

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	142
Sent to Brandon lunatic asylum..	8
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary..	7
Deported to England..	1
Deported to U.S.A..	12
Sent to other places for trial..	9
Sent to other places to serve sentence..	3
Released on ticket-of-leave..	4

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Sent to reformatory school (juvenile)	1
Died in Galt hospital	1
Sent to Galt hospital for treatment	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of	132

Females—

Sent to Calgary to serve sentence	1
Otherwise disposed of	5
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In cells at midnight of September 30, 1910	40
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Grand total	367
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The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 170; these classified, are as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	88	1	18
Breaking custody	1	1	..
Theft	21	3	11
Abduction	2	7	14
Indecent pictures in possession	2	1	..
Trespass on C. P. R.	3	..	17
Shooting with intent	1	3	..
Beating peace officer	1	..	14
False pretenses	3	3	6
Stealing a ride	10	..	25
Assault occasioning bodily harm	2	2	..
Assault	11	1	22
Drunk while interdicted	3	..	17
Deserting employment	1	..	30
Forgery	2	4	..
Uttering forged cheque	1	6	..
Liquor to interdicted person	1	2	..
Wounding cattle	1	3	..
Attempting suicide	1	3	..
Wife desertion	1	3	..
Obstructing peace officer	2	1	..
Drunk on duty (Railway Act)	1	3	..
Pointing firearms	1	1	..
Indian Act:—			
Liquor to Indians	4	3	15
Drunk, &c.	7	1	22

In cells September 30, 1909	27
Received during the year	340
<hr/>	
Total	367
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Discharged during the year	327
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1910	40
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Total	367
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The general health of the prisoners has been good.

One prisoner, James Canton, was admitted to the guard-room on June 14 last, sentenced to a term of four months' imprisonment for vagrancy. This man has been sentenced four times for theft and vagrancy, and has served altogether fifteen months' imprisonment. He was also arrested and charged with stabbing a Chinaman, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained for a conviction. He was a very heavy drinker, and each time he was admitted to the guard-room was in a very shaky and weak condition. He was placed under the doctor's care immediately after being admitted on June 14 last, and continued under the doctor's care until removed to the Galt hospital with cerebral hemorrhage on August 14, where he died on August 30. The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was not necessary.

Charles Hopkins was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour on May 25 last for vagrancy. He was suffering from running ulcers covering both knees and was in a very bad state. He was confined separately from the other prisoners until removed to the Galt hospital for treatment on May 30, where he completed his sentence.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past 12 months 12 lunatics were admitted to the guard-room, 8 were sent to the Brandon asylum, 2 deported to the United States and 2 dismissed. One lunatic, Charles MacPhee, was sent to Brandon asylum during January last, and was released from there as cured, but was again confined during the month of August last and again sent to Brandon asylum. Each time this lunatic was very violent. The last time he was admitted a constable had to be kept continually with him to prevent him biting his tongue.

The following prisoners were deported to the United States: W. J. Currie, J. K. Smith, J. C. Travis, E. Dawalt, H. Davies, J. J. Mangen, H. Johnson, F. Catract, C. Moore, H. W. Burden, C. Vanausdall and J. S. Davis.

C. Clapham was deported to England.

All of the above men have served terms of imprisonment before being deported with the exception of two lunatics, J. J. Mangen and C. Vanausdall. The later was confined in the guard-room nearly three months before being removed.

The guard-room has been very much overcrowded, particularly so through having to keep so many lunatics and diseased prisoners and those who are committed on very serious charges, in separate cells.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. HUMBY, *Sergt.,*
Provost.

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SUMMARY of crime for year ending September 30, 1910.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Against public order—				
Carrying skull cracker.. . . .	1	1		
Carrying pistol	6	6		
Carrying pistol when arrested.. . . .	1	1		
Selling pistol without record.. . . .	2	2		
Unlawfully pointing pistol.. . . .	2	2		
Against administration of justice—				
Perjury.. . . .	4	2	2	
Escape from custody.. . . .	1	1		
Bribery	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer.. . . .	4	4		
Assaulting peace officer	3	2		1
Resisting arrest.. . . .	1			1
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.. . . .	159	153	5	1
Frequenting house of ill-fame	12	11	1	
Not maintaining family	1	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame.. . . .	10	10		
Living on avails of prostitution.. . . .	1	1		
Keeper of house of ill-fame.. . . .	2	2		
Insulting language.. . . .	9	7	2	
Obscene post cards in possession.. . . .	2	2		
Attempted rape.. . . .	1		1	
Seduction.. . . .	2	1	1	
Rape.. . . .	1		1	
Abduction	2	2		
Fraudulently detaining girl under 21 years	1		1	
Indecent assault.. . . .	2		2	
Carnally knowing idiot.. . . .	1	1		
Gross indecency.. . . .	3	3		
Attempted buggery	1			1
Threatening language.. . . .	2	1	1	
Against person and reputation—				
Assault	79	62	16	1
Attempted suicide.. . . .	3	3		
Murder.. . . .	3		2	1
Shooting with intent.. . . .	2	1		1
Assault causing bodily harm.. . . .	10	8	1	1
Leaving hole unguarded.. . . .	2	2		
Housebreaking	1			1
Aggravated assault.. . . .	2	2		
Administering drug with intent	1		1	
Manslaughter.. . . .	1			1
Threatening to shoot.. . . .	1		1	
Cause bodily harm through wanton driving.. . . .	1		1	
Shooting at and wounding.. . . .	1			1
Against rights of property—				
Theft.. . . .	55	39	12	4
False pretenses.. . . .	14	7	7	
Horsestealing.. . . .	14	7	3	4
Defacing brand (Sec. 392 C.C.).. . . .	1	1		
Robbery under arms.. . . .	2		2	
Shooting at and wounding cattle.. . . .	3	1	1	1
Attempting to injure stock.. . . .	1		1	
Cattle stealing.. . . .	3	1	2	
Cattle killing	4	1	3	
Throwing stones at passenger train.. . . .	2	2		
Mischief.. . . .	10	9	1	
Cruelty to animals.. . . .	6	6		
Forgery	5	2	1	2
Uttering forged cheque.. . . .	1			1
Robbery with violence	2			2
Wildfire damage	6	6		
Stolen horses in possession.. . . .	3		3	
Attempted arson	1			1
Receiving stolen property.. . . .	3	1	1	1
Uttering forged cheque.. . . .	2	2		

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SUMMARY of crime for year ending September 30, 1910—Continued.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Indian Act				
Supplying liquor to Indians	15	14	1	
Intoxicated Indians	26	23	2	1
Attempting to supply liquor to Indians	1	1		
Having liquor in possession	1	1		
Railway Act				
Stealing rides	26	26		
Gambling on train	1			1
Supplying liquor to switchman on duty.	1	1		
Switchman drunk on duty	1	1		
Trespassing on C. P. Railway.	4	4		
Customs				
Smuggling tobacco.	1	1		
Irrigation Act—				
Diverting water from ditch.	1	1		
Miners Act—				
Working over eight hours.	7	7		
Animals Contagious Disease Act—				
Removing cattle from quarantine.	2	2		
Ordinances				
Masters and servants	46	31	14	1
Steam boilers.	14	12	2	
Prairie fires.	85	75	10	
Hawkers and pedlars.	1	1		
Public works.	22	18	4	
Game ordinance.	8	8		
Village.	9	7	2	
Motor vehicles	4	4		
Estray animals	14	12	2	
Noxious weeds	4	4		
Pound.	3	2	1	
Horse breeders	1	1		
Insane.	18	15	3	
Public Health.	1	1		
Liquor license ordinance.	48	47	1	
Protection of stock from dogs.	2	1	1	
Livery stables.	1	1		
Marking and inspection of stock	1	1		
Brand.	7	5	2	
Lord's Day Act.	2	2		
Total.	860	710	120	30

TOTAL of Cases before the Supreme and District Courts for the year ending September 30, 1910

Number of Cases.	Convictions.	Fines.	Imprisonment.	Penitentiary.	Suspended Sentence.	Dismissed.
48	31	3	12	11	5	17

Indian Department.—There is no reserve in this district. A number of non-treaty Cree Indians make their headquarters at Medicine Hat. Relief has been regularly issued to those in need and accounts forwarded regularly to the Indian Commissioner for payment.

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I am pleased to report a marked decrease in the number of convictions for intoxication, the number of cases for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909, being 38, while this year we have only had 23. On the other hand, I can report an increase in the number of convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, there being fourteen convictions, against eight last year. The assembling of Indians at Lethbridge fair for show purposes, as reported in last year's report, cannot but have an unsettling effect, but I am pleased to report that at the fair this year there was less drunkenness than for the past five years, notwithstanding reports to the contrary which appeared in the Calgary papers.

HORSES.

The horses in this division are generally in good shape, but some of them show the effects of a very hard year's work. Four remounts have been purchased and eight cast, five of these have been sold, and one horse shot, having bolted with Constable Read when returning from revolver practice; this horse slipped on turning into the barracks gate and broke its near fore leg, the bone protruding through the flesh. I ordered it to be shot at once.

The price of remounts has been abnormally high and good saddle horses are almost impossible to get.

Owing to the dry summer constant care has had to be exercised in order to keep their feet in shape.

The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

1909—	
October..	16,850
November..	13,570
December..	11,980
1910—	
January..	13,470
February..	10,865
March..	11,156
April..	14,885
May..	13,983
June..	13,146
July..	14,761
August..	15,685
September..	13,965
Total..	167,316

TRANSPORT.

Generally in good order. One two-seated spring wagon has been received. One three-seated spring and one lumber wagon have been condemned and sold. Another lumber wagon has been condemned and will be sold on the 8th of this month. I require a lumber wagon.

CANTEEN.

This is in good standing. Grants to the amount of \$474.59 have been made to the division. This includes \$67.50 for a tombstone for our plot in the cemetery.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have an excellent library and most comfortable reading and recreation room, both having been papered and painted.

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CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been ample and the quality good. We have received no blankets during the year.

FORAGE.

The quality has been good. Owing to the dry season the price of forage will be very high.

CUSTOMS.

The N. C. O. at Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse still act as sub-collectors and the men at the other detachments along the line have been sworn in as preventive officers. The four detachments on the line patrol the boundary, and this year I am satisfied that there has been little smuggling.

A few infractions of the Customs Act have been reported to the Customs Department.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I must again report that it has been absolutely impossible to have the division drilled. A few days arm and setting up drill is all that could be managed. Lectures on police duties were held during the winter months. The division has about completed the annual course of revolver practice.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Captains.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge	1	1	2	2		13	1	20	19
Comtts				1		2		3	6
Grassy Lake						1		1	1
Irvine						1		1	2
Magrath						1		1	1
Medicine Hat		1			1	2		4	5
Medicine Lodge						2		2	2
Pendant d'Oreille					1	1	1	3	3
Royal View						1		1	1
Stafford Village									
Sundial						1		1	1
Taber				1				1	1
Warner						1		1	1
Wild Horse					1	1	1	3	3
Writing on Stone						2	1	3	5
Bow Island (temporary)				1				1	1
On Command				1		3		4	
Totals	1	2	2	6	3	32	4	50	52

HEALTH.

This has on the whole been good. I regret to report the death of Reg. No. 4428, Corpl. Dickson, N.W., from acute tuberculosis. This N.C.O. was one of the brightest young men in the force, and his death was a distinct loss. He was taken ill during April, 1910, and on May 5, was granted two months sick leave, and he died on May 24, 1910, at his home in Toronto.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

From a police standpoint I consider the year just closed a successful one. We have succeeded in bringing many criminals to justice, and the number of cases reported which have not been detected is very small. The country has been kept remarkably free from crime when taken into consideration the rapid development and consequent number of crooks who always follow in the wake of prosperity.

There has been no expenditure for buildings during the year other than a few minor repairs. I would beg to call your attention to the condition of fence on the west side of the barracks, this should be pulled down and a new one erected and painted.

The post has been visited several times during the year by the commissioner, and was inspected by the assistant commissioner on September 30, 1910. Inspector Burnett has also inspected the horses.

Reg. No. 1128, S. M. Raven, C.C., was promoted to the rank of Inspector from December 1, 1909, and replaced by Reg. No. 4496, S. M. Newson, H.M.

I would like to call your attention to the adoption of some system for the identification of criminals. I am satisfied that during the year many bad men wanted elsewhere have passed through our hands.

The new jail will, I think, be completed next summer, and we will then be relieved of this duty, which has been a distasteful one to our men. At the same time some arrangement will have to be made for the care of the barrack grounds, situated as we are in the centre of the city, where it is absolutely necessary that the grounds be kept in perfect order, this would be impossible without the employment of outside help.

We are now under strength, and have been short handed throughout the year. The work has increased and our strength decreased, and to police the large area allotted to this division a strength of 60 is absolutely necessary.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks, and would especially bring to your notice the work done by Reg. No. 3268, Sergt. Humby, F., Reg. No. 4317, Sergt. Wade, W. J., and Reg. No. 4407, Sergt. Ashe, S.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, September 30, 1910.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of 'F' Division, for the year ending September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Although the season has been a dry one, the crops of grain have yielded a better harvest than expected. Generally the crop has been fair, and in some parts remarkably good. The Goose Lake country, south of De Lisle, is the only point in my district where the crop has been poor. The winter closed early and the snow and ice having melted and passed away the ground was left dry for the seeding of the spring, and following this the weather continued to be dry, and consequently the crop was late in making a start, and slow in its progress to maturity. The result, however, has brought satisfaction to the farmers generally.

A serious storm passed through this district on July 3, wrecking homes and ruining crops, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage. At some points houses were lifted by the wind and carried away, wrecked and the inmates suffering more or less severe injury.

The Prince Albert to Battleford line being built for the Canadian Northern Railway is still under construction, and grading is completed as far as Marcellin. It is expected that this road will be put in operation next spring. During the past summer 125 miles of country have been surveyed for the line of railway from Prince Albert to Fort Churchill, to be built by the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway Company from Prince Albert. The company expects to start construction during the coming month and to complete twelve miles of line before winter, and to build a bridge over the Little Red river, four miles north of the city. The construction of the bridge at the Pas for the government line to the Hudson Bay has also commenced, and some hundreds of men are being employed on this work. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific railways are both constructing lines into Prince Albert, and at the present time the Grand Trunk Pacific is about thirty miles from this city. The bridge over the south branch of the Saskatchewan river at St. Louis will be built this winter.

The line from Shellbrook to the camps of the Big River Lumber Company is completed and in operation. All this means employment for settlers and tends to add to the prosperity of the district.

The Big River Lumber Company have 250 men, many of whom have wives and families, employed in the camps and at the mill; in fact, a small town has sprung up there. During the coming winter they expect to put out thirty million feet of lumber and to have 700 men employed in the bush. They expect to put out an annual average of fifty million feet of lumber for a great number of years to come. The other lumber companies are also continuing to put out millions of feet of lumber every year, and during the coming winter 3,000 men will be employed in lumber at Prince Albert district alone. Two thousand men will be in the woods along the railway line east of Prince Albert, from Crooked River to Barrows. This large number of men working in the bush north of Prince Albert will be a great source of revenue to the city.

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There has been another serious outbreak of typhoid fever in Prince Albert and also at Hudson Bay Junction, which has carried off many inhabitants. It is, however, gratifying to find that there have been fewer cases entered this year than in former years, and the death rate from this disease has been lower.

The country north of Prince Albert, although very bushy, is settling fast. No homesteads for ten miles north of the Saskatchewan river are available. In spite of the difficulties experienced in clearing, settlers are only too glad to get this land. Even immigrants without means can do well as there are many hay sloughs, and by selling the hay and wood they manage, slowly but surely, to prosper.

Generally the country is becoming vastly settled. Points that a few years ago were seldom visited by man are now well populated districts.

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Cases dismissed.	Cases to be tried.
Offences against the person				
Murder	4	2	1	1
Manslaughter	2		2	
Threat to do bodily harm	1	1		
Assault, common.	112	96	16	
Assault, aggravated..	1	2	2	
Assault, indecent	5		2	3
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	8	4	2	2
Rape and attempted rape	2	1		1
Attempt to procure abortion	1			1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen.....	2		2	
Burglary	1		1	
Attempted suicide..	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	1			1
Offences against property				
Theft.....	107	86	19	32
Theft from person.....	2	2		
Horse stealing.....	8	6	1	1
Shooting and wounding cattle and horses.....	1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	8	4	4	
Wounding animals.	2	2		
House and shop breaking	10	4	3	3
Burglary....	4	4		
False pretenses.....	13	8	5	
Forgery and uttering	2	2		
Robbery	3	3		
Extortion.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1		
Having stolen property in possession.....	3	3		
Wilful damage to property.....	6	4	2	
Arson and attempted arson.....	3	2	1	
Mischief	3	3		
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Offences against the public order—				
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	3	3		
Pointing fire-arms.....	3	2	1	1
Offences against religion and morals				
Vagrancy	30	28	2	
Drunk and disorderly.....	106	106		
Carrying of firearms.....	10	8	2	
Obscene language.....	8	7	1	
Indecent acts.....	2	2		
Buggery and attempted buggery..	1	1		
Indecent	2	1		1
Seduction	3	1		2
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	2	1	1	
Keeper house of ill-fame.....	14	14		
Inmates house of ill fame.....	3	3		
Frequenters house of ill fame.....	7	7		

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Cases dismissed.	Cases to be tried.
Offences against religion and morals— <i>Con.</i>				
Prostitution.....	13	13		.....
Keeping gaming house.	7	7		.....
Frequenters of gaming house.....	15	14	1	.....
Gambling.....	2	2		.....
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	3	2		1
Corruption and disobedience				
Contempt of court.....	3	3		.....
Disobeying summons.	1	1		.....
Escape from custody.	1	1		.....
Obstructing peace officer	1	1		.....
Bribery.....	1		1	.....
Offences against the Railway Act				
Mischief.....	2	2		.....
Destroying car seals.....	3	2	1	.....
Violation of orders of Railway Commissioners	1	1		.....
Theft from railway station.....	2	2		.....
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indians drunk.....	10	10		.....
Drunk on reserve.....	18	18		.....
Supplying liquor to Indians	13	12	1	.....
Liquor in possession.....	2	2		.....
Offences against L. & L's Day Act	8	8		.....
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances				
Masters and servants.....	79	63	16	.....
Game.....	29	29		.....
Prairie and forest fires.....	42	38	4	.....
Liquor license	7	7		.....
Illegally importing liquor into prohibited territory.	8	8		.....
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	1		1	.....
Insanity.....	54	53	1	.....
Horse breeders.....	11	5	2	.....
Estray animals.....	3	3		.....
Pound.....	7	6	1	.....
Fence.....	1		1	.....
Livery stable.....	2	2		.....
Medical profession.....	12	5	7	.....
Public health.....	2	2		.....
School.....	3	1	2	.....
Hawkers and pedlars.....	2	2		.....
Pollution of streams ..	1	1		.....
Steam boiler.....	6	6		.....
Miscellaneous.....	6	6		.....
Total.....	900	771	109	20

The above tabulated list shows an increase of crime in this district during the past year, the number of cases entered being 900, of which there were 771 convictions and 109 dismissed, while 20 are awaiting trial. This list does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws of the many towns in this district, as most of these are dealt with by local police, and very few are brought to our notice.

The case of murder shown as dismissed was the case of Harold Pope, the murderer shown last year as awaiting trial.

Summary of cases before Supreme and District Courts:—

Cases tried.....	52
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary.....	8
Number of sentences of imprisonment.....	23
Number of fines inflicted.....	3
Sentenced to death.....	2
Number of cases dismissed.....	15

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The following are the details of cases of importance that have occurred in the district:—

John Mescei, murder.—At noon on Tuesday, November 2, 1909, Mr. B. S. Dixon, a farmer living three miles west of Clair, drove over to visit a neighbour, George Thoburn. On entering the house all he could find of human inhabitants was a little two year old girl, huddled up close to a cold stove. Thinking it strange, Thoburn drove to another neighbour named Hodgson, who returned with him, and their respective wives, to Thoburn's farm, where everything was as on Dixon's first visit. As they entered the house, they were greeted by a child's cry, which apparently came up from the floor. They opened the cellar door and saw Thoburn's other child, a boy of four years old, crawling on his hands and knees on the potatoes in the cellar. On being asked where his parents were, the little lad replied 'John went for mamma and shot Papa.'

Close to the front entrance was a trap door in the floor, which the visitors opened, and discovered a man's feet and legs sticking up, the body lying on its back. This was the body of George Thoburn. Mrs. Thoburn and her mother, who lived at the house, were missing. Dixon then took steps to notify the police. Upon examination it was found that George Thoburn had been killed by a shot-gun wound in the right shoulder. Sergeant Abich, who had charge of this case, assisted by neighbours, then proceeded to try and find the missing women. About a quarter of a mile from the house the body of Mrs. Thoburn was found, the head lying in a pool of blood that had flowed from a deep stab in the neck. She was dead. An hour or so later, covered with hay and dry sticks, in a small bluff, the body of Mrs. McNiven, the mother of Mrs. Thoburn, was found. There was a wide gash across the chin, and the left side of her head had caved in.

Suspicion fell on John Mescei, a Hungarian, the Thoburn's hired man, and his description having been telegraphed around the district, he was arrested on November 3 at Quill lake by Constable Jarvis. He was in possession of one of Thoburn's teams, which he had stolen in an endeavour to make his escape. The prisoner, when arrested, willingly admitted that he had shot Thoburn, stabbed his wife, and clubbed her mother to death. On November 5 the accused was brought up for his preliminary hearing and committed for trial. On December 15 this prisoner was brought up for trial, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. At 8 a.m. on March 10, 1910, John Mescei mounted the scaffold erected in the yard of the common jail at Prince Albert, and then and there paid the last penalty for his horrible crime.

Mescei gave as a motive for his crime that his life with the Thoburns was unhappy, that they did not feed him sufficiently and the women were continually grumbling at him, and taking exception to the enormity of his appetite.

George and Melhe Marzolf, arson.—At five minutes to 1 a.m. on the morning of June 17, 1910, an alarm of fire was given at the Marzolf's house. The house burned was the property of Mellie Marzolf, and on June 14, George her husband, in conversation with a Mr. Beaton, of Langham, stated that he was going away to North Dakota, and if he, Beaton, could burn the house without his wife getting the insurance, he could do so. As a result of this statement, upon subsequent inquiry, George and Mellie Marzolf were arrested and tried at Saskatoon on July 16, 1910, and convicted. They were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Charles Davis, murder.—At about 11.30 p.m. on June 24, Charles Davis, a coloured man, surrendered at the R. N. W. M. Police Barracks at Saskatoon, stating that he had killed his wife that night. In explanation of the occurrence, Davis stated that he and his wife went to sleep about 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening of June 24. Shortly after going to sleep he heard a scream and felt some one pull him. He got scared and thinking some one was in the house, got his gun out from under his pillow. Seeing some one by the bed, he got the gun out and pulled the trigger. He then felt

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for his wife and not finding her in bed, got up, struck a light, and saw his wife lying on the floor, dead.

Charles Davis was arrested and handed over to the Saskatoon city police.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Davis had come to her death from a shot fired by her husband.

The accused came up for preliminary hearing on June 27 and was committed for trial, his trial to take place at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Saskatoon, which is October, 1910.

The accused and his wife were on good terms, and it is probable that the story he tells is correct.

Abraham Unger, incest.—This was a revolting case from one of the Mennonite villages near Aberdeen, Sask.

The accused, Abraham Unger, was proved to have had sexual intercourse with his daughter, age 15, and also with his daughter, age 13. Both these children stated that he had been doing it for several years. This case was worked up by Sergeant Reeves, and finally the accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced at Prince Albert to four years penal servitude and to twenty lashes.

David Derksen, indecent acts.—This was another case from the Mennonite section. The accused was fined \$20 and sentenced to three months imprisonment, sentence being suspended.

Mary and Richard Relph, practising medicine without license.—The woman, Mary Relph, has been practising medicine at Rosthern, Hague and other points, for a considerable time, and sets herself up as a bath healer and such like in the town of Rosthern. Several attempts to obtain a conviction against her have been made by the Saskatchewan Medical Council, and on February 21, 1910, she was convicted of professing to be a doctor without being registered and fined \$50 and costs.

Attempts have also been made to obtain a conviction against her husband for a similar offence, and on September 27, he was fined \$50 and costs.

They were both charged with manslaughter and abortion in December, 1909, but a conviction was not obtained. The details of the case are as follows: A Mrs. Dyck had died in Rosthern in March, 1909, in the house of Mary Relph and had been secretly buried in a cemetery at Silverfeldt. As a result of inquiry, the body was exhumed and inquest was held at Rosthern on May 27, 1910. It appears that Mrs. Dyck had been sick for some time and was finally taken to Mrs. Relph for treatment. Evidence was taken that while there some operation resembling abortion had been performed by the Relphs, as a result of which blood poisoning set in and the woman died. The coroners' jury returned a verdict that she had come to her death by negligence and bad treatment at the hands of Richard and Mary Relph.

The accused were arrested and after preliminary inquiry committed for trial.

On December 18, Richard and Mary Relph came up for trial at Prince Albert, and the same evidence was produced as at the coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Dyck. In his address, the judge charged strongly against the prisoners. The jury, however, returned a verdict of not guilty and the accused were discharged.

Mark Field and Richard Clee, assault causing actual bodily harm.—On March 18, 1910, Sam Plotnick and H. Henschel were together sleeping in a room in the Windsor hotel at Hague. About two in the morning the room was broken into by one Mark Field, who armed with a bottle, rushed to the bed and proceeded to belabour Plotnick with the bottle, and then Henschel. The bottle broke and Henschel, in his attempt to protect himself, was badly cut about the hands and shoulders. Richard Clee stood by in the doorway and watched the proceedings.

Plotnick managed to escape from the room, and reported to the police, but in the meantime Field made his escape. He was subsequently arrested in the country 38 miles from Hague.

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Both Clee, who had been arrested, and Field were committed for trial, and Mark Field pleading guilty was sentenced on April 4 at Prince Albert to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and to pay the fine of \$100.

The case of Clee, who is charged with aiding and abetting has not yet been tried. The case will come up at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

Clement Brabant, horse stealing.—On March 27, 1910, Frank Lemieux missed his bay pony from his camp $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Nutana. He suspected a half-breed named Brabant of stealing this pony to go home on, as Brabant was absolutely broke. Brabant was located at Fort Qu'Appelle. He was closely questioned, but he denied all knowledge of the pony.

Brabant was arrested at Balcarres on certain horse-stealing charges in the Regina district.

The charge of stealing Lemieux's pony was afterwards brought home to him, and he was committed at Saskatoon on September 12 to stand his trial.

James Fable, horse stealing.—On August 1, 1910, Pezi Hoton, a Sioux Indian from the Round Plains reserve, had his horse stolen from him, while it was tethered to a stake on the reserve. This case was investigated by Sergeant Reeves, and it was found that the horse had been sold at a livery stable in Prince Albert for \$20 by a man named James Fable. Inquiry was made and James Fable was found to have come from Medicine Hat, to which place his description was sent.

Fable was located and arrested at Medicine Hat on September 14 and brought back to Prince Albert for trial.

On September 21, he was committed to stand his trial, and subsequently was sentenced to three years' penal servitude in Alberta penitentiary.

PRAIRIE AND BUSH FIRES.

The only serious bush fire that occurred during the year was at Mistatim, when twenty-six Canadian Northern Railway box cars, saw mill, and large tracts of land were burnt. Although at times bush fires have covered a considerable area and destroyed quantities of timber, no others have become serious, being got under and checked before any extensive damage had been done. A number of small prairie fires have occurred and in most cases the origin has been traced up and the originators prosecuted.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies were detailed to attend the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and escorts provided for the prisoners required on these occasions. A commissioned officer whenever possible, but in his absence a non-commissioned officer attended these courts.

Agriculture.—Several outbreaks of infectious diseases that have occurred in the district have been reported to this department, and where quarantine has been imposed, care has been taken that no breach of the same has occurred.

Cases of destitution that have come to my notice from time to time have been reported to the department, and where relief has been authorized, it has been administered under proper authority.

Customs.—Only one case has occurred during the year that has brought us into contact with this department. In this instance an investigation was made and a report submitted.

Indian.—The usual assistance was given to the Indian agents during the annual treaty payments.

State of the Indians.—Generally the Indians in this district are living under happy and contented conditions, spending the best part of their time on the reserves.

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The opening up of the town of Shellbrook has led to more liquor finding its way to the Indians on the reserves in that district, but in this connection a number of prosecutions have been entered and convictions obtained. This accounts for the increase in the number of cases entered under the Indian Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The establishment of this division is forty, but this is not sufficient to meet the demands that are put upon us. I have twenty-two detachments under my command; but owing to the shortage of men I am not able to keep these all open throughout the year. At the present time the detachments at Warman, Wakaw, Rosthern, Barrows, Green Lake, Kinistino and Cumberland House are closed. Twenty non-commissioned officers and constables and one officer are required to keep the remaining fifteen detachments open, together with five constables for duty at the post, making a total of twenty-six. There are three non-commissioned officers and two constables and four special constables necessarily employed on other work. That is a total of thirty-five men with myself, and Inspector Walke, at present on sick leave, makes the actual strength of men available for duty thirty-seven, three below establishment.

During the year detachments have been opened at Rosetown on the Goose Lake branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, and Shellbrook, on the Canadian Northern Railway line under construction to Battleford, while the detachment at Birch Hills has been moved to Kinistino, and that at Bonne Madonne moved to Wakaw.

Moreover detachments should be opened at Marcellin and Elstow, and also at Little River and Portage la Pêche in the north.

DRILL, TARGET, AND GUN PRACTICE, &C.

With the difficulties experienced in coping with the work of the district, there is but little time for drills. The annual revolver practice has been successfully carried out, and some very good shooting done.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Discipline of the division has been good during the year. One desertion has occurred.

HEALTH.

The health of the division on the whole has been good, no cases of infectious or contagious fevers having occurred; and although typhoid has been prevalent, the men of my command have escaped.

HORSES.

Three horses have been sold during the year, and one has died, and eight new ones have been received, the total strength of horses being forty-one. The horses are all doing well and are fit for hard work.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &C.

The transport, harness and saddlery in use in this division is mostly old, but is still serviceable. No new transport has been received during the year. Some new saddles are required.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this division.

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READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is no room set apart as a reading room in the post, but there is a good recreation room with a billiard table.

STORES.

The kit and clothing received during the year is of good material and serviceable. Provisions, hay and oats purchased locally are all of good quality.

GENERAL.

The buildings in the post badly require painting.

Although a water and sewerage system is in operation in the city of Prince Albert, they have not yet been extended as far as the barracks. Both waterworks and sewer are much needed and would be much appreciated by members of the post.

At the end of July, the small village of Hudson's Bay Junction, was thrown into a state of excitement over the discovery of gold on the shores of Leaf lake, which is situated about 18 miles from the village. For a short time there was a local rush, but the reports of the assayers not being satisfactory, the excitement was very soon over.

A large company has been formed to fish in the Green Lake district. A contract has been given to haul the fish to Prince Albert during the winter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, visited this district during the month of July.

The railway companies operating throughout my district are carrying on extensive works to help on the settlement and development of the country, and both Prince Albert and Saskatoon promise to be large railroad centres in the near future, surrounded by railways extending in all directions.

Assistant Commissioner McIlree made an annual inspection of the division in the month of May, 1910.

The Commissioner visited this post in November on his way to the Pas, and on his return.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'F' Division, Prince Albert District

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APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. MCGIBBON, COMMAND-
ING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1910

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Onion Lake.—New settlers coming in all seem well to do and are breaking land. Crops are very poor this year, average 15 bushels to the acre.

Crops on the Indian reserve are exceedingly poor this year and hay scarce.

Lloydminster.—The class of settlers in this district are very good, composed of English, Canadians, Americans and a few Swedes, north of the Battle river.

The crops this year are good in some places and bad in others; the grain is excellent.

Leschmere.—The summer being very dry, crops in the district suffered; average yield of wheat, 10 bushels to the acre; oats, 35 bushels to the acre.

A large amount of breaking was done this summer and a lot of summer fallow.

Quite a number of roads have been opened up. Settlers in the district are in good circumstances.

Paynton.—This district is very mixed in population. Cutknife settled with English, French, Americans and Canadians.

Wilbert settled as above. Wardenville mostly English and Canadian.

Farmers south of Paynton have bought land as well as homesteading and are going right ahead. Crops very poor in places; wheat averaging 15 bushels, and oats 28 bushels to the acre.

North of Paynton is thickly settled.

Mervin district is composed of English and Canadians. Emmanville district nearly all Americans, and north of Emmanville are American Germans; the average land broken from 25 to 50 acres.

Edam.—This is a settlement which is almost entirely Dutch, with some French.

Radisson.—Farmers in this district seem to have had a fairly prosperous year. A number of Russian and German settlers arrived in the district during the last few months. The C. N. Ry. are grading from Shellbrook to North Battleford. The settlers are English, Russian, Poles, French, German and Canadians. Crops averaged 20 bushels to the acre.

Beachview.—Considerable ploughing of roads and grading has been done this year, about 300 new settlers came in. Steel on the C. N. R. was laid from North Battleford to Jackfish; considerable wheat has already been shipped out on this road.

Crops not as good as last year; wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre, but north, a much smaller yield.

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North Battleford.—A large number of settlers arrived during the year and went north, the majority have brought in good stock.

Crops on the whole have been very fair, averaging from 16 to 18 bushels to the acre.

Elevators report very little No. 1, mostly grade 2.

Wilkie.—This district is well settled up, and there are no vacant homesteads near any of the small towns.

Crops in the district have been poor on account of the dry season.

A large number of men have been employed all summer on the Canadian Pacific railway line at Wilkie, and there is a talk of the round house being enlarged to allow of more engines, this will mean a much larger pay roll on the Canadian Pacific railway, and most of the money will be spent in the town.

Wilkie is a sub-police district, Inspector Genereux in charge with one sergeant and two constables.

Macklin.—The district is practically a new one as regards farming. The settlers south are mostly Germans, north composed of Canadians. There is very little land in crop this year. It is estimated that 50,000 bushels of grain will be marketed at this point this year.

Ten times the acreage will be cropped next year.

Over 200 car loads of settlers effects unloaded at this point during the year.

The land here is heavy; there seems to be a plentiful supply of water all over.

Railroad construction has been in full swing all summer, a cut-off from Macklin to Kerr Robert, where it meets the Moosejaw-Lacombe branch.

On account of the large number of new settlers in the neighbourhood of Kerr Robert, fuel will be scarce unless the railroad gets it in shortly.

Biggar.—This is a division point on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The land in this district is very mixed, hilly, &c., a very small amount is under cultivation at present. Majority of settlers are not well off, crops have been bad this year.

Kindersley.—Number of settlers came in here this year from all parts of the states and eastern Canada, some going 80 miles into Alberta.

Crops have been practically a failure, but the farmers do not seem to have lost heart, all are preparing more land for next year.

There are a large number of ranches along the south Saskatchewan river, but some are now going out of business on account of the settlers locating where their animals have been in the habit of feeding.

Scott.—Composed chiefly of Americans, German Americans and Germans. The crops this year have been anything but good, the northern portion having the best crops.

The Germans who are located in the west side of Tramping lake have had government relief other years, but I think this year it will be only an exceptional case where relief is required.

There has been a great deal of railway construction in the south of this district.

Unity.—Crops in the southern part of this district have not been good on account of the dry season, yet a large amount of breaking has been done.

Numerous settlers with their effects arrived from the states during the summer, arriving with stock, &c., the majority of these settlers are well to do.

It has been well proved to farmers, both experienced and unexperienced, that crops on breaking are not raisable in a dry season, but on well prepared land, they are fairly good in dry seasons.

Hay all over the district has been scarce, and before spring a good figure will be obtained for hay.

Potatoes in some parts have not been plentiful, and will command a good figure.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	
Offences against the person									
Murder.....	2			3					5
" attempted.....	1	1							1
Assault, common.....	65	56	9		7	1	1		70
" aggravated.....	8	5	1	2					8
" causing bodily harm.....	3	2	1						3
" indecent.....	1	1							1
Rape and attempted rape.....	2			2					2
Attempted suicide.....	1	2							2
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	1	1							1
Not supporting family.....	2	1	1						2
Carnal knowledge of idiot.....	1		1						1
Offences against property									
Theft.....	61	40	21						61
" by juveniles.....	1	1							1
Horse stealing.....	16	8	8						16
Cattle stealing.....	12	1	10	1					12
" killing.....	1	2	1	1					4
Shooting and wounding stock.....	2	3	1						6
Cruelty to animals.....	8	5	1						8
False pretenses.....	15	5	10						15
Forgery.....	4	2		2					4
Embezzlement.....	2	1	1						2
Robbery with violence.....	1			1					1
Receiving stolen property.....	3		3						3
Mischief.....	6	2	4						6
Offences against public order—									
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	3	2	1						3
Pointing fire arms.....	2	1	1						3
Having revolver on person when arrested.....	1	1							1
House breaking.....	1	1							1
Offences against religion and morals									
Vagrancy.....	22	22							22
Drunk and disorderly.....	106	102	3		1	1			106
Causing disturbance.....	2	24	1		1	1			26
Indecent acts.....	6	6							6
Seduction.....	2	1	1						2
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	8	8							8
Innates.....	6	6							6
Frequenters.....	7	7			4	3	1		11
Gambling.....	13	13							13
Nuisance.....	3	1	1	1					3
Miscellaneous.....	4	3	1						4
Prostitute.....	3	3							3
Perjury.....	3	2	1						3
Obstructing peace officer.....	6	3	3						6
Disobeying summons.....	3	3							3
Against Railway Act									
Trespass.....					3	3			3
Offences relating to coin—									
Counterfeit coin, passing.....	1		1						1
Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	7	7			2	2			9
Indians intoxicated.....	12	12			12	12			14
Liquor in possession.....	4	4							4
Truant school children.....	3	3							3
Militia Act—									
Neglecting to attend camp.....	5	5							5

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	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	
Provincial Statutes—									
Master and servants	68	62	6	...	3	3	...	...	71
Game	19	18	1	...	1	1	...	...	20
Private fire	62	58	4	..	10	8	2	...	72
Liquor license	29	27	2	...	5	5	...	...	34
Insanity	18	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	18
Horse breeders	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Estuary	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pound	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	11
Herd	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Village roads	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Livery stable	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Noxious weeds	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Motors and vehicles	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vandal statutes	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steam engine	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mechanical	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	736	610	114	12	37	33	4	...	773

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Kings vs. Kane, false pretenses.—This case came up and the jury disagreed. Kane has made restitution of the amount he obtained from the two men. This case was mentioned in reports of 1908 and 1909.

King vs. Klump.—Mentioned in last year's report. This man was charged with the theft of a cow from R. F. Allan and also with killing a steer the property of an Indian, Robert Hope. He was acquitted on both charges by the jury.

King vs. Muskak, murder.—On January 31 a man was found murdered near Macklin. An inquest was held and it was found that Rudolph Emsel, who was in the employ of the Richmond Ranching Company as sheep herder, had left on a certain day with a bunch of sheep from the winter camp to the home camp, and when about seven miles from Macklin had been struck by a bullet on the back of the head and dropped dead. The bullet was extracted and proved to be a 44-calibre Winchester

At the time of the occurrence there was a camp of Saulteaux Indians within a few hundred yards of where the body was found. On searching the Indian camp two 44 Winchesters were found.

Indian Muskak acknowledged having fired one shot at a coyote on the day in question, but some distance away from where the body was found.

Muskak was committed for trial on the charge of murder and committed to Prince Albert jail. Afterwards he was released on \$3,000 bail.

I am now informed that the department has ordered a stay of proceedings.

It is very doubtful if anything can be made out of the case. If the Indian did kill Emsel it was quite unknown to him. The surrounding country where this took place is very hilly, small sand hills, and it is quite possible for one to miss seeing a man when only 200 yards away.

J. M. Cumines, theft, forgery, uttering.—In March, 1908, an accepted cheque was given to Cumines by J. P. G. Day, of Battleford. The cheque was an accepted one on the Bank of Hamilton for \$150 and was put in an envelope and addressed to the Rev.

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Father Rappe, of Ile a la Crosse. The cheque was in favour of an Indian named Joseph Nah to Mah Kau. This cheque was subsequently returned to the bank signed by Joseph Nah to Mah Kau and was witnessed by C. M. Cumines.

This cheque was cashed by one Angus McLean, manager of the Hudson Bay Company at Montreal lake, and he states that he cashed the cheque for Cumines and personally paid him the money; that the Indian Joseph was not with him.

Later on in the year Joseph met Cumines at Ile a la Crosse and got one McAuley to act as interpreter for him, and he asked Cumines if he had some money for him for his scrip, and he said no, he had never received any.

The Rev. Father Rappe was interviewed and he stated that no letter was delivered by Cumines to him with a cheque for the Indian.

It will be proved by the Crown that Cumines did not see this Indian when he endorsed the cheque and had it cashed, as the Indian was away in the North at the time, also that when the Indian asked for the money Cumines had cashed the cheque some months before.

He was arrested on October 22 at Prince Albert; was committed for trial on November 29, and was released on bail. This case was set for April 14, 1910, and all the witnesses for the Crown arrived from the north, but the accused did not appear. His Honour Judge Newlands issued an order for his arrest, and he was arrested in Prince Albert and brought here. His trial has now been set for January, 1911.

Mary Belanger, theft, forgery, uttering.—In the fall of 1909 a cheque was issued to one Josephine Belanger by Messrs. Gordon and Sparling, and in December she called upon Gordon and Sparling and asked for her cheque for \$75. The firm found that this cheque had been cashed and returned to them through the Hudson Bay Company, Battleford, and was endorsed Josephine Belanger.

It was discovered that the cheque was cashed by a lame girl and that her name was Mary Belanger. An information was laid and she was arrested on March 30, 1910, and was committed on April 1, and the same day appeared before District Court Judge MacLean and was sentenced to suspended sentence for one year and her father bound over in the sum of \$400 for her good behaviour. She got a light sentence on account of her age, 17 years.

Charles Walker, horse stealing.—Above man was working for one J. R. Chisholm at North Battleford and took a team to town with a load of grain. While in the town of North Battleford he disposed of the team and gave the purchaser a bill of sale for same. He appeared before Judge MacLean and was sentenced to one year hard labour in Prince Albert jail.

G. Goddard and H. Brooks, horse stealing.—On May 25, before His Honour Mr. Justice Lamont, pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to three months hard labour. The facts of the case are that Halford Brooks sold a horse to one J. Munro at Traynor in the month of January and in February he and Goddard took the horse from Munro's stable and sold it to one Tennant.

E. Martel, F. Arnold, horse stealing.—On May 10, above men appeared before Judge MacLean charged with theft of an Indian pony. E. Martel was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and on account of his age, 16, was allowed out on suspended sentence for one year. The facts of this case are that a squaw was camped near North about the New Year, and while there some one stole her pony. Some weeks afterwards the matter was turned over to us to investigate, with the result that the two men were arrested. The pony was sold to one by the name of Bole at North Battleford, and the party who sold it to Bole gave the names of McLeod and Wright. Later he identified them as Martel and Arnold. Martel must have got wind that the police were looking into the matter as he rang up the office one day and told them that he knew who the man was who bought the pony, and that he was the pump man of the Canadian Northern railway. The man

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he named as being the purchaser had been killed some days before he notified us, and I suppose his whole idea was to put the police off the right track. Giving this man three years was a good sentence as he had already been convicted of the same offence and also various charges of theft are recorded against him.

W. C. Watmore, horse stealing.—On the 6th May the above named was arrested at Calgary and committed for trial. On the 10th June he appeared before Judge MacLean and was sentenced to one year suspended sentence and to furnish bonds for good behaviour. The facts are that he was engaged to look after a team and harness, the property of one Lisle, and that he sold the said articles. He then left the district and was supposed to have gone to the coast, but after a lot of trouble he was located in Calgary.

Daniel Rheinheart, cattle stealing.—This man had a ranch near Lashburn and moved with his stock to the Onion Lake district; after he had gone some stock was missed by one Foster. The animal was branded on the ear. A search warrant was issued and Corporal Burke made a trip with Foster to Rheinheart's ranch, where Foster identified the missing animal which Rheinheart then claimed as his property. The ear brand was cut away, Rheinheart having cut the ear off, and the cutting was fresh, as Corporal Burke examined the animal. He was committed for trial and comes up at the next sitting of the Supreme Court here.

W. J. Jarvis, T. W. Pettinger, S. H. McKenzie, perjury (changed to making false affidavits).—The facts of this case are that Jarvis applied for a patent to his land and the other two men went as witnesses and swore that Jarvis had lived the required length of time each year on the land.

Evidence was given to show that Jarvis all the time he had the homestead had never done so much as one month's actual residence on the place, and that all the residence he did was to drive out once in a while and then go away the same day. Jarvis at the time he was supposed to be working on the homestead was running a hotel at Warman.

His Honour Judge Newlands sentenced him to one year's hard labour in the Prince Albert jail. T. W. Pettinger to one month in the guard-room, Battleford. S. H. McKenzie was acquitted by the jury.

Joe Robin, attempted murder.—This man came up for trial before His Honour Judge Newlands and jury and was found guilty of common assault and was sentenced to three months hard labour in the guard-room, Battleford.

The facts of this case are that Robin had returned home after a forced absence on account of his serving time in the Prince Albert jail for theft. On his return he started to quarrel with his wife, and drew a razor and threatened to kill her, and later in the evening made all the children get out of bed and kneel down and say their prayers as he was going to kill them all from the mother down.

One small boy who worked in the round house happened to be present at the time, and when his father went to lock the door got a revolver from the shelf and the shot grazed his father's ear; the father then left the place and was arrested shortly afterwards. This man Robin has a bad record, both here and in Manitoba.

Franz Mandl, murder.—On the 3rd August a wire was received from Paynton stating that murder had been committed at St. Walburg. I received the wire at 4 p.m. I sent a man from here who reached St. Walburg the following morning, having taken the train from here to Paynton and then driven 55 miles during the night.

An inquest was held and a verdict of murder was brought in against some party or parties unknown.

All the settlers in the neighbourhood were visited and any evidence gathered that would throw light on the murder. It was discovered that one Franz Mandl on Sunday, the 31st July, had borrowed a horse from one Jost and had gone to the store kept by one Mush at St. Walburg; he left Sergeant's place with the borrowed horse

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about 1 p.m. and did not return until about 5 p.m., when it was noticed that the horse was sweating, but nothing was thought of it till afterwards. On his return from the post office, which he left at 2 p.m., he stopped at one Schneider's house for a few minutes, and John Harman was talking to him there and swore that the horse was not warm. The distance from Schneider's to Sergeant's is a mile and an eighth, and from Schneider's to where Steiner, the murdered man lived, was two miles.

One party remembered seeing some one cross a piece of ploughed ground going in the direction of Steiner's, and on examination it was found that a horse had crossed the ground. The owner of the horse looked at the prints, and was almost certain that it was his horse that had crossed the ploughing on account of the horse having peculiar hoofs.

Another witness swore that he remembered the accused telling Steiner that he would get him alone some day. All the evidence is purely circumstantial, and as the accused has made no defence it is extremely hard to say how he will explain the length of time he was between Schneider's and Sergeant's.

No evidence could be gathered to show that any stranger was in the settlement that day, or even in the neighbourhood, and on careful inquiry it can be proved where the settlers were during the day; the majority were visiting friends, so that the one can vouch for the other.

John McDonough, theft from person.—On the 1st September one W. H. Fynn complained to the police at Wilkie that he had been knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and \$93 in cash and \$70 in notes, and that he suspected a Frenchman who had knocked him down with a piece of wood and kicked him. Notes were stopped at the bank and the man was arrested in Winnipeg, who gave the name of John McDonough. It was known that this man had only \$7.50 on the 29th August. When arrested he gave his name as Frank Flynn. He was committed for trial and taken to the Prince Albert jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The prairie fires have been numerous in this district during the year.

The number of cases entered was 72, disposed of as follows:—66 convictions and 6 dismissed.

The worst prairie fire that occurred was one that burned through the Meeting Lake district and practically swept everything away that would burn. Many of the settlers had to leave the district and obtain work to keep them alive, and settlers saw all their stacks of grain burned to the ground.

Several convictions were obtained in connection with this fire.

A great many settlers when they see a fire coming no matter how far off it may be, so long as they see it, start to back fire, and as a rule these are the fires that get away and do the damage.

In the Lloydminster district the fall and spring fires were very troublesome, and the detachment was on the trail most of the time during the fire season. A lot of damage was done south and north. The worst culprits are the railways, who have had to pay damages in one or two cases. Settlers are also very careless.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior.—Help was given to the Immigration Department *re* relief to destitutes.

Indian Department.—Assistance was given in the way of escorts on treaty payments.

Department of Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme Court and District Court and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts furnished with prisoners for courts; acting as jailors and guards on the sentenced prisoners in

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the guard-room here; escorting sentenced prisoners to the Prince Albert jail and the Edmonton penitentiary, and also escorting lunatics to Brandon; serving subpoenas for the Supreme and District Court.

Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.—Hunting up owners who had not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute.

Inquiring into and reporting upon cases of destitution of settlers who had been in the country for over two years. Most these cases were owing to sickness.

Neglected and dependent children.—Assistance was given to the department in regard to some children, and places were found for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The men at division headquarters were drilled once a week and the men on detachments when inspected. During August the annual target practice was held with the revolver.

Reg. No. 2386 Staff Sergeant Light made top score with 369.

The parade to the memorial service on May 20 was a credit to the division.

RIFLE RANGE.

A new rifle range was built in accordance with your orders in the flat below the barracks, and I believe that this is as good a range as will be found anywhere in the province.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were a few cases of drunkenness and one member was dismissed for same, but, on the whole, the conduct of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

On November 13 Reg. No. 4528 Constable G. J. Pyne lost his thumb and part of his forefinger owing to a private rifle exploding. He was afterwards sent to Regina where he was invalided.

HORSES.

The horses were inspected monthly by Inspector Sweetapple, V.S. The mileage for the year, 151,044. There has been one horse cast and sold during the year, viz.: Reg. No. 2880. During the year four horses have died. Destroyed for glanders, Reg. No. 243. Eight horses were received from depot division during the year.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians about here get liquor at North Battleford, and there has been considerable drunkenness. It is very hard to get from them the names of the parties who supplied them so as to get convictions. It has got now that the Indians know what brand they prefer.

Sergeant Jackson and myself have put a lot of energy into this work the past summer.

This summer boys at the Industrial School purchased liquor at a wholesale liquor store and at one of the hotels. The result was that the boys had a fight at the school and police assistance was requested. Both parties were convicted. It seems a shame that men will stoop to selling liquor to Indian boys for a few cents profit.

I sent patrols to Meadow and Loon Lake to inquire into a reported case of drunkenness and also selling to the Indians.

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One Robert Nixon was convicted of selling half a gallon of whisky to an Indian. He has appealed the case, which has not yet been decided.

Outside of drunkenness the Indians are well behaved.

Two aged Indians, 'Cow an sag it' and Squaw Teee he did it,' were arrested at Lloydminster and convicted as vagrants to the guard-room here. The Indian gave his age as 70 and his squaw was older. Neither of them belong to any reserve, but are part of a band who rove south of Lloydminster. The matter was taken up with the Department of Justice and their release was ordered. I take it that the sentence was contrary to the Indian Act and also to the vagrancy section of the Criminal Code.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Twelve new saddles are required.

One 3-seated light bob-sleigh required.

All the harness in the divisions is in good order.

CANTEEN.

We have no canteen; one is not required.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading room is well supplied with papers. There is a division library which is kept up by subscription.

The billiard table is in good order, and the room bright and cheerful.

STORES.

Are purchased locally, except the groceries, which are supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company from Winnipeg.

GENERAL.

The police detachments northeast and northwest of here have been inspected monthly by Inspector Demers, the district south by Inspector Geronoux, who has charge of that district; he is quartered at Wilkie. He has his detachments in excellent order, and has given satisfaction.

With the exception of Biggar, I have inspected all outlying detachments during the year, and I have visited Wilkie almost every month.

I have received the loyal support of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the division. Every one seems to have taken great interest in their work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON,
Superintendent.

'C' DIVISION.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'C' Division,
Battleford.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' division guard-room for the year ended September, 1910.

Eleven prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 143 were admitted making a total of 154.

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The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Male—

White.. . . .	86
Indians	13
Half-breeds.. . . .	24
Chinese.. . . .	2
Lunatics (white).. . . .	15
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	140

Females—

White.. . . .	6
Half-breeds.. . . .	4
Indians.. . . .	2
Spanish.. . . .	1
Lunatics (white).. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	14

Number of prisoners received—

October.. . . .	8
November.. . . .	5
December.. . . .	3
January.. . . .	12
February.. . . .	8
March.. . . .	9
April.. . . .	18
May.. . . .	16
June	16
July.. . . .	16
August.. . . .	20
September	12
<hr/>	
Total	143

The daily average of prisoners was.. . . .	9
The monthly average.. . . .	12
The maximum, August 20	21
The minimum, any day, December 28	2
The monthly maximum of prisoners received.. . . .	20
The monthly minimum of prisoners received	3

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.. . . .	62
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	8
Prince Albert jail.. . . .	8
Edmonton penitentiary.. . . .	1
Sent to other places.. . . .	3
Released on suspended sentence	5
Bail.. . . .	12
Fine paid.. . . .	14
Cases dismissed.. . . .	18
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	131

In guard-room, September 30, midnight.. . . . 9

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Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail.. . . .	2
Suspended sentence.. . . .	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	1
Released, fine paid.. . . .	9
Cases dismissed	1
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	14

In guard-room midnight September 30, nil.

(Sgd.) H. G. EVERED, *Corpl.,*
Provost.

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APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING 'DEPOT' DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, SASK., October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, -
Regina, Sask.

SIR, -I have the honour to render the annual report of the Regina district and 'Depot' division for the year ending September 30, 1910.

I was assigned to the command of the district and depot from the 1st October, 1909, relieving Supt. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., on that officer's transfer to the command of 'N' division.

At the present time the Regina district for police purposes is divided into twelve sub-districts, each in charge of an officer or experienced non-commissioned officer. This grouping of the detachments, of which there are forty-three, works very satisfactorily, making it possible to have them frequently inspected, which is so important towards maintaining efficiency.

During the past season it was found necessary to establish five new detachments, viz.: Outlook, Tugaskie, Elbow, Gravelbourg and Watrous.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past season, speaking generally, has been one of continued progress throughout the district, despite the fact, that, in so far as the crops are concerned, the season proved rather a trying one. The spring was usually early and favourable until towards the latter part of May when the shortage in moisture began to show its effects.

The yield, however, while not as large per acre in some parts of the district as in previous years will, I believe, turn out a fair average crop.

In the Yorkton sub-district, as a conservative estimate, there is an increase of about 25 per cent over last year in the acreage sown of wheat, oats, barley and flax. The average yield is expected to be about 65 bushels of oats and 27 of wheat to the acre.

Fine crops of hay have been harvested in this section.

In the town of Yorkton, besides many fine private houses, the Canadian Pacific Railway have erected a new depot. The Presbyterians have erected a new church at a cost of \$22,000. The Redemptionist Fathers have added a \$25,000 addition to their monastery and a new collegiate institute is in course of erection which will cost in the neighbourhood of \$75,000.

On the Canadian Northern extension from Russell, Man., three new towns have been established to the east of Yorkton: Stornaway, the present terminus, Calder and Rexton. Although but a few months old, each is provided with a bank, elevators, general stores and livery stables.

At Stornaway a fine hotel is in course of construction.

The town of Wynyard to the west of Yorkton has doubled in size since the Canadian Pacific Railway reached that point in March, 1909.

Small hamlets are coming into existence along the Thunder Hill branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, some twenty miles north of Canora.

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The Lanigan sub-district generally has enjoyed a prosperous year. Crops have been good and there has been no frost to do the grain any damage. Crops in the Touchwood Hills section are the heaviest in the district.

Stock of all kinds wintered well and cattle shipments this season are said to be as fine as ever left the district.

Some ten new elevators have been erected throughout the sub-district during the year, and considerable building has been carried on in the small towns along the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific.

About three hundred new settlers have located in the sub-district from the United States and eastern Canada, having purchased land from either a railway company or land company. They are a good class of settlers.

A branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Bulyea to McKillop's Landing, in the sub-district, thence on to Regina, is under construction and expected to be completed this fall. The Canadian Pacific Railway are also constructing a branch line from Watertown on the Bulyea Regina branch to run west of Long lake to Colon-say on the Pleasant Hills branch. In all about 200 miles of railway is under construction in the sub-district.

The Indian Head sub-district is an old established settled section and throughout the towns much improvement has been made in the matter of cement sidewalks, installing of water systems, electric lighting, &c.

The wheat acreage in the sub-district amounts to about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of wheat; oats, eighty thousand; and barley, about thirty thousand acres. There has been a large increase in the flax acreage, due to the price and increased demand.

Many substantial buildings, both public and private, have been erected during the year. Many farmers, having retired from active work, have moved into the towns.

Railway construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific is being carried on between Melville and Regina through Qu'Appelle valley where a large amount of heavy grading was done.

The Arcola sub-district is becoming well settled. The wheat and flax acreage this year is large and a good yield is looked for. The oat crop will not come up to previous years owing to the limited rainfall. The first wheat marketed in Arcola this year realized \$1 per bushel, the grade being No. 1 Hard.

A large acreage in the sub-district has been broken and summer fallowed ready for next season.

Cattle run in Moose mountain where there is abundance of good feed, and many horses and cattle are now raised and marketed each year, farmers realizing that mixed farming pays best.

New towns have been established at Wilmer, Parkman and Browning on the Canadian Northern railway line to Lethbridge.

Arcola, the largest town in the sub-district, has a population of about 1,200. There is a mill and brickyard at Arcola. The district court-house is located there and the Canadian Pacific railway round-house. The town is steadily growing and business active.

The Canadian Northern railway line built last year from Maryfield through Carlyle in a southwest direction is about completed, a ballasting gang having been at work all summer. A diamond has been constructed at Carlyle where the Canadian Northern railway and Canadian Pacific railway lines cross.

A new line is under construction in the district, to be known as the Broom Hill extension from Tilston, Man., and about 24 miles of grading will be completed this year. A construction gang is working on the grade in the district south of Redvers at the present time.

In the Estevan sub-district crops, except flax, have not turned out so well, due to the heat and dry spell and the yield in consequence will not equal that of the previous year. Flax is expected to turn out a fair crop and will bring a good price.

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There is an increase of about 25 per cent in the land under cultivation in the sub-district over last season.

Estevan and Weyburn are the principal towns in the sub-district and are important business centres. Many high class buildings have been erected in both towns during the year and at Estevan the Eureka Brick Works have greatly enlarged their plant.

At North Portal a new immigration hall and new quarantine stables have been completed.

The country covered by the Marienthal detachment of this sub-district, has improved greatly during the past two years, large areas of sod having been turned over by horse, steam and gasoline power. Crops in this section on the whole are expected to turn out fairly successful. Substantial farm houses are gradually being put up and wind mills, which are a sign of prosperity in the farmer, have commenced to be erected.

Owing to the dryness of the season during the month of June the crops, generally, in the Outlook sub-district will not equal those of previous years. There has been a great increase in the acreage broken and brought under cultivation.

In the vicinity of Outlook a large number of families have taken up land during the season, most of which was purchased. They are a good class of settlers and have comfortable homes.

The towns of Outlook, Elbow and Tugaskie are steadily increasing. At the former place a system of waterworks is being installed at a cost of \$25,000, and a flour mill and elevator are being erected. This town suffered a bad fire in April last. The buildings destroyed, however, have since been replaced.

A railway bridge is in course of construction by the Canadian Pacific railway at Outlook across the Saskatchewan river. The Canadian Pacific railway, Calgary Edmonton line, Outlook to Macklin, is also under construction. Most of the grading has been completed and it is expected that the steel will be laid to within fourteen miles of Outlook this fall.

Throughout the Wood Mountain country the season as far as crops are concerned has been somewhat of a disappointment due to the lack of rain. A large acreage was put under crop, much of the land not having been properly prepared. The crops on well-cultivated land will turn out about a half yield as compared with last year, wheat averaging about 20 bushels, oats 30 bushels and flax 10 bushels to the acre. Roots and vegetables will turn out a fair crop.

The past year has been a good one for the rancher in this district, the increase in young stock being large and the prices for all class of stock ranging high. Beef steers have brought upwards of \$65 on the range, cows \$50, mutton sheep \$6 to \$8. Stock sales throughout the district have been large.

Many new settlers have taken up land in this section of the province during the year, some from the eastern provinces and Europe; the greater number, however, are from the U. S. A. The settlers as a whole are an intelligent, industrious people, and the district in time will be one of the most prosperous in the province, adapted as it is for both farming and stock raising.

The C. P. R. and C. N. R. are in course of construction in the Wood Mountain district and will be within 25 or 30 miles of Willow Bunch this fall.

Regina, the provincial capital, is advancing very rapidly. Situated as it is in the centre of a rich grain producing section it has a great future before it.

During the past year many handsome business blocks and private residences have been erected. A subway under the C. P. R. at the Albert street crossing is about completed; parks have been very much improved and the city generally presents a fine appearance.

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With its increasing railway facilities and fine warehouse sites, Regina is fast becoming a strong wholesale centre for the west. Next season a street railway service will doubtless be in operation, and it is to be hoped will be extended to the barracks.

The city water supply is very fine. During the hottest summer weather the water from the tap is ice-cold and clear.

The splendid new legislative building for the province is in course of construction south of the city fronting on Wascana lake, and will shortly be ready for occupation.

Moosejaw is likewise a go-ahead city, surrounded by a rich grain country and has a bright future. The city street railway is now under construction and building operations generally have been brisk during the year.

SUMMARY of cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial.. . . .	91
Number of convictions.. . . .	59
Fines.. . . .	4
Sent to jail.. . . .	32
Sent to penitentiary.. . . .	11
Suspended sentence.. . . .	12
Acquitted, or charges withdrawn.. . . .	23
Awaiting trial.. . . .	5
Remanded in custody for a new trial.. . . .	1
Remanded in custody.. . . .	2
Honourably acquitted.. . . .	1

CRIME.

SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Regina district for the 12 months ending September 30, 1910.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	*3	1		
Murder, attempted	1			
Murder, threatening to by letter.....	1		1	
Threatening to kill.. . . .	2	1	1	
Threatening to shoot.....	1	1		
Shooting with intent.	4	2	2	
Wounding	2	1	1	
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	8	5	3	
Assault, common.. . . .	404	358	46	
Assault, aggravated.....	5	5		
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	7	5	2	
Assault, indecent.....	11	6	4	1
Rape and attempted rape	10	4	5	1
Attempted suicide.....	7	6	1	
Abortion.	1	1		
Bigamy.. . . .	4	4		
Abduction.....	2	2		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	1	1		
Non-support of wife or family.....	7	6	1	
Wife desertion.....	1	1		
Child desertion.....	12	11	1	
Kidnapping.....	1		1	
Intimidation and threatening.....	14	11	2	1 adt.

* 1 died in gaol, 1 not yet arrested. † Did not come up for trial.

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Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person— <i>Cont.</i>				
Defamatory libel.....	1	1		
Sending threatening letters.	2		1	1
Miscellaneous.....	8	4	4	
Offences against the property—				
Theft.....	443	336	105	2
Theft from the person.....	2			2
Theft from His Majesty's mails.....	4	3	1	
Theft by juvenile.....	3	3	11	
Juvenile offenders.....	1	1		
Cattle stealing.....	8	3	5	
House stealing.....	20	8	10	2
Cattle driving.....	1	1		
Shooting or wounding cattle or horses.....	1	1		
Shooting horses, aiding and abetting to.....	10	7	3	
Illegally branding stock.....	1	1		
Cruelty to animals.....	54	50	4	
House and shop breaking.....	5	3	2	
House and shop breaking (juveniles).....	5	5		
Burglary.....	4	2	2	
Fraud.....	8	4	4	
False pretenses.....	54	42	11	1
Forgery.....	16	14	1	1
Embezzlement.....	2	2		
Robbery.....	2		1	1
Robbery with violence.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	12	10	2	
Wilfully damaging property.....	35	33	2	
Counterfeiting.....	1		1	
Arson.....	5		5	
Arson, attempted.....	1		1	
Mischief.....	19	17	2	
Trespassing.....	1	1		
Killing or wounding dogs.....	6	3	3	
Miscellaneous.....	6	4	2	
Offences against the public order—				
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	18	16	2	
Pointing firearms.....	7	7		
Discharging firearms.....	5	5		
Having revolver on person when arrested.....	1			1
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	368	356	12	
Drunk and disorderly.....	420	415	5	
Causing disturbance.....	56	55	1	
Swearing, insulting and threatening language.....	22	21	1	
Indecent acts.....	13	12	1	
Indecent exposure.....	6	6		
Indecent exhibition.....	5	5		
Buggery.....	1		1	
Prize fighting.....	2	2		
Incest.....	4	4		
Seduction.....	1		1	
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	7	7		
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	4	4		
Frequenters of house of ill-fame.....	1	1		
Prostitution.....	2	2		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	2	2		
Keeping gaming house.....	1	1		
Frequenters of gaming house.....	1	1		
Gambling.....	15	13	2	
Narcotics.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	5	5		
Mischief.....				
Perjury.....	9	5	4	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons.....	2	2		
Contempt of court.....	6	6		
Escaping from custody.....	1			1
Assisting prisoners to escape.....			1	

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Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Corruption and disobedience— <i>Con.</i>				
Obstructing peace officer	9	8	1	
Assaulting peace officer	4	4		
Refusing to assist peace officer	2	2		
Resisting arrest	10	10		
Attempting to bribe peace officer	1	1		
Sending indecent post card through mail	3	2	1	
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	25	25		
Trespassing on railway	5	5		
Railway employees drunk on duty	1	1		
Placing obstructions on railway	6	2	4	
Mischief to railway	3	3		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against the Customs Act—				
Smuggling	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	35	34	1	
Indians intoxicated	27	27		
Intoxicated on reserve	21	19	2	
Trespassing on reserve	1	1		
Liquor in possession	6	6		
Liquor in possession on reserve	2	2		
Prostitution	2	2		
Offences against the Fisheries' Act	9	9		
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act	1	1		
Offences against the Militia Act	1	1		
Offences against the Lord's Day Act	8	8		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	399	365	34	
Game ordinance	48	47	1	
Hide and brand ordinance	4	4		
Prairie fires	148	142	6	
Liquor license ordinance	146	137	9	
Insanity	91	87	4	
Horse breeders' ordinance	22	22		
Stray animals ordinance	28	28		
Pound	24	21	3	
Herd	9	9		
Fence	12	12		
Village ordinance	17	16	1	
Livery stable ordinance	8	8		
Public works ordinance	2	2		
Medical profession	17	17		
Veterinary surgeons	1		1	
Engineers	7	7		
Public Health	7	5	2	
School	1	1		
Hawkers and pedlars	9	9		
Noxious weeds	7	1	6	
Steam boiler Act	25	25		
Motor and vehicles	7	6	1	
Miscellaneous	2	8		
Died in jail			355	14
Not yet arrested				1
Did not come up for trial				1
Total	3,460	3,086	357	17

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The following table gives a comparative statement of the crime in the Regina district from 1904 to the year ending September 30th ultimo:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909 (11 mos.)	1910.
Cases entered.....	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462
Convictions.....	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090
Dismissals or withdrawals..	231	246	250	186	190	154	355
Waiting trial	16	12	20	24	26	16	14

- One man, on charge of murder, not yet arrested.
- One man, on charge of murder, died in jail.
- One man, charge attempted murder, did not come up for trial.
- These three will bring the 'waiting trial' column for 1910 up to 17 cases.

The following remarks in connection with some of the more serious cases dealt with may be of interest:—

Murder of Andrew H. Harris.—The particulars of this case are included in the annual report for 1909.

Harry Milton Roper appeared in court on February 2, 1910, to stand trial on the charge of murdering his employer, Andrew H. Harris. The Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands occupied the bench. Mr. Alex. Ross, the agent of the Attorney General, conducted the prosecution and Mr. A. Casey appeared for the defendant. Evidence given by the defence endeavoured to discredit the witnesses for the prosecution and to show that the accused was of an exemplary character, this, however, failed. Other evidence given proved to a certain extent that Harris was a rough and hard man to get along with; that he drank and did not go to church, &c. At about 1 p.m. on February 3 the case was handed to the jury, who returned a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary, to which place he was escorted on February 4 by Sergeant Hope and Constable Marchand.

Fred. R. Mead, forgery.—A complaint was made at the Balcarres detachment on October 24, 1909, by Mr. Tipling, a merchant of that town, that Fred. R. Mead had induced him to cash a cheque for \$100 purporting to be signed by one Northgrave, a farmer living south of the town. Previously to this Mead had presented the Northgrave cheque to the teller of the Bank of Hamilton in Abernethy, but payment was refused. Warrant for Mead's apprehension was issued and the accused arrested on a farm near Abernethy. After a preliminary inquiry he was sent to the Moosomin common jail, there to await his trial. On November 6, 1909, accused appeared before His Honour Judge Farrell, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year with hard labour in the Moosomin jail.

Ernest Therriault, false pretenses.—On October 28, 1909, complaint was made to Staff Sergeant Dubuque by one Jos. Oudat, a Frenchman, living south of Indian Head, that Ernest Therriault, who had been working for him about ten days, engaged in hauling wheat to the elevator at that point, had obtained a wheat ticket for \$59.95 by false pretenses. It appears that although Therriault was hauling the grain the tickets for same were to be held by the manager of the elevator and given to Mr. Oudat when he called, and when he did so he found that one of them had been given by the manager to his hired man, Therriault. This man came to the elevator stating that his employer was ill and that he had instructions to get some medicine for him, and not having any money for same he would like one of the grain tickets. One of these tickets calling for \$59.95 was given to him and he managed to get the

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cheque cashed by the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel and then cleared out. Staff Sergeant Dubuque immediately sent a good description of Therriault to all likely points. On November 8, 1909, he was arrested in Moosejaw on the charge of molesting women in the street, and was sentenced by Police Magistrate Lemon of that city to one month's imprisonment in the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at this post, with hard labour. At the expiration of this sentence he was escorted to Indian Head to undergo preliminary inquiry on the above charge of false pretenses. On December 13, 1909 he appeared before Judge Hannon of the District Court, and pleading guilty was sentenced to a term of three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

This man has a criminal record, having served several terms of imprisonment ranging up to three years. Upon one occasion he broke away from Prince Albert jail but was captured the following day. For this offence he had five months added to a ten months' sentence.

J. E. Lamy, alias J. E. Adam, fake post office inspector.—The facts of this case are as follows: During last spring a man giving his name as J. E. Lamy, introduced himself to the postmasters at Windthorst, Bender, Kipling and Graytown, as a post office inspector from Ottawa, and requested to be allowed to examine the stock in these post offices. Under the plea of having run short of funds, he obtained \$40 from the postmaster at Bender, giving his personal cheque for the amount. He also obtained \$30 from the postmaster at Kipling under the same conditions. On Thursday, May 5, Constable Birkenstock received a wire from Mr. Wilson, post office inspector, Moosejaw, to arrest this man Lamy, which the constable did on the trail between Windthorst and Kennedy. Information was laid by the post office inspector under section 408 of the Criminal Code, and the accused was remanded in custody until May 13. It appears that Lamy's proper name is J. E. Adam, and that he at one time was employed as a mail clerk on the Canadian Pacific railway in the eastern provinces, and consequently he knew the manner in which the post offices were conducted and was able to personate an inspector without much trouble. On May 21, Lamy was taken before R. M. Crowe, J.P., for his preliminary hearing. Mr. R. N. Reid and Mr. J. E. Dermody, postmasters of Bender and Kipling respectively, laid charges against Lamy for issuing worthless cheques. Evidence was taken and the accused committed to Moosomin jail. On May 23, he was arraigned before His Honour Judge Farrell for election. On the 27th of the month the prisoner was brought before His Honour Judge Farrell and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each of the charges, sentences to run concurrently.

C. McG. Campbell, Theft of \$3,000 from Canadian Pacific railway car. Another of the mail mysteries which had exercised the Post Office Department, was cleared up on February 28 last, when Charles McGregor Campbell, a mail clerk running on the Souris line, pleaded guilty in Winnipeg to the theft of a mail letter containing \$3,000 in Dominion Bank bills on September 22, 1909, at Glenboro.

This crime, which took many months to bring home to Campbell, was cleverly conceived and just as cleverly carried out. It appears that Campbell with two other mail clerks had charge of the mail car as far as Souris, from which point Campbell had sole charge of the car to Estevan. On September 22, when his assistants were at dinner in the hotel at Glenboro, where the train stopped for lunch, Campbell abstracted the letter containing the above amount. This man was suspected on account of complaints of the loss of registered letters from the mails on his previous run, and he and his assistants were carefully watched by the Mounted Police detachments along the line, in conjunction with the post office inspectors. Sergeant Mundy had charge of the case from Moosejaw and it was due to his energetic work that Campbell finally confessed to the robbery and to several other thefts from the mails. The sergeant ascertained that he made a cash payment of \$1,000 on a farm near Moosejaw. The balance of the money was not accounted for, and it is believed that women of the underworld received it.

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Campbell, on being confronted with the facts gathered by Sergeant Mundy, confessed that he had taken the package containing the \$3,000 from the mail car at Glenboro on September 22, 1909.

His confession was in writing, and in it he authorized the authorities to take him to Winnipeg to stand his trial.

On February 28 last, he was sentenced at Winnipeg to three years' imprisonment.

For his services in this case, you were pleased to grant Sergeant Mundy the sum of \$50 from the 'Fine Fund.'

Joseph Harold Armstrong, theft of money from registered letters at Govan P. O.—On April 6 last word was received from the Saskatoon post office inspector that a package of money had been mailed in Winnipeg, addressed to the Northern Crown Bank at Govan, Sask. When received by the teller of the bank from Post Office Clerk Armstrong and taken to the bank, it was found on being opened to have been tampered with and proved to be short \$30, made up of three \$10 bills; also, two \$5 bills were found to be badly mutilated. This report was at once placed in the hands of Sergt. Fyffe, Lanigan sub-district, who made a thorough investigation. Armstrong was the only one to handle this package between the train and the bank. He was the junior in the post office, and as such was not in receipt of a large salary; had been in his employment but a couple of months, and being a free spender of money in pool and livery hire, his movements were given a very thorough investigation, with the result that suspicion pointed strongly to him as the offender.

On September 5, Armstrong was arrested on the charge of stealing a \$10 bill from the office of the McGuire Lumber Company, in Govan, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labour. It appears that he went into the office of the lumber company when no one was in and took the money from the till.

While waiting to be transferred to the Moosomin jail to undergo his imprisonment, he made a confession to Mr. McGuire, the lumber merchant, to the effect that he was guilty of many thefts of money from registered letters at the Govan post office, while acting as clerk. Among the amounts he confessed to have stolen was the \$30 taken from the Winnipeg money package. Armstrong's confession cleared up a number of instances of registered letters arriving at their destinations short the stated inclosures.

Armstrong effected his escape from the Moosomin jail on the 14th instant, and although every endeavour is being made to effect his recapture, he has not, up to the time of writing, been apprehended.

Mrs. Thomas Barber, of Silverwood, missing.—This woman disappeared from her home on the night of September 29, 1909, leaving her children alone in the house. As she had disappeared on two previous occasions and had been found again, no organized search was made. It was surmised that she might have gone to her brothers in Fieldholm, Alberta, but inquiry at that point proved she had not been there.

On Sunday, April 17, 1910, her remains were found in a bluff about a mile south of the Barber homestead, which is eleven miles straight south of the town of Silverwood. The two young sons of the deceased, while out hunting, discovered the body of their mother lying face downward in the bluff, and they immediately ran and warned their father, who telephoned the detachment at Moosomin. Constable Gunn, accompanied by the coroner, Dr. Bird, proceeded to the Barber homestead, viewed the remains, which were found in a frightful state, the most of the woman's back having been devoured by wolves and crows. A dead wolf and crow found lying a short distance away from the remains gave rise to the suspicion that her death had been caused by strychnine. Part of the stomach was removed by the coroner and sent to Regina for analysis by the government analyst, Dr. Charlton, and the coroner

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decided not to hold an inquest until Dr. Charlton made known the result of his analysis of the contents of the stomach.

On June 24 the inquest on Mrs. Barber was commenced at Whitewood, before Coroner Dr. Baird. Mr. Ellwood, of Moosomin, looked after the interests of the Barber family, and Mr. Levi Thomson, of Wolseley, appeared for the Crown. Several witnesses were examined but nothing of importance was deduced. The inquest was continued on the following day, and then adjourned until the 30th of the month to procure further witnesses, and on that date, owing to sickness among the coroner's jury, the inquest was further adjourned until Friday, July 29, 1910. On that date the jury returned the following verdict:—

‘We, the jury, find that Mrs. Barber came to her death by strychnine poisoning, said poison being administered by some person or persons unknown to the jury.’

This case is still the subject of inquiry.

Murder of Russell Lloyd Smith and attempted suicide of his father, Moses Smith.—On May 29 last, Constable Martin, of the Tugaskie detachment, received a wire from Brownlee to the effect that a murder and attempted suicide had occurred at a farm six miles south of that point. The following morning Constable Martin, accompanied by Dr. Jessop, coroner of Tugaskie, left for the scene of the tragedy, where he learned that one Moses Smith had strangled his young son, who had accompanied him to the stable to feed the pigs, and then severed his own throat with a razor. Dr. Chandler had been summoned from Brownlee and was in attendance upon Smith, who was handcuffed and his hands tied to his waist. This was done to prevent the man from reaching his throat to tear out the pipe which had been inserted by the doctor, and which he had tried to do with the evident intention of completing his destruction. Smith was removed to the lock-up at Brownlee and a close guard kept over him until the arrival of Sergt. Mundy and Corporal Carter the same evening, when the case was handed over to the sergeant.

An inquest was held on May 30 last, the coroner's jury bringing in the following verdict: ‘We the jurors have decided unanimously that Russell Lloyd Smith was strangled on the night of the 20th of May, 1910, about the hour of 8 o'clock at the pig pen on the S.W. quarter 36.19.1 west of 3rd about 400 yards from the residence of his brother Willard Smith; that deceased was strangled by the hand of some person and died within an hour or two; that we believe it was by the hand of his father, Moses Smith, that the death of the deceased was accomplished and we desire to express our sympathy with the relatives of the deceased boy.’

The coroner then ordered Sergt. Mundy to take charge of Moses Smith and to convey him with the least possible delay before a justice of the peace. L. M. Davis, J.P. of Tugaskie came to Brownlee on the morning of May 31 in response to a wire from Sergt. Mundy. The depositions taken at the inquest were handed to the justice and the sergeant laid an information charging Smith with the murder of his son. The preliminary inquiry was commenced in the room where the accused lay; the magistrate read the information to the accused, who, although he could not speak, signified that he understood what had been read to him. Smith was remanded to the Regina jail for eight days and conveyed to that place on a cot. On June 8 J. H. Heffernan, J.P., proceeded to the Regina jail, and as Smith was not in a fit condition to be moved to Brownlee for the preliminary inquiry, remanded him until June 17, upon which date he was further remanded until June 25. On that date J. H. Heffernan, J.P., found that Smith was much improved and expected that he would be fit to travel in a week's time so he again remanded him to July 4. On this date Corporal Carter escorted him to Brownlee, where the preliminary inquiry was held before L. M. Davis, J.P. At the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry the accused was committed to the Regina jail to stand his trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. He was escorted to the jail and handed over to the keeper thereof on July 5.

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On July 7 I received word that Moses Smith had died. He had been suffering from an attack of pneumonia and weakness of the heart. A coroner's inquest was held at the jail on the following day by Dr. W. A. Thompson, the jury returning a verdict of 'Death by heart failure.'

Murder of Thomas Beale by Frank Miller.—On June 13 last, word was received from the police at Moosejaw that a murder had occurred at or near Blue Hill, Sask., which is situated some thirty-five miles from the railroad southeast of Moosejaw. Sergt. Mundy, in charge at Moosejaw, left at once for the scene of the crime and found that one Thomas Beale had been shot and killed in a most cold-blooded manner. The guilty person has not yet been arrested.

The following is a list of the deaths (accidental and by suicide), which have been investigated by members of the force in this district during the year ending September 30, 1910:—

Accidental.. . . .	52
By suicide.. . . .	11
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	63

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Prairie and forest fires have been rather prevalent throughout the district, brought about principally in the clearing of land. One hundred and forty-two convictions under the prairie and forest fire ordinance were recorded.

In the northern part of the Yorkton subdistrict a large fire ran though the Indian reserves in the early part of the season.

Another large fire occurred south of Buchanan, the cause of which was never ascertained, but, as it commenced near the railway track, it is supposed to have been started by a spark from an engine.

A fire occurred last fall in the Marienthal country. As it came from the Big Muddy district it was impossible to trace its origin. It was supposed, however, to have started in Montana. The wind being favourable and high the fire swept along the boundary in a stretch 15 or 20 miles wide, being confined to Canadian territory by the old boundary trail. A large number of hay stacks were destroyed by this fire.

It is usually a difficult matter to obtain evidence in prairie fire cases, as persons do not wish to tell anything against their neighbours unless they have suffered damage. In the more closely settled districts, however, prairie fires are becoming appreciatively less each year, more care being taken to conserve hay and feed.

The northern section of the district controlled by the Norway House and Split lake detachments has been singularly free from forest fires during the season, when the amount of summer travel on the rivers is considered. To protect the timber of that portion of the country the Department of the Interior have stationed fire rangers at Split lake and other points who will keep a sharp lookout along the northern route to Churchill, for infraction of the law under this head.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Orderlies have been provided for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts. Magistrates and coroners have been supplied with police assistance.

Estates of deceased persons have been reported when necessary to the official administrators concerned.

Indigent cases have been inquired into by our detachments; the reports submitted to the Commissioner of Public Health, and the issuing of the authorized relief has been carried out by them.

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Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to the jails at Regina, Edmonton, Moosomin, Yorkton and Prince Albert. In the case of lunatics escorts have been provided to take the patients to the insane asylum at Brandon, Manitoba.

Infractions of the ordinance respecting liquor have been reported to the Deputy Attorney General in accordance with arrangements made at the request of the provincial government, and all prosecutions have been carried out by officials of the Liquor License Department.

Customs.—Up to March 21, 1910, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment at Marienthal, Corporal Church, performed the duties of a subcollector of customs at that point. On that date he handed over the work to Dr. Acres, V.S., who had been appointed a collector for the outport. Since his appointment a large number of horses and cattle have been inspected.

The following is a summary of the business transacted by the police at this outport from its inauguration until transferred to Dr. Acres:—

Goods entered inwards.. . . .	\$ 87,165
Duty collected.. . . .	19,995
Goods entered free.. . . .	26,519
Goods entered outwards.. . . .	243,355

Several customs seizures have been made and duty collected by the Arcola and Fillmore detachments, the infractions consisting principally of settlers bringing in horses as settlers' effects and selling them before the expiration of one year.

One infraction of the customs was attended to by the Yorkton detachment.

At Moosejaw a seizure of two carloads of horses and effects was made by the detachment for the customs office at Portal.

One carload of mules was seized by the detachment at Drinkwater for the collector at Moosejaw.

The customs work at the Wood mountain outport is attended to by our detachment at that place, and the following statement will show the business done since the date of the last annual report:—

No. of let passes issued.. . . .	110
No. of persons covered by let passes.. . . .	172
No. of animals covered by let passes.. . . .	299
No. of entries for duty.. . . .	55
No. of animals for duty.. . . .	600
Amount of duty collected.. . . .	\$2,478 13
No. of free settlers' entries.. . . .	14
No. of animals on settlers' entries.. . . .	90

Indian Department.—Escorts were provided when required in connection with treaty payments and reserves have been visited by patrols as frequently as possible.

Despite the vigilance of Indian agents and the police, there have been a number of convictions against Indians in the district for drunkenness and having liquor in their possession.

The Indians generally throughout the provinces are advancing in civilization, and around File Hills the crops, &c., of many of the Indians equal, if they do not exceed, those of the white settlers.

Post Office Department.—Assistance was rendered the post office inspector by the Moosejaw detachment in connection with a \$3,000 robbery by a mail clerk named Campbell. (See remarks under Crime.)

In the case of J. E. Lamy, alias J. E. Adam—fake post office inspector—every assistance was rendered by the Wolseley and Windthorst detachments.

Investigation was made into a complaint re money being abstracted from letters in the Govan post office. Evidence to secure a conviction, however, could not be obtained.

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Other matters have been under investigation for this department during the year.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Throughout the district during the past year the provincial government telephone service has been largely extended and proves of great assistance in carrying out our duties.

The rural telephone service must be of great benefit to the farmers judging from its rapid extension throughout the farming community.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at Moosomin was closed on November 3, 1909, and the prisoners confined there—three in number—transferred to the common jail at Moosomin.

The jails now in our charge are the guard-rooms at Regina and Yorkton.

The Regina guard-room is an old wooden structure erected in 1882-3, contains but 22 cells, and generally speaking, is always overcrowded.

A modern building for guard-room purposes is much needed at headquarters.

The number of prisoners confined in the guard-rooms at Regina and Yorkton during the twelve months ending September 30, was 343.

YORKTON GUARD ROOM,

September 30, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard-room for the 12 months ended September 30, 1910.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1909.. . . .	11
Received during 12 months ended September 30.. . . .	94
Discharged.. . . .	99
Remaining in cells midnight, September 30, 1910.. . . .	6

The following is a classification of the prisoners received in the guard-room:—

Males—

White.. . . .	82
Indians.. . . .	6
Half-breeds.. . . .	1

Females—

White.. . . .	5
Total.. . . .	94

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October.. . . .	11
November.. . . .	9
December.. . . .	11
January.. . . .	3
February.. . . .	8
March.. . . .	11
April.. . . .	3
May.. . . .	9
June.. . . .	3

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July..	9
August..	7
September..	10
<hr/>	
Total..	94

The 99 prisoners discharged were disposed of as follows:—

Released on expiration of sentence..	32
Sent to Regina jail..	2
Sent to Moosomin jail..	2
Sent to Brandon asylum..	9
Sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School..	2
Released on payment of fine..	31
Released on suspended sentence..	4
Bailed out..	2
Acquitted..	6
Broke jail..	1
Released without trial by order of the Attorney General..	1
Lunatics handed over to relatives..	1
Lunatics discharged as sane..	2
Females sent to Brandon..	4
<hr/>	
Total..	99

The monthly average of prisoners has been..	7.10
The monthly average received has been..	11.
The monthly minimum received has been..	3.
The maximum received in one day has been..	3
The minimum received in one day has been..	0.
The average daily number has been..	6

The following schedule shows the crime under which prisoners passing through the guard-room are doing time or were charged with:—

Murder..	1
Assaults, common..	6
Assaults, indecent on females..	3
Abduction..	1
Attempt to bribe peace officer..	1
Bigamy..	2
Customs Act, violation of..	1
Drunk and disorderly..	21
Forgery..	3
False pretenses..	2
Indecent conduct..	1
Intoxicated whilst interdicted..	1
Inmate of disorderly house..	1
Shooting with intent..	1
Sending threatening letters..	2
Supplying liquor to interdict..	1
Theft..	23
Vagrancy..	4
Arrested on suspicion of murder and subsequently discharged..	1

REGINA GUARD ROOM, October 1, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of ‘ Depot ’ Division guard-room, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1909, and ending September 30, 1910.

Prisoners in cells at midnight, September 30, 1909.. . . .	11
Received during the twelve months ending September 30, 1910.	249
Discharged during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1910..	227
Remaining in cells, midnight, September 30, 1910.. . . .	33

The number of prisoners received last year (eleven months) was 218 or 31 less than the number received this year (twelve months).

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

Males—	
White.. . . .	205
Indian.. . . .	13
Half-breeds.. . . .	5
Negroes.. . . .	2
Lunatics.. . . .	28
Females—	
White.. . . .	5
Lunatics.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	260

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1909—	
October.. . . .	22
November.. . . .	21
December.. . . .	25
1910—	
January.. . . .	14
February.. . . .	9
March.. . . .	15
April.. . . .	15
May.. . . .	16
June.. . . .	20
July.. . . .	32
August.. . . .	28
September.. . . .	32
Total.. . . .	249

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired.. . . .	126
Regina for trial.. . . .	14
Other places for trial.. . . .	17

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To Edmonton penitentiary..	9
To Prince Albert jail..	
To Regina jail..	8
To Moosomin jail..	1
Fines paid..	3
Released on ticket-of-leave..	2
Released, being sentenced under the town by-laws of Weyburn, Municipality refused to pay for maintenance..	1
Deported..	1
Died..	1
Lunatics to Brandon asylum..	27
Lunatics released as sane..	5
Females—	
Released on bail..	1
Fines paid..	3
To Prince Albert jail..	6
To Brandon asylum..	2
<hr/>	
Total..	227
The daily average number of prisoners has been..	28
The monthly average number of prisoners has been..	22.17
The monthly maximum of prisoners received has been..	32
The monthly minimum of prisoners received has been..	9
The maximum number of prisoners in any day..	34
The minimum number of prisoners in any day..	9

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room, or doing time, were charged with:—

Assault..	8
Assault on wife..	3
Attempted rape..	1
Brothel keeping..	2
Bigamy..	1
Carrying loaded firearms..	2
Cruelty to children..	1
Committing suicide..	1
Drunk..	20
Drunk and disorderly..	11
Deserting employment..	4
Deported..	1
Failure to pay distress..	1
Forgery..	3
Horse stealing..	6
House breaking..	2
Kindling prairie fire..	1
Manslaughter..	1
Neglecting duty as night operator on C.P.R...	1
Obstructing peace officer..	2
Obtaining money by false pretenses..	5
Obtaining goods by false pretenses..	5
Receiving stolen property..	1
Supplying intoxicants to an Indian..	2
Supplying intoxicants to an interdict..	1

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Theft.. . . .	37
Trespassing on Canadian Pacific railway.. . . .	16
Using obscene language.. . . .	2
Vagrancy.. . . .	62
Females—	
Abandoning and exposing infant.. . . .	1
Offering a bribe to peace officer.. . . .	1
Prostitutes.. . . .	3
Theft.. . . .	3
Lunatics—	
Males.. . . .	27
Males released as sane.. . . .	5
Females.. . . .	2
Indian Act—	
Drunk.. . . .	4
Drunk and in possession of liquor.. . . .	3
Selling hay without a permit.. . . .	1
Selling wood without a permit.. . . .	1
Using obscene language.. . . .	1
Supplying liquor to an Indian.. . . .	5
Females—	
Nil.	
Total.. . . .	260

The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year or are now doing so in the guard-room is 160. Classification as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.. . . .	4	3	10
Assault on wife	2	6	
Carrying loaded fire arms.	2	2	
Drunk	12	1	
Drunk and disorderly	5	1	
Deserting employment	4	1	
Forgery	1	6	
Intent to defraud	3	4	
Indecent exposure	1		30
Keeping brothel	2	3	
Neglecting duty as night operator on C. P. R.	1	3	
Obstructing peace officer	1		30
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	1	6	
Obtaining money by false pretenses	4	4	10
Supplying liquor to an Indian	1		30
Supplying liquor to an interdict	1		30
Starting prairie fire	1		30
Theft.	29	3	10
Using obscene language	2		30
Vagrancy	48	1	
Vagrancy and trespassing	9	1	
Vagrancy and stealing rides	12	1	
Indian Act.			
Drunk	4	1	
Drunk and in possession of liquor	4	1	
Supplying liquor to an Indian	4	1	
Selling wood without a permit	1	1	
Selling hay without a permit	1	1	
Total	160		

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There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.: John Carlon, who was sentenced on December 27, 1909, to a term of three months hard labour for theft. He was released on March 3, 1910, having served a period of two months and four days.

The other case, that of William MacDonald, who was sentenced on December 1, 1909, to a term of six months hard labour for vagrancy. He was released on April 15, 1910, having served a period of four months and fifteen days.

Two other cases I might mention were those of Fred. Bennett and John Harris Flaughter.

Fred Bennett was sentenced on September 29, 1909, to a term of 30 days hard labour for being drunk and disorderly. He was released on October 9, 1909, because the municipality of Weyburn refused to pay for his maintenance, he being sentenced under the municipal by-laws of Weyburn.

John H. Flaughter was deported from this guard-room to the United States on November 21, 1909, after being confined here for one month and twenty-seven days under observation as a lunatic. On October 8 a man named Matthew Wilson arrived from Manor on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. The attempt proved fatal. The man died the following day in the R.N.W.M. Police hospital, 'Depot' division, and was buried in the cemetery.

During the summer the same old complaint comes from the prisoners about the bugs and during the winter they complain of the cold. There will be no improvement until the old guard-room is taken down and a new one built.

The health of the prisoners has been very good, but their conduct has not been so good. Thirty-four cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

Regarding recommendations, I think it is useless to recommend any improvements considering the age and dilapidated condition of the guard-room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. FLEMING, Sergt.,

Provost.

REGINA DISTRICT, MOOSOMIN DETACHMENT.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the R. N. W. M. Police guard-room at Moosomin was closed on November 3, 1909.

The prisoners, three in number, were transferred to the common jail at Moosomin.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. COCHRANE, Corpl.,

In Command Moosomin Subdistrict.

THE DEPOT.

Regina barracks being the headquarters and depot for the force, the training and instruction of recruits is carried on here under the supervision of the officer commanding depot, as well as the annual promotion instructional class for non-commissioned officers.

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This class assembles at the depot shortly after the new year in each season, and is composed of selected men from each division of the force. The course of instruction lasts three months and is practical in all its details and in accordance with the rules and regulations.

The depot instructional staff sustained a severe loss in the death of the late riding master, Inspector Church, which sad and sudden event from pneumonia occurred at the Hudson Bay junction on December 15, 1909. The late Inspector Church was an accomplished horseman and instructor, of splendid physique, energetic and pains-taking with recruits; careful and thorough in the breaking and training of remounts. His sudden demise came as a great shock to all ranks, and sincere and genuine regret was felt. He was buried in the barracks cemetery at these headquarters on December 20 with military honours. The large number of citizens who attended the funeral service in the barracks chapel bore testimony of the respect in which the lamented officer was held.

Between October 1, 1909, and September 30, 1910, 182 recruits underwent training.

Instructional squads of an average strength of 16 men were maintained throughout the course, and each squad was carefully inspected, both mounted and dismounted, either by yourself or the Assistant Commissioner, before being passed.

Daily lectures for the Nos. 1 and 2 squads were given by the officers of the depot in connection with the R.N.W.M. Police Constables' Manual, Rules and Regulations, the Criminal Code, local ordinances and statutes, prairie and camp duties, veterinary matters, care of the horse, shoeing and subjects generally, which experience has shown to be necessary in the training of the recruit.

The No. 1 lecture squad in police duties, through which all the recruits passed in turn, was in charge of Inspector Heffernan, who has carried on this section of the training for some years.

A suitable room has been set apart for lecture purposes, furnished with maps, blackboards, diagrams, books, desks, &c., &c., and I hope to further improve it before the coming winter training course opens.

The N.C.O. promotion classes of 20 members assembled on February 1, 1910, and continued the special course of training until April 30, when they were passed by yourself after an examination lasting one week in mounted and dismounted work, driving, harnessing, camping, packing and the many practical duties which members of this service are called upon to perform.

During the months of May and June a special service squadron was formed in the depot for a course of field training. This training was carried out under your immediate supervision and a high state of efficiency in practical work was attained. The transport service of the squadron was complete in all details and consisted of three four-in-hand teams. The squad work altogether by signals, the leading of the horses at the various paces, their steadiness while under blank fire, standing in linked groups and with reins over was all that could be desired.

BARRACK AND BUILDINGS.

The new lavatories and bath rooms for the N.C. Officers and men were finished and opened at the beginning of the new year. They are complete in all respects, having an ample supply of hot and cold water at all times, shower bath and urinals. The room is large and airy, painted a dead white, and is kept scrupulously clean. These necessary conveniences are much appreciated by the men of the depot.

Hardwood floors have been laid in all barrack rooms and passageways, and the stairways have been fitted with oak steps.

The plastering in both the 'A' and 'B' blocks and the sergeants' mess kitchen has been thoroughly repaired by a competent artisan, the walls and passages alabastined in light buff and the woodwork repainted.

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The men's quarters now present a clean and comfortable appearance.

The double doors at the several entrances to the Barracks blocks have been replaced by strong single doors, which add much to the appearance of the buildings, besides keeping the hallways warmer in the cold weather.

The headquarters, district, pay and adjutant's offices and the quartermaster store were thoroughly renovated.

New sidewalks were laid around the barrack square; also to the riding school, stables, supply store, along the rear of the officers' new quarters and from the main walk to the fronts of the new quarters.

The grounds in front of the new quarters were terraced and sown with lawn grass seed. They were carefully looked after during the season in the matter of watering and cutting and very handsome lawns have resulted.

The unsightly old shacks to the north of the supply store, used as paint and tin shops, were pulled down, as well as the old lean-to in the rear of the supply store.

The meat house and oil shed were moved to less prominent locations.

The entrances to the barrack square from the north gate on the east and west sides of the sergeants' mess were closed with a lattice fence, and this fence was continued along the rear of and between the officers' new quarters. The ground on both sides of the sergeants' mess was seeded as a lawn, which much improved that corner of the barrack square.

The riding school, hospital, Nos. 3 and 4 stables, sick stables, artisan shops and bowling alley were repainted a light gray colour, which adds greatly to the appearance of the post.

The old water tower in the barracks square was pulled down during the summer. This structure was examined and reported on by a board of officers.

It was erected more than 20 years ago and on examination was found to be unsafe, the woodwork of the basement and the elevated tank being in a state of decay. The material from the old tower was utilized in the erection of a new bridge across the Wascana creek connecting the barracks with the city of Regina, and in building a new oat house to replace the old shed blown down by high winds in June last.

Work has commenced on the new quarters for the commissioner and the building will doubtless be ready for occupation in the near future.

The water system and septic tank worked very well during the year. I trust the hospital will be connected with the sewerage system early next season.

Hardwood floors were laid in the lower hallway, surgery and kitchen at the hospital, plastering of the walls repaired and alabastined and the wood-work repainted. During the coming winter other repairs will be carried out which will add to its comfort and convenience.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The depot is armed with the Ross rifle, Mark 2. and colt revolver.

The Sam Browne equipment is used.

All arms and accoutrements are in good condition. In addition to the inspection at the drills and parades, they are regularly laid out in the barrack rooms for inspection by the orderly officer on Monday morning of each week.

I trust that a more suitable method of carrying the rifle mounted will shortly be decided upon.

SADDLERY.

A large amount of repair work under this head has been carried out during the year by the saddler sergeant and the saddlery in consequence is in fairly serviceable condition.

With the large number of recruits annually passing through the depot our saddlery is in constant daily use, and frequent and careful inspections are necessary to keep it in shape.

TRANSPORT.

HORSES AND FORAGE.

RATIONS.

The meat contract is in the hands of Armour & Co., of Regina.

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The coal is supplied by Messrs. Whitmore Bros., of Regina, and the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. of Lethbridge, and is satisfactory.

Butter is furnished by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and is of first class quality.

Bread is supplied by N. Addems, of Regina.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Of good quality and the supply is ample. I would suggest that the collars of the scarlet serges and field jackets be cut a little straighter which would reduce the length on the bottom edge and lengthen the top edge.

The muskrat caps are a great improvement.

The pea jackets would be greatly improved were a seam put down the centre of the back.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The members of the force stationed at the depot each pay a monthly subscription of 25 cents towards the library fund, which is expended in the purchase of books, magazines and papers. At the present time there are some 600 books in the library, which number will be considerably increased before winter sets in from the funds on hand. A number of old books have been condemned during the year and a number of others have been sent to remote stations in the district.

Six magazines are subscribed and paid for from the library funds, and we have to thank the Ontario Publishing Company of Toronto who very kindly supply the *Canadian Magazine* free of charge for one year.

The illustrated papers supplied from the 'Fine Fund' through the department are regularly received.

The library is a bright cheerful room and seems to be appreciated by the non-commissioned officers and men.

I hope shortly to have the billiard room thoroughly renovated and made more comfortable. Certain repairs to the tables are necessary and will be applied for in due course.

HEALTH.

This subject will be fully dealt with by the surgeon in his report.

During the year ten members were invalided at the depot. Under the rules and regulations all men for invaliding must be sent to headquarters.

It is with great regret that I am called upon to report three deaths among the members of the force in the district since the close of the last annual report—that of the late Inspector Frank Church, referred to elsewhere in this report, of the late Inspector John Taylor, which sad event occurred at Moosomin on April 6 last.

The late Inspector Taylor had been in command of the Moosomin subdistrict for some time, and resided there. The funeral took place at Moosomin on April 9, the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and officers stationed at the depot attending. A gratifying feature was the presence of a number of the officers of the 16th Light Horse who had come from outlying points in the eastern section of the province to attend the funeral.

The late Inspector Taylor was a much respected officer who had served his country well in the Northwest rebellion of '85, in the South African war and in the service of the R. N. W. M. P., and his untimely death will always be keenly felt by his many friends.

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Of Reg. No. 4842 Constable Cronmire, of 'F' division, of typhoid fever, which took place in the depot hospital on December 14, 1909, at the early age of 33 years, regretted by his comrades of all ranks. He was buried in the barracks cemetery with military honours.

MUSKETRY.

The annual revolver practice was carried out in the post and at the several detachments, the returns of which will be forwarded as soon as made up.

The non-commissioned officers' promotion class were put through a special course of revolver practice.

I trust a suitable and convenient rifle range will shortly be provided so that this important section of training may be resumed.

CANTEEN.

Grants to the amount of \$857.60 were made from the canteen to the depot mess, cricket, curling, quadrille and football clubs, also to the children's Christmas tree, smoking concerts and the men's Christmas dinner. A new organ was purchased from canteen funds for the barracks chapel.

Stock was taken at the close of each month and the books audited by Inspector Lindsay during April, when everything was found correct.

INSPECTIONS.

Weekly inspections of the post were made by either the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner during the year. All detachments were inspected at frequent intervals by the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the subdistricts, and subdistricts in charge of a non-commissioned officer were inspected by an officer from headquarters.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire alarm gong system connecting the guard-room with hallways of the barrack blocks was installed and telephones placed in the guard-room and district office.

Eight hundred feet of new hose was supplied during the year.

Regular weekly fire drills were held under the officer in charge of the fire detail, when all hydrants and fire apparatus were carefully examined.

The furnaces and pipes and all stoves have been overhauled by the artisans and necessary repairs and alterations carried out.

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The following statement shows the strength and distribution of Depot division on September 10, 1910:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Inspector and Adjutant.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	HORSES.				
													Total.	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Totals.
Regina	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6	5	6	49	11	88	47	23	.....	70
Arbuthnot	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Balcarres	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Big Muddy	1	1	1	3	3	.....	2	5
Broadview	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Cataraugus	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Carruthers	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Craik	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Drinkwater	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Elliot	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Esterhazy	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Estevan	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Fillmore	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Ft. Qu'Appelle	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Gravelbourg	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	4
Indian Head	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Kamsack	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3
Lacombe	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Melville	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Milestone	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Mortlach	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Murielthal	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3
Moose Jaw	1	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2
Mooseman	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3
Norway House	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Portal	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Nokomis	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Ottawa	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlook	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Oxbow	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Pelly Siding	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Pelly	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Sheho	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Strasbourg	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Split Lake	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town Station	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Tisdale	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Weyburn	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Wendthorst	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Willow Bunch	1	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	4
Wolseley	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Wood Mountain	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	8	10	1	1	12
Wynyard	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Yorkton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Yellowknife	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
In ground room	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
At town hall	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aw'g trial (Cst. Barber)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer'd not yet posted	1	1	1	1	4
In hospital	2	2
On leave	1	1
Total.. . . .	1	2	1	1	8	1	1	12	14	20	103	17	181	115	29	3	147

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GENERAL.

On June 28 the post was visited by General Sir John D. P. French, G.C.V.O., Inspector General of the Imperial Forces, and staff, who were entertained at luncheon by the officers of the depot.

On August 1 we were honoured with a visit from the Prime Minister of Canada, The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., the Honourable George Graham, Minister of Railways, and other gentlemen of the party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier being the head of the force, the officers of the post took advantage of the occasion to entertain the right honourable gentleman and party at luncheon.

During September Lieut. General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., of South African war and boy scout movement fame, visited the barracks.

The annual provincial exhibition was held at Regina in August and proved a great success. With each succeeding year the exhibition increases in importance, and visitors attend from all parts of the province.

In concluding this report, I beg to say that I have received the hearty support of all ranks, both at headquarters and in the various subdistricts, in carrying out the many duties during the past year for which I have to express my thanks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*,
Commanding Regina District.

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1910.

The Commissioner,

R. N. W. Mounted Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'A' Division for the year ended September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the dry season and warm winds the crops have been poor in the district this year, except perhaps in the neighbourhood of Gull Lake and Swift Current, where the average yield was fairly good. Hay is scarce all over, due to the drought and numerous prairie fires, and commands a high price. Many of the farmers will be obliged to fall back on oat and wheat straw for feed during the winter months. Even in dry seasons there is no doubt but better results would be obtained if more scientific methods of farming were carried out.

Maple Creek is steadily forging ahead, and an excellent sewerage system has been installed during the past year. Many new buildings have been erected. The Merchants Bank has moved into more commodious quarters, and the Union Bank people are putting up a large brick building. A new public school is also in course of construction, and everything points to the place becoming a busy centre.

Swift Current has a population of some 2,500, the growth during the last six months being about 500, and boasts of splendid residences and business houses. The town is this year installing a sewerage and water works system at an outlay of \$14,000, an electric light system, \$25,000, and a hospital at a cost of \$25,000.

Gull Lake is a thriving village, with a population of 600, and steps are being taken to have the village incorporated as a town. Notwithstanding the extremely hot weather during July and August the crops are good in this district. Wheat will average 20 bushels to the acre, oats 25 and flax 8, although several farmers have threshed over 30 bushels to the acre of wheat. As elsewhere land that was well farmed has raised good crops, but stubble and spring breaking practically worthless. The trail from this town to the north, which has for long been an impediment to the settlers during the spring and wet weather, has now been graded, the expense in connection therewith being defrayed by public subscription by the business men of the place. The sanitary conditions are good. A fire hall is being put up. Gull Lake has bright prospects.

Herbert is another village that is advancing by leaps. Population, 500. Crops in the vicinity of Herbert and east and west along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway were almost total failures, but back from the railroad, some 15 miles north and south, they were fairly good. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has put up a fine new building here.

Morse boasts of 200 people, and an up to date hotel is in course of construction. A fire devastated the town last July, and the buildings are being rebuilt on a larger and better scale, giving the place a more prosperous appearance. Chaplin is 19 miles east of Morse, with 40 inhabitants. District is settling up fast.

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The following figures have been obtained as showing the entries made at the local land offices:—

Maple Creek, homestead entries for year, 1,535; Swift Current, from April 4 to September 15, 3,761 homesteads, 2,287 pre-emptions, purchased homesteads 112, S. A. scrip 263. Gull Lake this year, 1,119 homesteads and 597 pre-emptions. Herbert, 4,688 homesteads and pre-emptions taken up. Settlers are pouring into the district from all directions, but more particularly from the United States.

The following shipments were made from Maple Creek during the last 12 months:—7,000 cattle, 2,000 horses, 10,717 sheep, 213,000 pounds wool.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con-victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	1	...	...	1	
Shooting with intent	1	1	...	...
Assault, common	23	22	1	...	
Assault, causing bodily harm	1	1	...	...
Rape and attempted rape	5	1	2	2	
Bigamy	1	...	...	1	
Leaving excavations unguarded	4	4	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	1	...	...
Offences against the property—					
Theft	51	33	16	2	
Horse-stealing	4	1	3	...	
Cattle-killing	2	1	...	1	
Shooting and wounding cattle and horses	4	2	2	...	
Cruelty to animals	14	13	1	...	
House and shop breaking	3	2	1	...	
Fraud	1	1	...	...
False pretenses	2	2	...	...
Forgery and uttering	2	1	1	...	
Robbery	3	1	2	...	
Having stolen property in possession	1	1	...	...
Attempted arson	1	...	1	...	
Mischief	6	4	2	...	
Offences against the public order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	5	4	1	...	
Pointing firearms	1	1	...	...
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	17	17	...	...
Drunk and disorderly	63	63	...	...
Causing disturbance	15	11	4	...	
Buggery	1	1	...	...
Incest	3	3	...	...
Seduction under promise of marriage	1	...	1	...	Parties married.
Seduction	1	...	1	...	"
Keeper, house of ill-fame	10	9	1	...	
Inmates, house of ill-fame	31	30	1	...	
Frequenters, gaming house	8	8	...	...
Gambling	5	5	...	...
Corruption and disobedience—					
Obstructing peace officer	1	1	...	...
Assaulting peace officer	1	...	...	1	
Offences against Railway Act					
Stealing ride	1	1	...	...
Offences against the Customs Act	6	5	1	...	
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	2	1	1	...	
Indians intoxicated	1	1	
Liquor in possession	1	1	
Prostitution	1	1	

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Crim'l.	Cases entered.	Con-victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against Dominion Lands Act....	5	4	1	.....
Offences against the Lord's Day Act.....	5	5	.....	.....
Offences against the provincial statutes and ordinances—					
Masters and servants	13	13	.....	.....
Game	5	5	.....	.....
Prairie fires.....	75	70	5	.....
Liquor license.....	16	15	1	.....
Insanity.	9	6	3	.....	5 to Brandon, 1 to Regina
Horse-breeders.....	1	1	.....	.....
Estray animals.	1	1	.....	.....
Pound.....	4	3	1	.....
Fence.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1	.....	.....
Motor and vehicles....	12	1	11	.....
Total..	454	381	65	8	

Total cases tried before Supreme Court or District Court:—

Number of cases..	35
Number of convictions..	25
Number of fines..	5
Number of imprisonments..	9
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary..	7
Suspended sentence..	4
Acquitted..	5
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor..	5

The foregoing tabulated list shows a marked increase in crime in this district, the number of cases entered being 454, of which there were 381 convictions. The list does not include all the cases tried under municipal by-laws in the district, for the reason that they are not brought to our notice.

Convictions were obtained in each of the three cases of incest shown in last year's report as waiting trial, the father getting ten years in the Edmonton penitentiary, one of the sons six years and fifteen lashes, and the other son two years, and to witness the flogging of his brother. They belong to the Mennonite sect.

Another Mennonite received a sentence of twelve years in the Edmonton penitentiary for an 'abhorrent abominable crime, not to be mentioned among christians.'

The list of cases shows one of murder waiting trial, the tragedy being the outcome of a drunken brawl near Gull Lake on the 17th instant. It would appear that one William James McBride with his son Luther had been in Gull Lake on the previous day, and left for their home early in the evening, both being the worse for liquor. Soon after reaching home the two commenced to quarrel, and Luther, taking up a gun shot his father, who died just as he reached the hospital about 6.30 in the morning. An inquest was held the same evening, and the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that William James McBride met his death from wounds caused by a shot gun held in the hands of Luther McBride, the latter being partially mentally irresponsible. At the preliminary hearing the accused was committed to the Regina jail for trial on the capital charge.

Under the heading of vagrancy, drunk and disorderly, and causing disturbance, 91 convictions are recorded, and in connection with the social evil there were 39. These figures are an increase on those of previous years, no doubt accounted for by great influx of immigrants.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have been more prevalent this year than they have been for some time owing to the dryness of the grass, and the result of carelessness, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that in nearly every case the offenders were brought to justice. Out of 75 cases entered 70 convictions were obtained. Besides those there were quite a number of fires started by lightning.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied at the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts held in the district. The guard-room here is the common jail for the district, and as previously reported is altogether out of date in all respects.

Customs.—Sergeant Maclean, in charge of Willow Creek detachment, acts as subcollector of customs at that point.

INDIANS.

The few Indians in the district are non-treaty, and behave well. They do odd jobs about the town, and support themselves.

DISTRIBUTION of strength on September 30, 1910.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Inspector and Quartermaster.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	HORSES				
															Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
Maple Creek.						1				2	2	2	2	14	6	2		14	
East End.										1		1	1	3	2	2		4	
Gull Lake.												2	2	2	2			2	
Herbert.												1	1	1	1			1	
Montgomery's Landing.												1	1	1	2			2	
Morse.											1		1	1	1			1	
Saskatchewan Landing.												2	2	2	2			2	
Swift Current.											1	2	2	3	2	2		4	
Ten Mile.										1		1	1	3	2	2		4	
Town Station.										1			1	1	1			1	
Willow Creek.										1		2	1	4	2	2		4	
Pelletier's Lake.												1	1	1	1			1	
On leave.					1				1					2					
Sick.										1				1					
Attached.					1									1					
Total.					2	1			1	7	4	20	5	40	21	16		40	

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, &C.

We have had as much drill as circumstances would permit, but with the few men available it was impossible to get much done in this direction.

The annual revolver target practice has been carried out, Sergeant-Major Flintoff being the best shot of the division, with a score of 347.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division has been good. There was one serious breach of discipline, but the offender was dismissed from the force.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. I regret to record the death of Reg. No. 4701, Constable Hobson, H., who accidentally shot himself at East End detachment on April 27 last. He was a bright young fellow and universally liked.

HORSES.

I estimate that we shall require four remounts for saddle and four for team purposes.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY, &C.

We are much in need of two light lumber wagons to replace that number condemned, and could also do with two buckboards to replace two that could be dispensed with. The harness is good and sufficient.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen continues to do a fair business, and is a great boon to the few men in barracks. The reading and recreation room is in the same building, and is a bright, comfortable place. The illustrated papers are received regularly from Ottawa and much appreciated.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The uniform received during the year has been good and serviceable

STORES.

The supply of forage and rations were satisfactory.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS,

Prisoners.

Total number confined on September 30, 1909.. . . .	7
Total number received for 12 months, 94 males, 2 females.. . .	96
Total Number on September 30, 1910 (males).. . . .	5
Daily average.. . . .	8.9
Maximum number on any day.. . . .	16
Minimum number on any day.. . . .	4
Number awaiting trial.. . . .	0
Number serving sentence.. . . .	5
Number of lunatics received during year, 3 males, 1 female, 3 discharged as sane, 1 sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	4

GENERAL.

On account of the absence of railroad and telegraphic communication with our outlying posts, more particularly those towards the boundary line, a motor car in the division would both save time and horseflesh, and be very useful in emergency cases. The method in vogue 25 or 30 years ago of hauling water to barracks for domestic purposes still prevails. A well in barracks furnishes the water for horses, and is also available in case of fire, but quite unfit for human consumption. Even the water used for domestic purposes is impregnated with alkali.

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Our fire system is crude and consists of a small old fashioned manual engine, and the number of men available in the post would be insufficient to work the engine for more than a few minutes.

There is an excellent water-works system in the town of Maple Creek, with which the barracks could be connected at a reasonable cost, which would be merely a premium paid on fire insurance. If the system was introduced into the barracks we could also get bath and water appliances for the barrack rooms and quarters. The former is a luxury difficult to indulge in at present.

I have only been in command of the division (temporarily) since the 25th instant.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS, COMMANDING
MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT.

"N" DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING, . . .

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON, February 16, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River subdistrict for the period from July 15, 1909, to February 15, 1910:—

BUILDINGS.

The buildings used by us at Herschel island, which are rented from the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., of San Francisco, at \$20 per month, are in good repair, with the exception of the roof of the barrack building, which leaks very badly.

I have asked for shingles to be sent in this year.

With the new paper and linoleum we have been very comfortable.

At Fort Macpherson our buildings are rented from the Hudson's Bay Company at \$20 per month. They are adequate to our needs and are fairly comfortable. The new range, water barrel and hot water pipes which were sent in last year were very badly needed and have been greatly appreciated. The old stoves were useless.

WOOD SUPPLY.

This is becoming a more serious question every year at each detachment. At Herschel island the supply is dependable upon driftwood from the Mackenzie, and is brought by whaleboat from the mainland in summer and by dog sled in winter, a distance anywhere up to 15 miles.

At Fort Macpherson we cut our own wood and this year we have been hauling a distance of four miles. Next year we will have to look elsewhere.

FISH SUPPLY.

At Herschel island and at one or two places along the coast there is abundance of fish. I have asked this year for some nets to be sent in, when there will be no difficulty in getting our supply of green fish for dog feed. At Fort Macpherson in summer time the Peel river barely gives us sufficient fish to feed our dogs. Our winter supply is hauled by dog team from Arctic Red river a distance of 35 miles. This means continual absence from the detachment of two men. In the fall 600 dry fish were brought from the same place by whaleboat, a distance of 65 miles.

PATROLS.

One patrol by whaleboat and one by dog team have been made from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island, a round trip of 540 miles. A patrol was made from Herschel island by water coastwise to Kittigazuit, 140 miles to the eastward. An attempt

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was made to continue to Baillie island, but owing to lateness of the season, and continual head winds, the patrol was compelled to return to Herschel island before the freeze-up.

I intended to try and make a winter patrol but find it is impossible to get dry fish along the coast for dog feed.

A small gasoline sloop would help us greatly in making coastwise patrols. A patrol will likely be made from Fort Macpherson to Kittigazuit by dog train. On my return to Herschel island from Fort Macpherson, I intend to go by dog train to La Pierre House and Rampart House, thence across the mountains to the Firth river and down it to the coast, thus covering a hitherto unpatrolled country.

WHALING AND NAVIGATION.

In 1908 there was no navigation in Canadian Arctic waters.

Owing to the condition of the whalebone market no whaling ships were sent out. In August, 1909, the steamer *Karluk* arrived at Herschel island. She is an independent whaler, the stock of the venture amounting to \$32,000, being owned by the captain, the officers, and some merchants of San Francisco. The *Karluk* cruised in the neighbourhood of Baillie island and Banks Land until the close of navigation. She returned to Herschel island on September 23, having killed 11 bowhead whales, 8 of which I understand were taken in Canadian waters, north and east of Cape Parry. The value of this cargo of 11 head is, at a low estimate of the present low price of bone, \$85,000. The *Karluk* is wintering at Herschel island and will return to the eastward by first open water. As she will have the field to herself for at least six weeks before any other ships can arrive from the westward the chances are that she will make another large catch and will no doubt leave in the fall of this year for San Francisco with a cargo of bone valued from \$150,000 upwards.

The value of the trade of the *Karluk* in pelts will also be several thousand dollars. I think it is greatly to be regretted that no Canadian whaling ships or traders from our Pacific coast come into this territory, instead of leaving everything to the Americans. With a good class of trade goods, no cheap trashy stuff, and having no duty on these goods, selling or trading at a reasonable profit, the whole trade of our Arctic coast could easily be secured. I think it is but a matter of a very few years before American trading concerns open stations at Herschel island, Kittigazuit, and Baillie island. If a Canadian firm was established first there would be no opposition.

The following ships called at Herschel Island during the summer of 1909:—

Schooner *Challenge*, 36 tons; captain and owner, C. T. Pederson; mate, T. Waelles; crew, T. Potter, T. Bliksland and 7 Alaska natives.

This boat remained but a day and returned to the westward.

Schooner *Rosie H.*, 70 tons, now wintering at Baillie island or Banks Land. This boat is on a whaling and trading cruise. Master, Fritz Wolki, German; mate, H. C. Slate, American; second mate, C. H. Tinnath, American (frozen to death at Flaxman's island, Alaska, January, 1909); third mate, James Hill, American; crew, J. Asessela, Hawaii Islands; A. Gonsalves, Portugese; J. Andersen, Swede; J. Fretech, German; J. Kuhl, Swede.

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SS. *Karluk*, registered New Bedford, Mass., U.S.A. Whaling voyage. Crew list:—

Name.	Rank.	Place of Birth.	Citizen of	Age.
S. F. Cottle.....	Master.....	Massachussets ..	United States.....	38
Wm. Seymour.....	Mate.....	Australia ..	England.....	46
D. H. Cadhill.....	2nd Mate.....	California ...	United States.....	39
Jas. Santos.....	3rd ".....	San Nicholas ..	".....	42
Thos. Emmesley.....	4th ".....	Honolulu.....	".....	42
Chas. Boyle.....	5th ".....	California ...	".....	42
Chas. Carpenter.....	1st Engineer.....	Ohio.....	".....	32
D. Y. Williams..	2nd ".....	".....	".....	17
Isaac Gonsalves ...	Boatsteerer.....	Brava.....	Cape de Verde..	33
Ben. Lopes.....	".....	".....	".....	43
Geo. Tamer.....	".....	San Nicholas.....	".....	49
Joe Gonsalves.....	".....	Brava.....	".....	44
Peter Lopes.....	".....	".....	".....	43
Manuel Fernandez.....	".....	".....	".....	34
Tom McKenna.....	Fireman.....	Liverpool, Eng.	United States. ..	49
Fritz Olsen.....	".....	Russia.....	Russia.....	32
Total officers.....				8
Crew, white and black.....				26
Natives, Alaskan				4
Total crew list.....				38

CRIME.

A general absence of crime is noticeable throughout the district. The Indians have given no trouble at all as far as is known, there having been no manufacture of intoxicants among any of the natives. As a rule all whalers and traders show a desire to conform to our laws, although I have no doubt, were there no peace officers here, they would quickly return to the wild times of several years ago. No liquor has been imported for trade purposes. The steamer *Karluk* brought less than 10 gallons of liquor, solely for the officers' use.

In December, 1909, the second officer of the *Karluk* was tried on a charge of giving intoxicants to an Esquimaux woman. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 without costs. This had the desired effect and a like offence has not been committed.

In 1906 the whaling steamer *Alexander* was wrecked off Cape Parry and abandoned as the crew had to make Herschel island in order to get a steamer that season for San Francisco.

A few days later the wreck was looted by Fritz Wolki, a German living at Horton river. The whalebone, over 2,000 lbs., was taken by him to San Francisco in 1907 and sold. He did not report his action to us as required under the Shipping Act. I have held an investigation into this matter and forwarded you copies of evidence and my report.

In a letter to me, Captain Wolki reports that during his absence of over a year from his house at Horton River (west of Cape Parry), it was broken into and everything taken. His stores consisted mostly of goods taken from the wreck of the *Alexander*. He mentions the name of a native whom he accused of the theft. I have been unable to get into that part of the country, but if possible I will investigate the complaint.

A few complaints have come from the Eskimo. These are usually in regard to property on the death of relatives.

These people are quickly forsaking their old customs and are anxious to learn and live according to the white man's law.

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Their complaints have always been settled to their complete satisfaction.

The administration of justice in the Northwest Territories north and west of Fort Smith is left entirely in the hands of the mounted police, their officers being the only justices in the district.

I think the district sufficiently policed at the present time and would not advise the appointment of local justices until the country becomes more settled.

THE ESKIMO.

The number of Eskimo living at Herschel island this winter is 55, comprising:—

Males—

Adults.. . . .	14
Boys.. . . .	6
	— 20

Females—

Adults.. . . .	26
Girls.. . . .	9
	— 35

Total.. . . .	55
---------------	----

Those at Kittigazuit, when I was there in the summer, were about 50 living in 12 igloos. Less than 20 years ago there were some 400 here, but native customs killed off some and many died of disease. At Baillie island, I am told, there are about 30 in all. In the Mackenzie delta and the mountain region there are 125 in all. Thus I make the number of Eskimo from the Alaska boundary east to Baillie island approximately 260. Of these 7 at Herschel are natives of Alaska.

The Canadian Eskimo are divided into two tribes, the Kogmollocks and the Nunatalmutes. Of the above number one half represents each of these tribes. The Nunatalmutes are the better of the two tribes in every way. They are the hunters and trappers and in the winter live in the Mackenzie Delta and the region back of the mountains. They are employed by the ships to hunt and catch arctic sheep. This year they have had a good fur catch, mostly mink and marten, and all are in good circumstances.

This tribe has a high moral code and looks down on the Kogmollocks for their loose custom in this respect.

There is a slight difference in the language of the two tribes.

The Kogmollocks are seal hunters and depend entirely on the sea for their living, although in late years they are doing a little trapping along the coast and on the ice. They are the poorer of the two tribes and are generally hard up.

It seems impossible to teach them to be provident and to store up for the winter.

The wintering of a ship at Herschel island this winter is almost providential, as otherwise the natives would have been close to starvation. The seal catch was very poor, 473 in all as against 656 last year. The fish catch was also much below the average. At Kittigazuit some 100 white whales were killed. This is good food, but the people have now become accustomed to tea and a little flour and the children cannot go a straight diet of fish, whalemeat, seal and oil. This is applicable in particular to places at which ships have been wintering for some years past, and more so at Herschel than elsewhere. The natives at such places depend on the ships entirely for their winter's food. This year the natives at Herschel island have had a good catch of white foxes which they were able to trade for flour, tea, tobacco, calico, ammunition, coal oil, &c. One 56-pound sack of flour costs two fox skins or \$4 in cash. The price paid in San Francisco for white fox skins is from \$5 to \$12.

Much has been written in regard to the moral customs of these people, the Kogmollocks' tribe, and I wish to inform you as to the present conditions. It has been

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one of the customs of the Kogmollocks through all the past to trade and loan their wives and daughters, and this practise is yet continued, although through the influence of the missionaries it is not nearly so prevalent as formerly. The woman must do what the husband or father says. This custom was extended to the whalers when they first appeared in our Arctic waters over twenty years ago, and has continued ever since. A whaler takes a native for the winter. He uses her igloo, making it comfortable and putting in a stove. He provides food for himself, her husband and family. In return she makes all his skin clothes, keeps all his clothes in repair, does his washing, &c. On the ship leaving, the woman receives about 10 sacks of flour, some tea, bacon and tobacco and dress goods. Sailors coming here repeatedly take the same woman. Years that they do not come, outfits are sent in by them by any ship that may be coming. Children are well cared for and when old enough are usually sent to the government schools in Alaska. Some of these children are now at school in San Francisco and other American cities. This question is one which cannot be regulated in a short space of time by law. This custom to these people is as natural to them as it is unnatural to us. It is also a question now of existence. Girls mature at a very early age and are generally married at 15 years. The percentage of female children born is so great that it was a custom in years past for a mother to let a newly born girl baby die as it would only be a drag instead of a help in the family. This is not done now, however, and it is well known that native parents are kind and indulgent to their children. These people cannot now do without tea and breadstuffs. Children must have it or probably die. Since their association with the whalers our coast natives have never lived or dressed so well. Also they have learned much of the white man's ways, his language, writing, cleanliness, cooking, housekeeping, &c. Most of the igloos are very clean, although sometimes the odour from seal and rotten fish is rather strong. Every family has a bath at least once a week and every Sunday appear in clean clothes. They take plenty of exercise and are very fond of football. They have no marriage ceremony, the consent of the bride's father being alone sufficient. Now that they have learned our marriage laws, some of them do not like the idea of their wives not taking sailors as they are afraid otherwise of not having food. Last summer four native couples were legally married at Herschel. Later when they found that a ship would winter here and that their wives should not take sailors for the winter they remarked 'Minister like me get married, what for he no give me grub.' The point in question was beyond their comprehension. It is pleasant to note, however, that those married natives stuck to their marriage vows and as far as I know did not revert to their old custom.

In the past native women used to go to the ships at all hours. This I had stopped and have not allowed the women on the ships under any pretext whatever, with the exception of a few who belonged to the officers and went on board for meals only. This order has been strictly enforced and I have been told by both officers and native men that this plan is much more satisfactory than the old way. Also with the exception of the officers who live ashore all men from the ships must be on board by 10 p.m. each night. Thus the settlement has been as quiet and orderly as could be desired.

I have talked over this moral question with the Bishop of Yukon and he agrees with me that it is one which must be handled delicately and with tact, and that the solution of it is a matter of time together with the teachings and examples of the missionaries and other white men in the country.

I would recommend an amendment to the Indian Act making it an indictable offence for any one to live in any kind of conjugal union with any Indian woman or Indian half-breed woman. This would apply to all the Indian country. This law is in force in Alaska and all men living thus with women were compelled to get married. The result has been greatly to the moral betterment of the natives and better protection to the women and children. Among all the Eskimo I have met have only seen two cases of disease and only one of these was of a serious character. They appear to be a very healthy race.

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The Eskimo as a race are the most interesting of any I have seen. They are quick to learn, good manual workers, hospitable in the extreme, and are in almost every way the direct opposite of an Indian.

I consider a government school similar to those in Alaska an urgent necessity. Men, women, and children would attend.

These people do not mix with the Indians and come into contact only with the white men. It is essential that they should learn English, and the values of trade, if only for their own protection. They themselves are most anxious for this.

I have heard an Eskimo father who could speak but little English himself, teaching his baby girl to repeat the English alphabet.

INDIANS

At Arctic Red river the Loocheaux Indians number about 125. During the summer they make dry fish and in the fall put up frozen fish, some of which is sold to the traders. They keep sufficient to take them to the hunting grounds where they put in the winter. They come into the post and remain the better part of December and January for the Christmas festivities.

Thus what fur they have is eaten up, thus little hunting is done, and this year may possibly be a repetition of last and the Indians be in a starving condition before the spring break up. These Indians hunt and trap in the country at the head of the Red river and that bordering the Mackenzie east and south of the Fort.

In Fort Macpherson and La Pierre House districts the Indians number about 250 of which about one-third comprise the La Pierre House tribe. These latter hunt and trap around the Poreupine river. In summer they come here a few days before the arrival of the steamer to do their trading, and return to their grounds as soon as the steamer leaves. In spring, usually in April a few sleds come in for supplies.

The Peel River Indians making up two-thirds of the above total, hunt and trap in the country between the Peel river and the Bell river to the west, and up to the headwaters of the Peel river to the mountains. They come into the Fort for three or four weeks, but are compelled to leave shortly after the steamer goes as the Peel river here will not supply the crowd with fish. Usually in November they come in and trade their then fur catch for further supplies, but quickly return to their camps. A few families are scattered through the district within a radius of 25 miles of the Fort.

At Arctic Red River there is a Roman Catholic mission established and at Fort Macpherson a C.M.S mission. Under the C.M.S. mission there is one ordained native deacon, and two 'Christian Leaders,' whose duty it is to hold services and prayers among the Indians at their camps.

The total number of Indians in this immediate district is about 375. There have been 11 births, 4 deaths, and 7 marriages since our report of June, 1907.

The yearly miserable condition of the Indians in the spring is not always attributable to the poor fur catch.

This year is no exception to the past few in the fact that the trading posts in this district do not carry a sufficient stock of necessary staple articles, and natives coming in in the spring are unable to obtain such necessities as flour, tea, tobacco, blankets, calico, &c., to which they are now as accustomed as the white man.

We have heard of very little sickness and no cases of destitution among the Indians this year.

MINING.

There is one mining outfit at present located on the Peel river, though they are not wintering at the place where their claims are staked. This is Waugh & Warn's outfit, comprised of the following party: H. F. Waugh and L. R. Warn, principals of the enterprise; S. Warn, O. Nuhn, H. Warn and W. B. Dumphy.

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They arrived at Fort Macpherson on September 6 after being lost for three weeks in the Mackenzie delta.

Sergeant Selig found the outfit at Point Separation and conducted them to the fort. They had two large scows, one containing grub supplies for one year and the other a twin stamp mill with a capacity of 14 tons of ore per day.

They left Fort Macpherson on September 7 for the Big Wind river, where H. F. Waugh holds a concession of 40 quartz claims granted by order in council of March, 1907.

The claims are staked and are recorded in Dawson, Y.T., the ground located being in that territory.

Owing to the lateness of the season the party could make no further than Caribou river, some 100 miles from Fort Macpherson, and went into winter camp at that place.

They have been prospecting on that river, and up to our latest report from them had found nothing. Mr. Waugh has gone to Dawson over the winter trail, and, I understand, will have further supplies sent in this year by pack train.

The country bordering the Peel river has been prospected several times in the last 12 years; H. F. Waugh and a man named Sullivan having passed through it four years ago. The samples of ore taken out then from the present location were reported to have assayed a very high figure, but if such were the case the ground would have undoubtedly been staked out before now, for during the Klondike rush a party of miners were located on the Wind river at what is still called Wind city. On the other hand, that district is remote, and supplies and machinery for operating quartz claims would be very costly by the time they arrived there.

As far as is known at present there are several placer mining outfits located on the tributaries of the Porcupine river.

The report is that two men are located on the Driftwood river, and were sinking shafts but had not reached bedrock; they had found colours. There are also two outfits located on Berry creek, and one man located on Eagle creek. Some of these men were in the country last year, and have come in again this year with more supplies. Six men with three boats went up the Old Crow river in 1909, but nothing has been heard of them.

Wada, the Jap, came to Herschel island in March, 1908, and reported having found paying ground on his route north from Rampart House. He took this report outside, but no prospecting or mining has been done in that district since, nor did Wada return to the country. Wada at Herschel island showed no samples of his discovery. It is possible that the outfit operating on the Old Crow may be on ground denoted by Wada.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS.

The following men are hunting and trapping in this district:—

Frank Williams arrived in this country in July, 1906. Since that time he has been on the east branch of the McKenzie, meeting with very poor success. We were compelled to issue to him, as a destitute, with a little rations in March, 1907, and in April, 1909; he is at present located in the Eskimo Lakes district, some 100 miles northeast of Arctic Red river. He is reported to have a small catch of fur this year. Williams is an American.

C. Steen, a Swede, is living at the Eskimo settlement of Kittigazuit, and is married, native fashion, to an Eskimo woman. For the last three years he has had the contract of freighting the police supplies by boat from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island. In the winter he does a little trading amongst the natives, and manages from year to year, to make a fair living.

P. L. Peterson, a Dane, is also married to a native woman and is living at Kittigazuit. He is a sailor, and has been in and out of the country for the past 15 or 16

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years on whaling ships. He quit his ship in the fall of 1907, he just manages to make a living by fishing and trapping. Starting with a whaleboat and a good supply of provisions, he has dwindled down each year, and next year will apparently have nothing.

John Gruben, naturalized American, came from the coast of Alaska in the summer of 1909, and had a year's supply of grub, together with a large skin boat, camp outfit, and team of good dogs. He is trapping near Kittigazuit.

John Kuhl, a Swede, lived at Baillie island for two years and went outside. He returned in the summer of 1909 and is now at Baillie island. He has a very small trading outfit and depends a good deal on his own trapping.

The grub supply of these people is very largely supplemented by the fish they get. It is extremely hard for them to compete with natives at hunting and trapping, and all the above-named parties are now much worse off than when they came into the country. In fact it is almost impossible for any but a native to make a successful living in this district by his own efforts.

GAME AND FUR.

During the last few years, big game such as moose and deer, have become very scarce. This year very few of either have been killed in the district. This is a serious item to the natives as regards both fresh meat and hides. Very few bears are killed. In summer all kinds of wild fowl, such as ducks, geese and ptarmigan, are in abundance. The fur catch this year appears thus far to be less than former years, though mink and marten are plentiful, lynx are almost extinct. Foxes are fairly plentiful, with the exception of black and silver. At Herschel island the natives had a very good catch of white foxes. Very few Polar bears have been seen.

AID TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Post Office Department.—Our patrol leaving Herschel island took 184 letters, exclusive of official correspondence, 8 of them written by Eskimo to other Eskimo along the coast, to be delivered by our rural delivery system. Some 50 letters came from the west coast as far as Flaxman's island, a sled having been sent to Herschel with them, as there is no winter mail in that part of Alaska. A few letters were sent from the eastward to go out by the patrol. Our patrol from Dawson arrived on January 28, 1910, with 70 lbs. of mail and papers. They take back some 250 letters for outside.

Customs Department.—At Herschel island duty has been collected on all dutiable articles from foreign countries, all of which came from U.S.A. and Alaska. The major portion is brought in by whalers who usually carry a large stock of trade goods. One ship, now wintering at Baillie island, I have been unable to reach, but will no doubt meet her this summer. The amount of duty collected during the year 1909 was \$369.13.

Department of Indian Affairs.—The Indians and Eskimo throughout the district have been visited by us as much as possible. Any complaints brought to our notice have been fully investigated. The natives have been protected on the score of morality and in regard to intoxicants.

IN GENERAL.

Bishop Stringer, of Yukon, had a dangerous experience in his going from Fort Macpherson to Dawson. The bishop and party left the fort on September 1. When at the head of the Rat river one of his natives took sick, and the bishop returned with him to the Huskie river, where he hired another native. At McDougall pass some of his party left him to return to the fort, leaving the bishop with Mr. Johnson to continue the trip. When these reached the Bell river they were caught in the young ice,

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and were compelled to cache their canoe and walk to La Pierre House. From there they started overland to Fort Macpherson and got lost in the mountains. The distance across is 85 miles and is usually made in four or five days. Bishop Stringer and Mr. Johnson arrived at the fort 26 days from La Pierre House, in a starved condition and very weak. They had but three days' rations when they started. They managed to get some ptarmigan and berries, but at one time were reduced to boiling and eating their sealskin water boots. The bishop left the fort again on November 5, and arrived safely in Dawson on December 23, 1909.

On behalf of the Norwegian government, I had the grave of Mr. Gustave Wiik at King's Point, Y.T., which was on the edge of the cliff and in danger of falling into the sea, removed to a higher elevation, some 250 yards further ashore. There is no danger of the sea encroaching on the present position of the grave.

At Herschel island there is a white man's cemetery in which are the following marked graves:—

Fred. Moran, age 51, died November 24, 1907.

Michael Thorn, age 27, on board *Mary D. Hume*, died March 18, 1899.

Georgie Edson, age 1, son of G. Edson, died February 27, 1898.

George Sorenson, age 32, native of Denmark, died December 17, 1897.

Charles Morton, age 41, died March 7, 1897.

Henry Williams, age 20, died September 2, 1896.

Edwin Isler, age 21, died March 6, 1897.

Fred. Jones, age 30 died September 1, 1896.

Wm. Mosher, age 65, died May 19, 1896.

Of bark *John and Winthrop*—

G. Santos, age 23, died November 4, 1895.

August Arnika, age 36, died May 27, ———

Joe Peters, age 27, died February 20, 1895.

Robert Hanson, age 22, died June 7, 1904.

George Kealoka, age 18, died February 12, 1895.

J. A. Drayton, age 32, died November 4, 1890.

John Hegan, age 29, died February 21, 1894.

J. P. White, age 19, died August 11, 1894.

John Wilke, age 20, died November 6, 1894.

Henry Cruiz, age 29, died April 9, 1895.

Frank Schwartz, age 26, died February 11, 1904.

Fred. Moran, who died in 1907, deserted from his ship two days after the police patrol left Herschel for Macpherson. He attempted to follow the patrol, but never reached the mainland, being found by the police search party from the island frozen to death on the ice.

In the summer of 1909 Constable S. Carter was married by the Bishop of Yukon to an Eskimo woman. Constable Carter is retiring to pension and remains in the country. I believe this is the first case of a white man in the Canadian Arctic being legally married to an Eskimo.

Whilst on our winter patrol from Herschel to Macpherson and after crossing a portage at Kay point, on the coast, a most novel sight met our view. A very strong S.E. wind, lasting for two days, had carried the ice as far as the eye could see to the open ocean to the north. For miles there was not enough ice on the coast to run our dogsleds. We pitched our tents facing this vast expanse of dark green water, with the thermometer 40° below.

No explorers have been along our Arctic coast this past year. Mr. Stefanssen, who is making a study of the Eskimo race, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, Ph. D., an American naturalist, are wintering in the neighbourhood of Baillie islands. These

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two came from Alaska in the summer of 1909, having passed the winter in that country. They have been carrying on their work now for about three years in the Arctic.

The rations sent in were very good and arrived in excellent condition. I am pleased to note that all our provisions were of Canadian manufacture, and came from almost every province. Bacon, canned beef and brawn is very much superior to anything of a like line of American manufacture. I think the same might be said of all the goods.

All the men serving in this district have been in for three years. Two will go out in July, 1910, and the others will remain by their own request for another year. I have pleasure in reporting to you the good conduct of all men. There has been no breach of discipline. The work at each detachment is monotonous, cooking, hauling wood, water, ice and fish, and the patrols are arduous either in the summer or winter. The men have cheerfully performed all duties required of them, and I have had no complaints. Sergt. Selig has taken part in almost all patrols in the two and a half years he has been here, and is a most efficient man on the trail. His mileage thus far is 3,100 miles with dog train, and 2,260 miles by water.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING,

FORT MACPHERSON, July 9, 1910.

The Officer Commanding

'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Mackenzie River district for the half year ending July 15, 1910:—

DETACHMENTS.

At Herschel island the barrack building is badly in need of re-shingling. We were last winter put to much discomfort and inconvenience owing to the leakage from all quarters of the roof, particularly in the kitchen and dining room. If the shingles asked for arrive this year they can be put on before the severe weather comes. This would put all the buildings in good condition.

At Fort Macpherson I am asking the Hudson Bay Company, renters of our buildings, to this summer put a new roof on the barrack building, which leaks very badly; jack up the centre of the north side and do some mudding on the outside walls. Also to build us a fish house instead of renting an old shack, a different one each year.

At each detachment the hot water connections between the kitchen and the water barrel were broken by the frost. One was repaired at the island on the whaleship, and a new one was asked to be sent in.

WHALERS.

The crew of the *Karluk* passed a very good winter at Herschel. No accident or sickness among them, and that sailor's dread, the scurvy, was not once suspected. A fair quantity of fresh meat was obtained from their hunters, natives, and in the early spring, by sending sleds up the Mackenzie, plenty of fish was to be had from the E-kimo there. The presence of Captain Cottle and his officers at the island made the

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winter pass more pleasantly and apparently more quickly than otherwise. I am indebted to them for their own and the crews strict observance of the Canadian law, and to Capt. Cottle personally for his kindness and liberality to the natives not only in supplying them with work, but in also seeing that no women or children ever went hungry or cold during the absence of their men. Capt. Cottle has spent many winters at Herschel, and he stated that he had never seen the island so quiet and orderly. He often remarked the contrast between now and the old days when many ships were wintered there, liquor abundant, and vice rampant. He was much in favour of my order not allowing native women on the ships. The *Karluk* expects to leave for the eastward the first week in July. No direct news has been heard from the schooner *Rosie H.*, but word came along the coast that she had wintered in Langdon Bay and all were well. I understand that the crew of 5 men are due to go out this fall, but that Capt. F. Wolki with his vessel will remain in the country.

CRIME.

The entire district has been very quiet and orderly and no reports of crime, or complaints of any kind have reached me.

THE ESKIMO.

During the past winter and spring nearly all the Eskimo in the district have been visited by us. All have done well and in some cases their fur catches have been large, these cases being Nunatalmutes in the Mackenzie delta. The coast natives did not do so well owing to there being fewer white foxes than usual. Five births and one death occurred. A very few of the older people have consumption, but I have not seen one case of disease among the Eskimo. They seem to be very free from sickness of any kind.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians have put in a hard winter owing to the decrease in the fur catch, and their proverbial laziness. A number of deaths are reported from Good Hope, mostly young men, a few at Arctic Red River, and three at Fort Macpherson. The births have been few and the marriages many. Many Indians are suffering from consumption but as a race they are fairly healthy. Very few have come into the fort this year, the report being that some of those who wintered up the Peel have gone to Dawson where they can get better prices for their fur. The La Pierre House Indians are the only ones in the district to make a catch large enough to cover their advances from the traders.

TRAPPERS.

The few white men trapping in this district have all been seen or heard from. They have managed to cover expenses but none have made anything. One man who has been living on the coast for some years is now no better off than when he started, and he has decided to leave the country next fall. I am of the opinion that no white man can compete with the natives here, nor can he make a living by trapping.

MINERS.

Many of the miners in this district have been visited by our patrols, others have been seen or heard from. So far their efforts have been unfruitful and in only one instance have colours been found, though at present not known if in paying quantities. One man, Mr. D. F. McRae, arrived this year late in June and left at once with an Indian guide for the vicinity of Black Mountain, northwest of this post close to the

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Yukon boundary. He claimed to have maps with him showing where to find a large deposit which had been made a few years ago. Nothing has been heard of him since leaving here.

Word was received from the officer commanding at Dawson, of the suicide of Mr. Waugh, head of the Waugh and Warn outfit, located some distance up the Peel. The sad news was sent to Mr. Warn and he with four others of the party arrived in a scow at Fort Macpherson some days before the steamer, abandoning their machinery which they left stored at the mouth of the Cariboo river. This is in the custody of the police here until some disposition is made of it. Owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Waugh from Dawson with supplies and money the party were without funds and were given government assistance in transportation to Edmonton. As no work has been done and nothing is known regarding the value of the claims it is doubtful if any of the party will return to the country.

The following miners are in the district between the Peel river, the Porcupine river and the Alaska boundary:—

Wm. Breary, Carcroft, Eng., Paul Bertois, Liverpool, Eng.—Camped on the Porcupine river near Salmon cache at end on La Pierre House portage; second year prospecting; no success.

Willoughby Mason, of Nova Scotia, Wilbur Annett, New Brunswick.—Trapping and prospecting 60 miles up Drift river from its junction with the Porcupine; second year; found faint colours at mouth of Driftwood.

Situated on Old Crow river are:—

Peter Noburg, American, 60 miles up; first year.

Wm. Cope, American, 85 miles up; second year; no colours.

Ab. Schaeffer, Canadian, trapper and prospector; two years here, but came into Mackenzie river in 1898; was married to Indian woman in Alaska.

Fred Smith, England, in mountains near divide into Herschel river; six years in district; found good colours in 1909; if in paying quantities will get machinery.

Geo. Amerman, American, second year; has tried many places on Old Crow, but without success.

Wm. Koppe, American, second year; no success, also trapping.

Peter Oberg, Swede, first winter.

Harry Antony, Canadian, third winter; no success.

FUR AND GAME.

Fur-bearing animals are numerous, but especially white fox, mink, marten and muskrats. Lynx, bear and ermine are scarce. The total catch this year is a little below that of last. But one Polar bear was taken, and but few other tracks seen. The pelts of several grizzly bears were this spring brought to Fort Macpherson. The white fox is seldom taken any distance inland. Moose and deer are very scarce, and the big killings of some years ago are now a thing of the past. These animals appear to have migrated to the south and east. This is a serious matter as the meat is required for food and the fur and skin for clothing.

SCIENTIFIC PARTIES.

What is known as the 'Stefansson Expedition' came into Canadian territory from Alaska last summer, 1909, and went east along the coast, wintering in the district south and east of Baillie island. The party is composed of Mr. V. Stefansson, who has charge of the ethnological work, and Dr. E. M. Anderson, naturalist. The expedition is under the auspices of the New York Museum of Natural History, and which is also making reports to the Canadian Department of Interior, Geological Branch, has three objects in view:—

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The scientific study of the Eskimo; the securing of collections which will illustrate the material cultures of the different races met with, particularly the Eskimo; the collection of zoological material and securing of notes upon the geological formation of the country. I received a letter from Mr. Stefansson from Baillie island, dated March 14, 1910, in which he stated he was well and hoped to go to the eastward as far as the Coppermine river. Dr. Anderson I met on the east coast, and he accompanied me to Fort Macpherson to meet the yearly boat. I understand that the expedition is meeting with good success.

Mr. H. V. Radford came into the country from Edmonton last year, 1909, coming as far as Fort Macpherson and returning to Fort Smith, where he wintered. His chief study is the wood bison. He had permission to accompany our police patrols into the Buffalo country and had a permit to kill one for a specimen. I have heard that he was successful in getting a large bull. Mr. Radford is an American working for an American society, but I believe sends a copy of his reports to the Canadian government.

PATROLS AND MILEAGE.

During the past year very much new territory has been covered by our patrols. The Arctic coast from Alaska east to Toker Point, 225 miles has been patrolled once in summer by boat and once in winter by dog train.

A special patrol sent *via* La Pierre House and Porcupine river to Rampart House, thence across the mountains to Herschel. Arctic Red river has been visited a number of times. Reports of all these patrols have been sent to you.

The mileage covered by the men in this district on strictly patrol work is:—

	Water.	Dogs.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Inspector Jomangs, G.L.	830	835	1,665
Sergeant Selig, S.E.A.	980	1,100	2,080
Constable Pearson, T.S.	490	170	660
Constable Kinney, F.G.	560	750	1,310
Total patrol mileage.....	2,860	2,855	5,715

AID TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Post Office Department.—The non-commissioned officer in charge at Fort Macpherson has been appointed postmaster, unpaid, and all mail is received and distributed at the detachment. Mail was taken to people on the Porcupine, and at Rampart House our patrol got mail from Fort Yukon for the whalers at Herschel. The spring patrol brought mail from the coast for outside points.

Customs Department.—The following amount of duty has been collected during the year closing June 30, 1910:—

At Herschel island.....	\$649 07
At Rampart House.....	64 18
Total.....	\$713 25

Two parties at remote corners of the district, one at Baillie island and one far inland, I was unable to see. They are reported to have duitable goods for trade.

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IN GENERAL.

Would recommend that all such parties as miners, prospectors, scientists, &c., be compelled to have with them on entering the north country not less than two years rations, and that a scale be made as to what should constitute one year's supply. A supply for more than one year for parties who intend to remain more than one year in the country is not enough.

The fish supply has so far been very small, barely enough for the natives so the dogs go hungry. The water in all rivers is very low.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* arrived July 14, nearly four days later than last year, bringing Inspector Fitzgerald and the reliefs. Two men who have served three years in this district leave on the up boat for Regina.

I have pleasure in mentioning the good work of all members of the district during the last year. The patrols have been long and arduous, the detachment work monotonous, but no complaint has been made.

Their general health has been excellent.

In leaving this district by your instructions, I do so with a certain amount of regret. There is a large and important work to be done throughout this large district and along the coast and I have found it to be of a very interesting character.

The presence of the police here has been of great benefit to the natives.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector,*
Commander Mackenzie River District

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APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina.

REGINA, October 27, 1910

The Commissioner,
 Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
 Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1910. The number of cases was 756, a small increase on that of last year. The average number constantly sick was 16.82, the average sick time to each man 10.75 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness 8.12 days. The deaths numbered 7, an increase of 1 on the previous year, the causes being, from pneumonia 3, from enteric fever 1, from tubercular laryngitis 1, and gunshot wounds 2, (one suicidal).

GENERAL DISEASES.

Eruptive fevers were represented by 9 cases of measles. There were 31 cases of influenza, and 1 of diphtheria, enteric fever furnished 9 cases, and there were 9 cases of gonorrhoea. Parasitic diseases gave 7 cases, consisting of 1 case of scabies, 5 of worms, and 1 of ringworm. Rheumatism furnished 40 cases, and there were 4 cases of debility, and 1 of anaemia.

LOCAL DISEASES.

For diseases of the nervous system there were 35 admissions comprising 16 cases of headache, 12 of neuralgia, 2 of nervous depression, 1 of paralysis, 1 of epilepsy, 1 of vertigo, 1 of heatstroke, and 1 of neuritis.

Diseases of the eye,—there were 12 cases, 1 of iritis, and 11 of conjunctivitis.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 6 cases, namely, 1 of phlebitis, 2 disordered action of the heart, and 3 of syncope. Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 139 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds. There were 23 cases of bronchitis, 9 of pneumonia, 3 of pleurisy, 1 of laryngitis, and 1 of asthma.

Diseases of the digestive system accounted for 194 cases. Among these were 63 affections of the mouth and throat, 69 of diarrhoea, 3 of jaundice, 5 of appendicitis, 1 of gallstones, 9 of colic, 18 of biliousness, 4 of piles, and 1 of intestinal ulceration.

Diseases of the lymphatic system furnished 1 case of inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

Diseases of the urinary system gave 2 cases, 1 of cystitis, and 1 of nephritis.

Diseases of the generative system were 6 in number, consisting of 2 cases of orchitis, 1 of phymosis, 2 of varicocele, and 1 of inflammation of scrotum.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion.—There were 2 cases of myalgia, 7 of synovitis, and 1 of periostitis.

Diseases of connective tissue gave 8 cases, chiefly of abscess.

Diseases of the skin accounted for 41 cases, the principal causes being, boils 32, ulcers 5, herpes 2.

INJURIES.

There were 191 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. There were 6 fractures, 2 of fibula and one each of the femur, ankle,

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clavicle, and ribs, and 2 dislocations, one each of thumb and finger. There were 3 cases of gunshot wounds, two being fatal. One was suicidal, the others accidental.

INVALIDED.

There were 11 men invalided the causes being, for varicocoele 2, synovitis 2, chronic cystitis 1, pneumonia 1, defective vision 1, chronic diarrhoea 1, epilepsy 1, amputation of thumb 1, and disability from old fracture 1.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The more important were, 1 for appendicitis, 1 for periostitis, and 1 for amputation of thumb.

RECRUITING.

One hundred and eighty-two were accepted, and 71 men re-engaged.

There were 35 cases in the Yukon during the year, including one of Bright's disease, and one constable was invalided for mental deficiency.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the men has been satisfactory. The large number of civilian prisoners received causes the guard-rooms to be very much overcrowded. The medical officer at Macleod recommends that the barracks be connected with the town sewage system, the present septic tank not being efficient. The medical officer at Prince Albert reports that the water supply and sewage disposal for the barracks are not satisfactory. The new lavatories at Regina have been very satisfactory, and are much appreciated. The sanitary conditions in the other posts are reported to be good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

G. PEARSON BELL,

Surgeon.

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Table showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, number invalided, and constantly sick, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Force, outside Yukon Territory, for the year ending September 30, 1910, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH.		RATIO PER 1,000.						
Disease.	Number of Cases.	Deaths	Invalided.	Con-stantly Sick.				
					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Con-stantly Sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Measles	9			38	15.76			66
Influenza.	31			31	54.29			54
Diphtheria	1			82	1.75			1.43
Enteric fever	9	1		77	15.76	1.75		1.34
Gonorrhoea	9			30	15.76			52
Parasitic diseases	7			24	12.25			42
Rheumatism	40			87	70.05			1.52
Debility.	4			21	7.00			36
Other general diseases	1			06	1.75			10
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the								
Nervous system	35		1	44	61.29		1.75	77
Eye.	12		1	15	21.01		1.75	26
Circulatory system	6			78	10.50			1.36
Respiratory "	139	4	1	1.90	243.43	7.01	1.75	3.32
Digestive "	154		1	2.34	339.75		1.75	4.09
Lymphatic "	1			01	1.75			01
Urinary "	2		1	10	3.50		1.75	17
Generative "	6		2	28	10.50		3.50	49
Organs of locomotion	10		2	96	17.51		3.50	1.68
Connective tissue	8			33	14.01			57
Skin	41			1.12	71.80			1.96
<i>Injuries.</i>								
Local	191	2	2	4.45	334.50	3.50	3.50	7.79
General total	756	7	11	16.82	1,323.92	12.26	19.25	29.36

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APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, October 25, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1910.

The general health and condition of the horses of the force has been satisfactory, although the number of cases requiring treatment has been slightly in excess of the preceding year, the increase being due to the prevalence of influenza, the horses of 'E' Division especially, having suffered from the outbreak. Horses affected lost flesh rapidly, suffered from a distressing cough, and regained condition very slowly.

I have to record this year the first case of tetanus (lock jaw) that I have seen in the country; the horse affected was Reg. No. 298 of 'E' Division was taken sick on June 22, and was returned to duty August 13, having made a good recovery. How this animal became infected I cannot say, as no external wound could be discovered although a careful search was made.

Only one case of glanders was dealt with during the year, that being horse Reg. No. 243, of 'C' Division. This horse had been on detachment at Scott where he no doubt contracted the disease, the horse reacted to the Mallein test, and was destroyed.

There were nineteen deaths during the year as the result of disease and accidents, an increase of seven in number over the preceding year, the increase being due principally to accidents whereby horses were killed outright or had to be destroyed when it was seen they could not recover.

LIST of horses which died or were destroyed during the year:—

Horse Reg. No. 348 of 'A' division, died from laryngitis at Maple Creek, October 9, 1909.

Horse Reg. No. 2998 of Depot division, killed by a Canadian Pacific railway train at Regina, October 6, 1909.

Horse Reg. No. 1938 of 'G' Division was destroyed on account of its suffering from an attack of acute laminitis at Edmonton, Nov. 12, 1909.

Horse Reg. No. 242 of 'C' Division died from acute laminitis, at Eagle Lake, October 12, 1909.

Horse Reg. No. 379, of 'B' Division, died from enteritis at Dawson, Y.T., February 1, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 102, of Depot Division, died from laryngitis at Regina, April 6, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 213, of 'C' Division died as the result of an accident in which its skull was fractured and its neck dislocated, at Battleford, April 8, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 363, of 'F' Division, died from pneumonia, at Prince Albert, April 3, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2510, of 'C' Division, dropped dead at Battleford, May 5, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2788, of Depot Division, was destroyed on account of it having broken its leg at Mortlach, June 19, 1910.

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Horse Reg. No. 2836, of Depot Division, was destroyed on account of injuries which it received by running into a barbed wire fence at Vibank, June 24, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 160, of 'C' Division died from general debility at Battleford, June 25, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 241, of Depot Division, died from colic, at Willow Bunch, September 2, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2871, of 'G' Division, died as the result of an accident in which its neck was broken, at Edmonton, August 30, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2646, of Depot Division, dropped dead at Regina, May 24, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 119, of Depot Division, died from azoturia at Regina, March 12, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 243, of 'C' Division, was destroyed for glanders, at Battleford, April 19, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2666, of 'K' Division, was destroyed, on account of it having broken a leg, at Lethbridge, Sept. 23, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 123, of 'F' Division, died from a chill, at Prince Albert, March 27, 1910.

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system.. . . .	2
“ digestive system.. . . .	39
“ respiratory system.. . . .	44
“ nervous system.. . . .	1
“ muscular system.. . . .	101
“ glandular system.. . . .	12
“ osseous system.. . . .	29
“ urinary system.. . . .	4
“ plantar system.. . . .	59
“ tegumentary system.. . . .	15
“ articulatory system.. . . .	2
“ organs of special sense.. . . .	5
Wounds punctured.. . . .	28
“ lacerated.. . . .	24
“ incised.. . . .	17
“ contused.. . . .	62
Tumors.. . . .	1
Abscesses.. . . .	7
Other diseases—	
Tetanus.. . . .	1
Glanders.. . . .	1
Parasitic.. . . .	2

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold during the year, and the price realized for each:—

‘A’ Division, Maple Creek—

Horse Reg. No. 2618.. . . .	\$ 50 00
“ 2445.. . . .	136 00
“ 2501.. . . .	123 00

‘C’ Division, Battleford—

Horse Reg. No. 1987.. . . .	45 00
“ 2129.. . . .	75 00
“ 2869.. . . .	60 00
“ 2880.. . . .	107 50

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‘D’ Division, Macleod—

Horse Reg. No. 239.. . . .	\$ 77 00
“ 2601.. . . .	80 00
“ 2651.. . . .	80 00
“ 2886.. . . .	120 00
“ 2390.. . . .	110 00
“ 2587.. . . .	67 00

‘E’ Division, Calgary—

Horse Reg. No. 301.. . . .	30 00
“ 2236.. . . .	72 00
“ 153.. . . .	185 00
“ 2538.. . . .	150 00
“ 2604.. . . .	205 00
“ 2790.. . . .	115 00
“ 2503.. . . .	41 00

‘F’ Division, Prince Albert—

Horse Reg. No. 167.. . . .	95 00
“ 2145.. . . .	65 00

‘G’ Division, Fort Saskatchewan—

Horse Reg. No. 280.. . . .	55 00
“ 281.. . . .	34 00
“ 2170.. . . .	40 00
“ 142.. . . .	48 00
“ 53.. . . .	60 00
“ 26.. . . .	56 00

‘K’ Division, Lethbridge—

Horse Reg. No. 277.. . . .	85 00
“ 2335.. . . .	80 00
“ 2593.. . . .	70 00
“ 2667.. . . .	80 00
“ 2722.. . . .	85 00

Depot Division, Regina—

Horse Reg. No. 2562.. . . .	100 00
“ 2778.. . . .	100 00
“ 3000.. . . .	100 00
“ 196.. . . .	125 00
“ 2840.. . . .	65 00

‘N’ Division, Athabaska Landing—

Horse Reg. No. 48.. . . .	40 00
“ 55.. . . .	33 00
Pack pony No. 147.. . . .	41 00
“ 212.. . . .	38 00
“ 218.. . . .	35 00

\$3,458 50

‘B’ Division, Y.T.—

Horse Reg. No. 2853.. . . .	\$ 102 00
“ 2854.. . . .	102 00
“ 2938.. . . .	102 00
“ 85.. . . .	100 00
“ 86.. . . .	100 00

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· B · Division, Y.T.—Continued.

Horses purchased, 38 cost..	\$6,325 00
Pack ponies, 17 cost..	1,265 00
Total..	\$7,590 00

Horses .

Purchased..	38
Less—	
Cast and sold..	45
Died..	14
Destroyed..	5
Lost..	1
	65
Total decrease..	27

Pack ponies—

Purchased..	17
Cast and sold..	3
Total increase..	14

Mules, nil.

Difference in numbers from 1909, 13 horses less.

Thirty-eight horses (saddle and team) and seventeen pack ponies were purchased during the year, the price paid ranging from \$50 to \$80 for pack ponies, and from \$140 to \$225 for the saddle and team horses. While this was a higher price than we ever paid before, at least in my experience, I consider the figures were reasonable.

The following are the names of the parties from whom the horses were purchased, the number supplied by each, and the date of purchase:—

John Franklin, MacLeod, January 10, 1910	1
A. Smith, Medicine Hat, March 30, 1910..	1
Jas. Mitchell, Medicine Hat, March 30, 1910..	1
The Knight Sugar Company, Raymond, May 23, 1910.. . . .	21
P. W. King, Calgary, July 9, 1910..	8
George Hoadley, Okotoks, July 29, 1910..	6

Pack ponies—

The Knight Sugar Company, Raymond, March 28, 1910.. . . .	14
D. H. McDougal, Morley, March 18, 1910..	3

Horses suitable for our work are becoming scarcer every year, as there are practically no persons breeding the stamp we require. The few light horses bred in the country are, as a rule, the get of standard bred sires and out of eastern mares, this class being readily brought up by livery stable keepers and others requiring horses for light driving, and even this stamp is not produced in sufficient numbers to supply the demand, necessitating the importation of a considerable number from the south and east. Sound young horses of this type, if possessed of a little style and speed, bring about \$250 to \$500 each.

The only solution to the problem which confronts the force that I can see, is to breed our own horses, and I would strongly advise the department to take the matter up with a view to making an early start.

I would not advise any great outlay of money, the purchase of a stallion and about fifteen mares, and these could be supplemented by about twelve or fifteen now in use in the force, and as we have a large reserve at Battleford with an abundance of water

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and cheap feed, I would suggest that point as the most suitable for a breeding station. If it was found later on that more range was required, some of the land set aside as forest reserve might be utilized.

With regard to the choice of a stallion to head a stud of this kind, I would suggest either an Irish hunter or a standard bred, basing my preference on experience with horses of these breeds which we have had in the force; however, this is a question that can be settled later on.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. BURNETT, *Insp.*,
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

REPORTS OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS ON PATROLS FROM FORT
MACPHERSON TO HERSCHEL ISLAND AND RETURN.

HERSCHEL ISLAND, Y.T., April 10, 1910.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding.

R. N. W. M. Police, 'N' Division.

Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol from Fort Macpherson, N. W. T., *via* the Porcupine river and Rampart House to Herschel island, Y.T.

Object of patrol.—The large area lying westward from Peel river to the Alaska boundary, and north from the Porcupine river to the Arctic ocean, had not been patrolled by a police party save on the rivers through the west, and the coast on the north. Very little was known of the interior. I had learned that traders had come among the natives bringing goods from Alaska, duty unpaid, and also intoxicants; that many individual miners were located in the district; and I have received complaints of theft from both white men and natives. A trader was known to be established at Rampart House. I, therefore, deemed it necessary a patrol should be made in order to gain as accurate knowledge as possible on such a trip of the topography and general conditions of that country, the requirements of travelling, either in summer or winter, visit as many miners and traders as could be reached, collect customs where necessary, and investigate the complaints I had received.

Outline of trip and distances.—A copy of my diary appended hereto will give in detail our daily movements. Leaving Fort Macpherson we went up the Peel river five miles, thence west over a portage through thick willows and over many creeks and lagoons into a large creek called Nail river, up which we went for 1½ days, coming to the mountains over a glacier and divide called 'Chute' mountain into Fools river (flowing into the Bell) down which we went to La Pierre House. From La Pierre House down the Bell river, ½ mile, thence westward up the Rat river 1½ miles, there taking portage 25 miles across to the Porcupine river, reaching it about 6 miles up stream (east) from the mouth of Salmon creek. Thence down the Porcupine, taking advantage of portages across long bends in the river to Rampart House. Leaving there with a guide, we went in a general direction across Rapid river divide to the Old Crow river, crossing it and over a small divide, then a large one into the Firth, or as it is better known here as the Herschel river. We followed the Herschel river to within 5 miles of the coast, there taking portage north-east of 20 miles, arriving at the southwest end of Herschel island and some 10 miles from the detachment.

I make the distances approximately as follows:—

	Miles.
Fort Macpherson to La Pierre House	84
La Pierre House to Porcupine River portage	25
From end of La Pierre portage to Rampart House, taking all portages in river.	105
Rampart House to Herschel island <i>via</i> Herschel river	201

Total, Macpherson to Herschel island *via* Rampart House 415

Number of days actual travel, 20.

Average daily mileage, 20½.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

The country west from Peel river to the Bell river is in summer very difficult to travel, Indian packers being the only way. A low ridge of mountains lies about midway, and on either side the country is flat with many small streams, lagoons, and muskegs. Small bunches of spruce are found, but dry wood is scarce. Willow is abundant. La Pierre House, situated on the west bank of the Bell river, about 75 miles from its confluence with the Porcupine, is an old abandoned post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and not even Indians are now living there. The three old buildings are used by all comers for firewood. The portage from La Pierre House to the Porcupine is over a rolling country of good land covered sparsely with small spruce. At no place was heavy timber seen. The Porcupine river, the largest in this district is very similar to the Athabaska river, only much more crooked. Its banks are heavily timbered with pine, spruce, and small poplar. In summer it is very shallow and navigable by light draft steamers only to Rampart House. About 10 miles above this place the banks of the river form a cañon or ramparts, in places only 150 yards wide. This formation continues down to old Rampart House in Alaska, some 40 miles below the present site. In places the cliffs are some 250 feet in height. The present Rampart House is on a small flat on the north bank of the Porcupine, at the mouth of a small creek between two very high hills, and 1 mile from the Alaska boundary, on the Canadian side. It was chosen by the Hudson's Bay Company when they moved their post from the Old Ramparts, on the first eastern boundary of Alaska being defined. The Church of England had a mission there, but this was closed shortly after the Hudson's Bay Company abandoned their post there. This is the head of navigation on the Porcupine. In summer of 1909 a gasoline launch drawing nearly 4 feet came up this far. Immense quantities of dog-salmon are caught here.

Immediately on leaving Rampart House a ridge of low mountains is crossed, wood fairly plentiful, from there, however, no wood is seen for 35 miles, and very little is seen until the Old Crow river is reached. Dry wood very scarce. The Old Crow here flows through a beautiful plateau between two ridges of mountains some 50 miles apart. Spruce wood is here abundant, and continues so until the Herschel river is reached. The Indians have used up all the dry wood. This divide in which is the headquarters of the Old Crow, is some 800 feet high, and is absolutely barren as far as could be seen. As nearly as I could judge it is about on the Alaskan boundary, that is 141 degrees west longitude, as first defined. On reaching the Herschel river our course was northeast through Yukon Territory. This river is in some places $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width, and for 35 miles flows between two mountain ranges, which finally come together about 45 miles from the coast. Through these mountains then, the river has, in the course of ages, forced and eaten an outlet to the sea. This passage is a cañon, the sides of which are precipitous, very rugged, and serrated, while the river narrows in some places to not over 75 feet. This cañon is without wood and is 25 miles in length. The approach to the cañon is 15 miles. During this distance of 40 miles the fall in the river must be over 200 feet, the declivity in some places being about 7 per cent. Winter travel with dogs is not practicable up this portion of the river. The mouth of this river is on the Arctic coast, 25 miles due west from Herschel island.

GAME AND FUR.

No game was seen, but from the Indians and others I learned that the deer had either migrated or there was a great decrease in their number, as the numerous large bands seen a few years ago have disappeared. Sufficient for food requirements are found. I left word with all people that no deer was to be killed, save for food, as in the past slaughter had been made solely for using or trading the skins. Moose and sheep are very scarce. Rampart House is the centre of a splendid fur-bearing dis-

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trict and the trader there does a large business. When whalers winter at Herschel island native hunters are sent to get deer for the ships. In former years, when there were several ships and the deer were more numerous, immense numbers were killed. This year, with one ship at the island and deer scarce, but little meat was bought. I cannot see why the crews of foreign ships should be allowed to decimate our deer herds at will, and, the more so, without recompense of any kind.

MINING AND MINERS.

Operations in a very small way by individual miners are being carried on at several places on the Old Crow river, the Porcupine river and near vicinity, and in the region of the divide into the Herschel river. This latter is the head of many mountain streams and is reported to be the only place in the district north of Rampart House and the Porcupine in which colours have been found, but whether in paying quantities has not been ascertained.

It is not unlikely that in the near future gold may be found in the mountains in this vicinity, and if a 'rush' is expected I would recommend that very stringent laws be enforced. The country is most difficult of access to at any time of the year. The Porcupine river would be the principal highway at any season. In the summer it is open for four months and then only for light draft boats. Tracking on it is extremely hard owing to the long canyon. Freight landed at Rampart House in summer would have to wait till the winter to be moved, as in summer it is necessary to follow the ridges on account of the muskegs and swampy valleys. Pack horses could not be used as there is no feed of any kind. From Alaska some small rivers could be used, but these are very crooked and have numerous swift rapids. In winter everything would have to come by dog train. One years' supply for one man, together with his outfit would mean many dogs and there is no dog feed to be had. Wood is not to be found for many miles at a stretch and then only in small quantities, which would quickly disappear with many users. Fresh meat and game, with the exception of ptarmigan, ducks and geese, there would be none. To renew provisions the nearest places are approximately:—

Rampart House, the only trader in the district.. . . .	60 to 100 miles.
Fort Yukon, Alaska.. . . .	300 to 400 "
Fort Macpherson, not to be relied on.. . . .	250 to 300 "
Herschel island, when ships are there and when they have trade goods.. . . .	100 to 150 "

The district is at once barren and deserted and most difficult to live in.

TRADERS.

I had heard of one man who had brought a trading outfit from Alaska and gone up the Porcupine; also that he had some intoxicants. I was anxious to get in touch with him, but no one could say just where he was located, as no Indians from his district had traded with or seen him. On my arrival at the Porcupine creek, I learned from some miners that this man was located on the Eagle creek, 100 miles away and 85 miles further up the Porcupine. He had a small trading outfit but I could not ascertain if he had liquor. To go to his camp would mean 200 miles extra, breaking trail going, and as I had barely enough dog feed to get to Rampart House and could get no more where I was, I could not make the trip to Eagle creek. However, this man will hear of our patrol and will not likely again come into the country.

At Rampart House Mr. D. Cadzow had been established for six years as a trader and general merchant. He has done well and carries an excellent stock. His goods, excepting flour, are purchased in Victoria, B.C., each year, are brought in via Dawson, bonded through Alaska and tracked from Fort Yukon up the Porcupine. Shortages in stock are repleted in Fort Yukon in winter by dog sled. I here collected

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duties on all goods imported. Mr. Cadzow gave us a warm welcome and was most hospitable during our stay of four days. He assisted me very much in the examination of his stock. He had been looking for a police patrol for some years and is very anxious for a detachment at Rampart House, a member of which to be sub-collector of customs. Mr. Cadzow pays much more for fur than any other trader in the north and he has a large trade, all who can go to him doing so, even to Eskimo from the coast. From many sources I learned of his very fair treatment of the natives, which is different from what I usually hear about traders in general.

IN GENERAL.

The patrol will have a good effect throughout the country, and I would suggest that it be made yearly. Mail was carried by us for parties en route to Rampart House, and there we received mail from Fort Yukon coming from outside points for the whalers at Herschel. This was fortunate for them as we were the only ones to cross the mountains this winter. Dog feed is very scarce, and although I managed to secure enough, it was seldom as much as I would have liked. The Indians are too lazy to put up enough for themselves, so never have any to trade. The Porcupine river is full of fish. Our dogs worked well and save a few sore feet came through in good condition, though all were thin. They soon picked up on seal meat at Herschel. Twice for short distances did I employ guides; on the Porcupine to take us across the portages, saving 75 miles, and on leaving Rampart to take us across Rapid river divide. We had neither compass or binoculars, which are essential on such a trip. Our general direction we took from our watches and the sun. The trip was a hard one, made in the coldest month, with snow, especially on the portages, very deep. I have pleasure in reporting to you that all members of the party worked hard and well and not a complaint was made. Our two Eskimos proved exceedingly handy men, although they had never been so far from the coast. Sergeant Selig had a great toe badly frozen, which later gave him much trouble at Herschel. All others of the party had minor frost bites, but arrived in the best of health.

COPY OF DIARY.

February 26, 1910.—Inspr. Jennings, Sergt. Selig, Const. Kinney, Inter. Roxy, and hired Eskimo Sexagolook, with two trains of dogs left Fort Macpherson at 8.35 a.m. for Rampart House. Went up Peel river 5 miles then portage west to Nail river. At 12.30 p.m. entered small canyon and followed river all afternoon. Banks of soft rock formation about 200 feet high. Dry wood was scarce. Camped on river, 4.10 p.m. Trail heavy, all dogs tired. Mileage, 20.

February 27, 1910.—Left camp at 8.20 a.m. and kept on Nail river all day. Canyon deeper and hills ranging 350 to 600 feet. At 3 p.m. came to mountain left of river, coming up a very steep hill some 300 feet and camped. Difficulty in getting dry wood. Mileage, 18.

February 28, 1910.—Morning misty with no sun. Looked too stormy to cross mountain. Remained in camp all day. At noon 2 Indians arrived from La Pierre House, 4 days out, reported trail heavy and snow deep. Their coming gives a good trail to follow over the divide. Put in day repairing dog harness, tent, mocassins and snowshoes. Const. Kinney followed tracks of 3 mountain sheep but could not come up with them.

March 1, 1910.—Fog over mountain in early a.m. Later cleared up and we struck camp at 9.50 a.m. to go across divide. In climbing mountain had to double up dogs on sleds. At 2.15 p.m. stopped 15 minutes and fed dogs. Reached summit at 3.30 p.m. Then across a small glacier on 'Chute' mountain and down a steep cut about 1,000 feet to the Fools river. Followed river for 4 miles to first timber and camped at 5 p.m. A hard day on the dogs. Mileage, 20.

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March 2, 1910.—Started at 8.30 a.m. and followed Fools river all day. Passed over several hard portages and one small glacier. In p.m. lost trail and snow very deep. Had 3 men ahead of dogs breaking trail. Camped at 4.30 p.m. in spruce bush at foot of steep mountain. Dry wood very scarce. Mileage, 18.

March 3, 1910.—Left at 8.45 a.m. and at 9.15 picked up the old trail. From here trail was very heavy. Left river and made portages through low spruce country over several small lakes, to La Pierre House on the west bank of Bell river, where we arrived at 12.45 p.m. Parts of 3 old log houses remain of the former Hudson Bay Company post here. We got here a saddle of deer meat cached by the company at Fort Macpherson. Left at 1.30 p.m. going south on Bell river, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, west up Rat river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and started on portage of 25 miles to the Porcupine. We had a very old trail to follow but recent snowfalls had covered it well and the bottom was hard to find and keep. The country was rolling and covered with small spruce. Little dry wood. Camped at 5 p.m. some 8 miles southwest of La Pierre House, Mileage, 18.

March 4, 1910.—Left at 8.45 and followed old trail 2 miles coming to a dead end. Trail appeared to be one used by Indians to bring in a dead moose. After spending some hours trying to find old trail, returned to camp at 1 p.m. and nooned. Left 1.45, coming back over trail to within 4 miles of La Pierre House and took trail we were told went to Indian camp. Followed this for 6 miles and camped. Saw some fresh moose tracks. Mileage from La Pierre House, 10.

March 5, 1910.—Continued on trail 2 miles when I found Indians had moved to new camp. Several trails, but could not tell which was the right one. Returned to La Pierre House to await arrival of some Indians due in 1 day for meat for Macpherson. Arrived at 2.15 p.m. Found meat cache all right so helped ourselves and got some for the dogs as we were now out of dog feed. Mileage, 14.

March 6, 1910.—In camp all day. Fed dogs last dried fish.

March 7, 1910.—Three Indians, 1 woman, 3 dog sleds arrived 9.15 a.m. They left at 11.30 for Indian camp. We followed at 1 p.m. On Rat creek we were stopped by an overflow of water and had to cut a portage of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through dense willows. At 4.45 p.m. we met Indian runner sent out to meet us and we arrived at camp at 5.45 p.m. 3 teepees in the camp. Indian called Edward the minister has killed 12 moose and 20 deer so far this winter. I traded some tea, bacon, tobacco, for enough meat for dog feed and 2 meals for ourselves. Learned I could fish for dog feed at the Porcupine. Engaged Indian here to be my guide from here to Rampart House for 25 skins and rations each way (\$12.50). Mileage from La Pierre House, 11.

March 8, 1910.—Left Indian camp at 8.45 a.m. about 45 below zero. Snow deep and trail very heavy. Arrived at miner's cabin on banks of Porcupine at 4.30 p.m. The miners had been advised by Indian runner of our coming and had a fine warm dinner ready for us which was much appreciated. Also had dog feed ready. Our sledges are out and broken. Got a list of all white men known to be in this district.

March 9, 1910.—40 below and heavy mist on river. Borrowed 50 lbs. of flour from miners to be sent back from Rampart. Decided to remain a day to make repairs, rest dogs and take some hammock. Indian guide repairing sleds, the burnt holes in the tent, and the snowshoes. Const. Kinney thawing and cutting up moose, and Sergt. Selig baking. Two Indians left at 1 p.m. for Fort Macpherson with 2 sled loads of fresh meat, purchased from the miners, 60 dry fish for dog feed. Traded 1 toboggan in part payment for a new one.

March 10, 1910.—Left miner's shack at 8.45 a.m. with three trains of dogs, miners coming 6 miles down with us to Berry creek. Arrived at Driftwood river at 5.45 p.m. going up it about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and pitching camp in front of Mason's shack, Mason and partner were away. Mileage, 26.

March 11, 1910.—Left camp at 8.30 p.m., light snow fall all day. Very old trail to follow and going heavy. Made 10 miles portage in middle of which had lunch. Passed over several small lakes to get to river. After nearly 2 miles on river made a

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2 mile portage. On again coming to river we camped at 3.45 p.m. as our guide said it was a long way to the next dry wood. Guide found a large marten in one of his traps. Mileage, 17.

March 12, 1910.—Left camp at 8 a.m. and at 8.30 met 3 Indians going hunting. Reported a Peel River Indian going to the fort had just passed us, taking another portage. Old John came back with us to his teepee. We stayed there 20 minutes and gave them some tea and tobacco. At 4 p.m. passed mouth of Old Crow river, about 150 feet wide. One mile further down we came to 3 shacks, one of which belonged to Old John, which we were free to use. Camped here at 5 p.m. Some 14 miles above the Old Crow the Porcupine river widens to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and for 2 miles has many islands. The river then narrows to about 250 yards when it begins to enter the foothills, several large peaks being in the vicinity. Good going on river to-day. Mileage, 25.

March 13, 1910.—Left camp at 8.20 a.m. and at 5 p.m. camped on river. Made 3 portages, short but hard, through thick bush and across several small lakes. Either end of each portage had high cut banks. River now winding among the foothills and banks are now steep. Mileage, 20.

March 14, 1910.—Started at 7.45 a.m. and at 8.30 entered the ramparts. The sides are 100 to 300 feet high, the river not over 250 yards in width; arrived at Rampart House at 12.45 noon. Found no dried fish here so sent our guide down to old Ramparts, 40 miles, to get as many as possible for use across mountains. Got green fish here for present use. In evening made out customs entries for goods imported by the trader here. Mileage 15.

March 15, 1910.—Inspected stock of the trader, Mr. Cadzow. Exceptionally good stock of goods at reasonable prices. Nothing illegal found. Got particulars re 6 white men and 2 halfbreeds in the district; some mining, some trapping, some doing both, and none making a great success. A few Eskimo come here and about 200 Indians, all Louchieux, are tributary to the place. Game and fur is said to be plentiful.

March 16, 1910.—Purchased rations for trip and had some cooking done. Got 1 pair snowshoes relaced. Decided to remain another day in hope a guide would arrive to take us over the Rapid river divide. Our Porcupine guide returned from old Ramparts with 120 dry fish which will about see us through.

March 17, 1910.—Morning foggy with light snowfall, storming on mountains and too bad to attempt to cross. Engaged Indian guide to take us to camp of a miner on the other side of Rapid river divide. In p.m. Sergt. Selig with the dogs took loads to the top of the mountain, ready for a start in the morning. Finished correspondence and left mail to be sent with next Indian runner to Ft. Yukon.

March 18, 1910.—Left Rampart House with three sleds at 9 a.m. On top of mountain, picked up our loads. Until noon trail went across very flat mountain covered with spare spruce. In p.m. crossed first divide. As far as could be seen, nothing but snow, a few boulders, and no wood or vegetation of any kind. Camped at 5 p.m. in small bush on far bank of Rapid river. Dry wood there was none, so we searched in all directions, getting some small stumps which we dug out of the snow. These, with green spruce with plenty of gum in it, made good burning. Mileage, 18.

March 19, 1910.—Left camp at 8.15 a.m. and all morning climbed a small divide, absolutely bare. Nooned in a small valley, where it took all six of us one-half hour to collect enough sticks to boil our kettle. In late p.m. descended into a long valley, sparsely timbered with stunted spruce, having a little dry wood. Camped at 5 p.m. Mr. H. Antony and a native arrived, going to Rampart House. They had no tent so camped with us. Very mild. Mileage, 20.

March 20, 1910.—During the night strong S.W. gale came on us and the tent just stood the strain. At 7 a.m. storm very severe and as we were in an exposed position we were compelled to move. As it was now impossible for Mr. Antony to

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go in his direction he decided to come with us over his old trail to the Old Crow river. The wind during the night had loosened the tent supports and some dogs got inside and ate a few pounds of bacon and part of a tin of butter. We left the camp with a strong wind in our backs. Timber was now fairly plentiful and we had only one hill to cross. From this we came into an immense valley with high mountains on every side. It made a beautiful picture. We crossed a series of 7 small lakes and just before reaching the river, when on a slough, we all got in and everything got a little wet. Reached Old Crow river at 1.30 p.m. and camped in two cabins belonging to A. Linklater, a halfbreed, who was away. Here we saw some dogs which had been starved and frozen to death. Dried our robes and bedding. At 4 p.m. sent 2 natives with part of our loads on 10 miles to the camp of F. Smith. They returned at midnight. In p.m. storm subsided. Mileage, 22.

March 21, 1910.—Left camp at 9. 15, Mr. Antony leaving for Rampart House. We arrived at Mr. F. Smith's camp on Huskie cache creek at noon. He advised me camping as our second day from here would be very short otherwise from wood to wood. I did so. Mr. Smith has gone over a great extent of this country and I am indebted to him very much for his kindness in giving me all the information he could, in making sketches of the country through which I had to pass, and in coming with us 18 miles on our way in order to see that we got the right place from which to begin to cross the divide over to Herschel river. The country passed to-day was low, with muskeg and many small lakes. The sides of the mountains well covered with heavy spruce. Snow very deep. Mileage, 10.

March 22, 1910.—Left camp at 8 a.m., Mr. Smith going with us. He was our guide and we were grateful for his services. The country is low, with the hills coming close in. Very small creeks. Water on some of the creeks and we got wet a little. At 4.30 p.m. we reached Smith's cache and camped. Faced a strong N.W. wind all day. Very heavy mist on the mountains. Mileage, 16.

March 23, 1910.—Left camp at 8.45 a.m., Mr. Smith leaving at the same time to return to his camp. Before breakfast sent Roxy to get some ptarmigan, but he got only 2. We had to break trail, which was very heavy. Arrived at foot of divide at 10.30 a.m. Explored the neighbourhood for an easy grade. In p.m. all hands went on the hills and soon discovered divide. Broke trail up and sent one sled with goods not needed to top, making cache there. Camped in a bunch of hills with plenty of green and dry wood. Mileage, 5.

March 24, 1910.—Left at 7.40 a.m., excellent day for going on mountains. Put all the dogs on each sled, making two trips, reaching our cache at 9.10 a.m., where we reloaded sleds. From here could be seen the Herschel river, about 4 miles distant, in a small valley. In every direction nothing could be seen but the tops and peaks of mountains, a most desolate waste, but a magnificent sight, with the sun shining brightly. A few miles to the S.W. could be seen the headwaters of the Old Crow river. The descent was steep, about 1,200 feet, and the dogs were taken off the sleds. Snow very deep at the bottom. Herschell river was reached at 11 a.m. We had difficulty getting on it owing to an overflow of water and we all got wet. Found enough dry willows to make noon camp and a change of foot gear was made. In p.m. faced a strong head wind, but little snow was on river, and going was good. At 4 p.m. camped in a sheltered place where there was some green and dry wood. Owing to more water we got wet in getting ashore. Mileage 12.

March 25, 1910.—Left camp at 8 a.m. and had more trouble with water. Cold head wind all day. We hugged the cliffs on south side and were in part protected. Had glare ice with little patches of snow. In p.m. took sharp turn in river to westward. Large mountains on either side. Wood scarce and very poor. At 4.15 p.m. camped on small flat, about 30° below. Our grub getting low. Finished bacon at noon, coffee and meat to-night. Have 2 nights' dog feed. Mileage, 20.

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March 26, 1910.—Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Colder, about 45° below. Natives were cold during the night and at 3 a.m. made fire in camp stove. Going heavy owing to light crust on deep snow. At 9.15 we made glare ice and began descending a long approach to the canyon, the entrance to which is called by the natives the 'Blow Hole.' We all rode, and in places could just keep the sleds off the dogs, the grade being 5 to 7 per cent. The mountain peaks are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. At 2 p.m. we entered the canyon, the river narrowing to 100 feet, and the sides ragged rock. No growth of any kind on them. This place would be extremely bad in which to be caught by a wind or snowstorm. At 4.30 p.m. we came to a small bluff on which was a little dry wood and green wood, and here camped. Dogs tired as the ice was very hard on them. Have now only one-half feed for dogs left. Mileage, 28.

March 27, 1910.—Left at 7.45 a.m., wind S.W., which was in our backs. Still very cold. From here on the canyon in some places only 50 feet, but very deep. It was fortunate we camped where we did last night for we did not see any more wood of any kind for 25 miles, or until we arrived within 5 miles of the coast. We could not stop for lunch. Going hard, in some places glare ice and in others very deep snow. The canyon was very winding with a general direction N.E. At 3 p.m. we came to end of canyon, about 6 miles from coast, where river widens to 125 yards, and is shallow. Here we found an Eskimo family living, hunting sheep and deer, for the ship at Herschel. They had got 23 sheep and 5 deer so far. They gave us a warm welcome as is their custom, cooked some meat and tea for us and gave me some meat for the dogs. Put up our tent here on the river and camped.. Mileage 25.

March 28, 1910.—Very cold night. At 8.30 a.m. left for Herschel. Morning bright and clear, followed river 2 miles then turned east across portage. Here a strong N.E. wind sprang up with thick mist and before long we were in the midst of a stiff blow with a biting wind on the side of the face. It was very cold and at times we could just distinguish the runner. Lost trail twice but soon picked it up. Passed Flanders island at 1.15 p.m. and arrived at barracks at Herschel island at 2.35 p.m. When our leader got in the natives came out to meet us expressing surprise that we would travel on such a day. They never leave a camp unless they are satisfied about the weather. I found all well at the island no complaints, and everything had been quiet and orderly during my absence. Sergeant Selig, and Constable Kinney are good men on the trail and performed their duties in a satisfactory manner. Sergeant Selig's frozen foot gave him much pain and trouble during the last few days.

The round trip since leaving the island in January 20, was about 700 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

'N' DIVISION, FORT MACPHERSON, N.W.T., July 1, 1910.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding,

'N' Division Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Athabaska Landing.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following report of the spring patrol, 1910, from Herschel island, via Kittigazuit, to Fort Macpherson.

On my arrival at Herschel island from Rampart House on March 28, Sergeant Selig was suffering from a frozen foot which had occurred some 19 days previously.

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On receiving treatment the foot got very much worse before beginning to heal. By the end of April it was not in condition to travel and as I could not delay longer in sending to Macpherson, in order to have the whaleboat come to the coast to meet us on May 1, I sent Constable Kinney and native runner to the Fort. They returned to the island on May 8, the native being brought in on a sled, he having broken down from an old wound in the leg. I attach hereto Constable Kinney's report.

It was now too late for any party to attempt to go to the Fort on account of the bad condition of the rivers just prior to the breakup. I therefore made arrangements with C. Steen who was at the time at the island, whereby we could go in his schooner from Kittigazuit to the Fort, as he had to go to get our freight.

We were to help him repair the boat and sail her up, thus doing away with native help.

I was glad of this opportunity to go to Kittigazuit as I had wanted to make a patrol during the winter to ascertain the number and condition of the Eskimo to the eastward, get information possibly of two scientists who were working in that country and news or mail from the schooner *Rosalie II* which was wintering in the vicinity of Baillie island. I regretted, however, I was not able to get to Fort Macpherson news of our whereabouts or plans, as I had two men of that detachment with me and the post had no word of us since we left there on February 28, for Rampart House.

I left Herschel island at 7 p.m. Wednesday May 11, 1910, with Sergeant Selig, Constables F. S. Pearson, F. E. Kinney, Inter. Roxy, and hired native dog driver, 3 Artic sleds, 16 dogs, 40 days rations with extra return rations for the natives to Herschel.

For dog feed we carried 2 frozen seals, 1 sack old flour, 1 sack oatmeal, and counted on shooting rabbits when we reached the delta.

Owing to having the personal baggage of two of the party who were going outside this summer we were unable to take complete rations for this trip, but relied on our guns to keep us in meat.

Our loads were heavy and our progress slow, although then much faster than any native travels. From a little east of Shingle Point we left the coast and headed towards Tent island, thence over to the islands of the outer delta. Here we encountered water on several of the rivers, but were able usually to avoid it. Only once were we stuck when the sleds broke through the upper crust. We met the natives at the south end of Richards island and at a small settlement on the East river near the coast. These people were very glad to see us sending boys and dogs to meet us and help us in. An igloo was prepared for us to use and they were disappointed that I would not remain for the night, but only two hours. On leaving I gave the headmen some tea, enough to make a pot for all. This pleased the natives as it was some time since they had had tea, of which they are very fond. Two native men offered themselves, sleds and dogs, gratis, to help us the 25 miles to our destination. I accepted one, paying him one pound tobacco for his trouble. This extra sled relieved our tired dogs very much. We arrived at Kittigazuit 4 p.m. May 19, finding only two families there, C. Steens and one native. Snow very deep and we had to dig out our camp which was on a sandpit. Hauled 4 large loads of wood which would keep us going until the snow melted and disclosed the driftwood. At 2 p.m. May 20, Inter. Roxy with native runner 3 sleds, 15 dogs left on return to Herschel. On nearing the island they were to pick up 3 loads of wood for the detachment.

For dog feed they took two-third seal and one-half sack old flour, which we had saved, and I supplied them with 100 rounds shot gun ammunition, with which to get rabbits and ptarmigan. I expected they would have but little difficulty with water, and would likely make the island in six sleeps. We now settled to a wait of at least four weeks until a breakup. On May 22 I went with dogs ten miles N.E. to a settlement called Kangeanek, about fifteen miles west of Toker Point. This is the largest settlement of Eskimo, east of Herschel. I found in all ten igloos and some forty

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people. They had had a fair winter, no deaths, and all were well. Food was scarce, as ptarmigan were very wild; geese were just beginning to arrive, and it was about two weeks in advance of the fishing season. But these natives are hard up for food at most any time of the year. About 350 white fox pelts were in camp. P. L. Peterson, a white man with his native woman and a boy had spent the winter nearer to Toker Point. They had done fairly well and the fishing was good all winter. Here I also met Dr. Anderson, of the New York Museum of Natural History, who, with his fellow scientist had wintered in the Baillie Island district.

I received a letter at a village on the East Branch from Mr. Stefansson which had come from him by coast natives. I had heard from natives that Dr. Anderson was out of grub and had taken him a little, but was pleased to find that he still had a small amount left, which he was wise enough to keep cached from the natives. Dr. Anderson was this far on his way to Fort Macpherson to meet the steamer and get supplies.

I delivered to him mail which had arrived some by steamer *Karl Karluk* from San Francisco and some by Mackenzie packet in the winter.

During our first three weeks at Kittigazuit we had abundance of ptarmigan, geese and ducks, but by June 12 nothing was to be had, the latter birds having migrated, soon to go to their usual moulting grounds at the north end of Richards island. On this date we were out of everything, save 75 pounds of flour, some beans, tea and coffee, and our nets had given us but three small fish.

As soon as weather permitted work was done on the schooner. She had to be strengthened amidships, so as to be perfectly safe with our summer freight; new masts put in, the cabin raised and 4 bunks put in. This took much time and labour as nearly all the lumber used had to be whipsawed. Sergt. Selig gave very efficient help at this repair work. The natives from down the coast made frequent visits to us.

As early as the ice would permit we got the boat out of winter quarters, and on June 18 we loaded and sailed at 10 p.m. En route we put out our fish nets at every good place but had little success. Once we managed to buy some dried fish from some natives. Our food supply was low and we had seven men, four women, four children, and seven dogs, on board. We had favourable winds coming up the east and main branches of the Mackenzie to the mouth of the Peel river, where we arrived at 4 a.m. of June 26. A few miles up the Peel we got a perfect calm and as there was only one day's rations on board for all hands I sent Sergt. Selig and Const. Pearson in a whale-boat to try and make Fort Macpherson, twenty-two miles, and send us a food supply. Mostly by tracking they got the boat up fourteen miles and hauling the boat up on the bank walked the eight miles into the post, taking eighteen hours from leaving the schooner. At 11 p.m., next day Const. Pearson, C.H.C., and Inter., arrived with the rations asked for and we at once had a good meal. On June 29 we managed to get the schooner up to the mouth of Huskie river, some ten miles from the post, by hard work poling and tracking aided by very light and puffy breezes. In early a.m., on June 30, two natives arrived from the Fort in a canoe, sent by Sergt. Selig to track me to the post. I left the schooner at 11 a.m. and arrived at the Detachment at 4.30 p.m., June 30. I found all well at the settlement, no complaints, and Const. Pearson, C.H.C., reported that everything had been in order since I left in February 26 last.

Sergt. Adair was at the post with a field company awaiting to convey the Hon. F. Oliver, Minister of the Interior from Fort Macpherson via La Pierre House and the Porcupine River to Dawson.

Mileage from Herschel island, 370.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

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MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

HERSCHEL ISLAND, May 9, 1910.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River District.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Herschel island on May 2, 1910, with one train of dogs (five) and hired native Terakchina, as runner, Fort Macpherson detachment. The following is a copy of my diary:—

Tuesday, May 2.—Fine, left Herschel island at 9 a.m. Met Constable Carter and party returning from grouse shooting, two miles west of Stokes point. Had lunch at Stokes point at 12.30 p.m. Left at 1.30 p.m. and reached Kay point portage at 4 p.m., where we camped for the night on account of strong wind. Mileage, 31.

Wednesday, May 3.—Broke camp at 8 a.m. and reached King point at 10.30 a.m. One permanent native camp here, and four native families camped en route Herschel island. Had lunch here and left at 12 noon. Met C. Steen en route Herschel island about three miles west from Shingle point. Arrived at Shingle at 4.30 p.m. and camped, the weather being too warm for day travel with a toboggan. Mileage, 23.

Thursday, May 4.—Left Shingle at 6 a.m. and made camp at Escape Reef at 7 a.m. Stopped here until 7 p.m., when we broke camp and proceeded on our way. About five miles east of here the native suddenly fell down and said he could go no further on account of a sore knee. He could not walk, so I had to place him on the toboggan and returned to Shingle point, which place I reached at 11 p.m. Had a lunch and made a cache of grub and dog feed, loading the sled with enough grub and dog feed to take me to Herschel island. Mileage, 18.

Friday, May 5.—Left Shingle point at 1 a.m. and reached King point at 5.30 a.m., hauling the native all the way. Camped here for the day. Left King point at 2.30 p.m. and had lunch at Kay point portage at 6 p.m. Arrived at Stokes point at 11 p.m. Hauled the native all the way. A very strong wind with snow sprung up and blew down the tent, and we had to roll up in our beds and the tent for the wind to abate. Mileage, 39.

Saturday, May 6.—Strong wind but no snow. Went to native Niaiyok's camp in the evening and dried our foot-gear. Left here at 8 p.m. for the island. Niaiyok crossed with us. He had a runner sled and load. We loaded the toboggan on his sled and strung out all the dogs, which made much easier going than the toboggan. We reached Herschel island at 12.30 a.m. of Sunday, May 7. Native rode all the way, Mileage, 15.

A toboggan is not suited to travel on the coast at this time of the year, and the dogs are very tired at the end of the march. The native, Terakchina, was no doubt very ill, as he has had a bad knee for years past, and in the present instance could not have reached here otherwise than by hauling him. As there were no camps en route at which I could leave him and hire another native, I was compelled to return.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. KINNEY, *Const.*,
Reg. No. 4582.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division.

Forwarded with the report of spring patrol, 1910, Herschel island *via* Kitigazuit to Fort Macpherson.

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspr.*,
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

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APPENDIX O.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS ON PATROL FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO SEATTLE, UNITED STATES, BY STEAM WHALER.

REGINA, October 3, 1910.

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a special trip made by your authority from Herschel island *via* steam whaler around the Alaskan coast to Seattle, thence to Regina.

Your instructions were, if possible, I was to go as far along the Canadian coast as I could get. I was very fortunate in being able to do this, owing to the arrival at Herschel island of the steam whaler *Herman*, en route to Baillie island from San Francisco with a consignment of goods to the traders living in that vicinity.

Captain H. H. Bodfish, of the *Herman*, readily consented to give me passage. I left Herschel island on August 8, 1910, at 12 o'clock, midnight on the *Herman*. Besides her consignment of freight, she was on a whaling cruise in the vicinity of Bank's Land. Her trade goods were consigned to Captain Fritz Wolki, who is remaining in Canada, living at Baillie island and Horton river. Wolki is married to an Eskimo squaw, and has decided to put in the remaining portion of his life trapping and trading along that part of the Canadian Arctic coast.

On the *Herman* I arrived at Baillie island on August 10, after a quick run of 34 hours, but the weather being too rough to land, the ship proceeded on a cruise around Liverpool bay and the southeast coast of Bank's Land. We got no whales. We returned to Baillie island on August 12 at 8 p.m., in a dense fog. Next a.m. we discovered the steamer *Karluk*, which had wintered at Herschel, anchored two miles from us. A heavy surf was running, no boats went ashore and in the late afternoon the two steamers went to the bay inside the sandspit, some two miles from the village, where the water was smooth and goods, principally provisions, were transferred from the *Herman* to the *Karluk*. I delivered mail for the *Karluk*, which had come *via* Edmonton.

Some dozen natives came on the boat. They were the poorest physically and commercially of all the natives I have seen. Their fur catch had been poor and nearly all was owed to the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Macpherson. There are about forty-seven natives all told who live at or near Baillie island. These people told me they had heard of natives on the south coast of Prince Albert land, but owing to neither of them having large boats there is no intercourse between them. Thus little is known of any natives east of Baillie island either on the mainland coast or on the islands to the north.

On August 13 I transferred to the steamer *Karluk*, Captain Cottle, who had wintered at Herschel, and who had very kindly offered me passage to Nome, Alaska. Captain Cottle had killed nine whales during July, making twenty in all for two seasons with an approximate value of \$130,000. He had also \$10,000 fur received in trade. On leaving Baillie island on August 14, the *Karluk* cruised along the south and west coast of Bank's Land, north of Cape Kellett, to north latitude 72°31'.

Bank's Land appeared to us from a distance of some ten miles to be a very beautiful island. The shores are steep and the interior, as far as we could see, was hilly and beautifully green at this time of the year. One small stream was seen wind-

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ing its way among the hills to the sea. No timber or vegetation of any kind, save grasses, nor animal life of any kind was to be seen. This island is a very large one and the whalers seldom, if ever, go north of 73 degrees north latitude, nor have any of the whalers ever circumnavigated it.

Returning in an irregular circle to Baillie, and not having seen whales in any numbers in August, Captain Cottle decided to leave for Herschel and the westward, as he was compelled to go to Nome for coal to enable him to complete his season's cruise in the Arctic waters north of Port Barrow. The following day we were caught in a southwest gale and with difficulty we made Herschel at 9 p.m., the next day, August 19, under forced draught. Early next day the *Herman* arrived, and both boats lay at anchor nearly forty-eight hours before a boat could be sent ashore. The sandspit of the island was completely covered, the natives compelled to move their tents to higher ground, and the water came within a few feet of the barracks. Never in the memory of the oldest native did the water come so high over the sandspit. I remained three days at the Herschel Detachment, while the *Karluk* went to the mainland for wood. The *Herman* left for Port Barrow at 4 p.m., August 22.

On my leaving Herschel on the morning of August 26, all the members of the Post were well, the year's stores had been received and checked, the wood supply had been delivered, and half the fish supply had been secured. With the exception of repairs to the building the Post was in good condition for the coming winter, which will be a lonely one as there will be no ships there this year.

The run to Port Barrow was uneventful. No whales were seen. The weather was wet and foggy, and several times we were compelled to tie up to the ice flow and wait for the fog to lift. We made a short call at Flaxman's island, where Mr. Leftingwell is doing some scientific work and some trading to cover expenses. He speaks of coming into Canada and east to Bank's Land in 1911.

In four days we arrived at Port Barrow, passing there, the most northerly point on the mainland of North America, at 10 a.m. Spoke the steamer *Herman* and anchored at Cape Smith, 10 miles southwest from Barrow, at 12 noon. Traders and natives came on board to trade. I went ashore and called on the school teacher and Dr. Marsh, Presbyterian missionary and physician. I had some conversation with these gentlemen along the lines of their respective work.

There are about 650 Eskimo making their headquarters here. Port Barrow, north latitude 71.25, is the most northerly point on the mainland of North America. It is a narrow sandspit running some miles to sea. A small settlement is here, with one independent trader, Mr. Tom Gordon, a British subject. Cape Smith is distant some ten miles from Barrow, and is the larger settlement, having Liebes & Company trading station, the Government school house, and Dr. Marsh, missionary and medical officer. The post office for the two settlements is called Port Barrow, although the office is in charge of the school teacher. Mail is brought by boat in summer and by dog sled from Port Hope twice each winter. In the summer flaw whaling is the general occupation; the traders employing several boats with crews of natives; also, some few of the more important natives now have as many as twenty natives working for them. One such native has this year, so far, got five bowhead whales. Some of the bone got by the natives is shipped direct to agents in Seattle and San Francisco, and some kept for trade with the ships for provisions and ammunition. The natives appear to be all healthy and in comfortable circumstances, many of them now living in frame shacks.

Dr. Marsh is under the Presbyterian Mission Society and for medical services receives 50 cents a visit to natives and free medicine. The doctor is also a justice of the peace, and holds other minor appointments.

We left Cape Smith at 8.30 p.m. for Nome, going under sail as our wood supply was about out. We passed Cape Disborne at 3 p.m. and Port Hope at 7 p.m., September 1, but too distant to see the settlement; very misty and the sea rugged. On Sep-

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tember 2 passed Cape Prince of Wales 5 p.m. and Diomedes at 7 p.m., the east cape on the Siberian coast being seen in the distance. The Diomedes are two islands situated in the centre of Behring straits, distance from each other about two miles, with the international boundary passing midway between them. The larger island is on the west and is therefore Russian territory. These islands are the home of several hundred Eskimo, whose livelihood is chiefly in hunting white whale and walrus and in manufacturing ivory.

On Saturday, September 3, we sighted Nome at 8 a.m., passed several small camps and individual miners along the coast and dropped anchor in front of Nome at 12.30 p.m. In the afternoon the customs and medical officers came aboard and after the ship was passed I went ashore, putting up at the Golden Gato hotel.

I found that a passenger boat for Seattle had left that a.m. and the next one would not leave for some four days. Owing to a severe gale lasting for four days, during which time no communication could be had with the two passenger ships which arrived and were at anchor, the schedule of the ship was changed and I was compelled to remain eleven days in Nome before leaving on the SS. *Victoria* at 1 a.m. September 15, for Seattle.

During my stay in Nome I met most of the prominent business and professional men, and had several conversations on topics relating to law and order, mining, mission work and education and general treatment of the natives, both Indian and Eskimo. I called on His Honour Judge Murane, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Evans, chief of the Department of Education, and superintendent of government reindeer herds in Alaska.

Nome is a mining town of about 3,500 persons. Of this number there is a floating population of about 1,000 who usually go outside for each winter and return to the country the following spring. The town is entirely artificial, being built from the beach, some of the roads being corduroy. I am told the town has decreased greatly in the last few years owing to the day of the individual miner being over. Mining is, however, carried on extensively in the district but more and more by machinery, some thirteen dredges having been ordered for next year's work.

It is the general opinion, however, that Nome is now permanently established as a commercial centre, and there is little doubt but that in the near future, when Alaska becomes an independent state, that Nome will be the capital.

Free mining is still being carried on extensively and the country is full of prospectors.

I saw some excellent grades of gold from the Squirrel river country, which is north some 200 miles from Nome on the Behring sea coast. On my leaving Nome a rush was then going to Squirrel river.

After a very pleasant run of eight days we reached Seattle in a dense fog at 5 a.m. September 23. I advised you by wire of my arrival, and remained in Seattle two days, during which time I called on Mr. Lopp, superintendent of Education of Natives of Alaska, and chief of Alaska Division Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, under whose direct control is the Government Reindeer in Alaska.

I left Seattle by Grand Trunk Pacific steamer *Prince Rupert* on September 25, arriving in Victoria the same evening, where I remained until the 29th September, when I went to Vancouver, which place I left on September 30 and arrived in Regina on October 2.

MILEAGE.

	Miles.
Herschel island to Baillie island, to Bank's land and return .	900
Herschel island to Port Barrow..	360
Port Barrow to Nome..	540

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	Miles.
Nome to Seattle..	2,318
Seattle to Vancouver..	142
Vancouver to Regina..	1,125
	<hr/>
Total mileage..	5,385

IN GENERAL.

My opinion, based upon my experience among our Canadian Eskimo and a study of their customs, is that these people will be far better left alone to their aboriginal life for the present. In Alaska many prominent persons, people well acquainted with the subject, condemn giving the Eskimo either religion or education. When the Eskimo boy or girl is educated there is very little for them to do. The girl becomes a domestic, but this life they do not like and the boy is not sufficiently educated to do any work but manual labour. However, it must be remembered that Alaska is a far different country to our Northern coast. Alaska has now a large population of white people which is rapidly increasing. The Eskimo there inhabit the country, especially the coast, far below the Arctic Circle.

Our country, from the Circle to the Coast, is physically and climatically much different to Alaska. It is most difficult of access at any time of the year, even whalers not being able to depend yearly upon seasons sufficiently open to enable them to come along the coast. No gold has been discovered in it, and any white man by his best efforts can but barely make a living. I believe that country will remain for generations yet what it is at present, a great fur-bearing country, the home of the big game.

In regard to Baillie island, there is no need of a detachment there, nor is it likely there will be for many years, not until more traders get into that district. There are but few natives, and they seldom come into contact with white men. There are only five white men residing in that district at present. The whalers do not care to winter there as the harbour is poor and wood and water hard to get, also little trade. The whalers will not winter at Baillie unless compelled to do so by a large and late run of whales or being frozen in before they can make Herschel island or the westward.

The whalers are very amenable to our laws, and we have now no trouble with them and the Eskimo.

TRADERS.

In my 1909 report I mentioned that it was regrettable that American ships were the only ones coming to the Canadian Western Arctic. Since then I have learned that a Canadian company has been organized to engage in this business. Canada should be able to successfully compete in the whaling, and on account of having no duty on trade goods could undersell the Americans and secure for our markets the valuable fur trade of the Arctic coast.

Two small trading outfits arrived, one in whaleboat and one in a gasoline boat, this summer. They were making for the district east of Baillie island, intending to settle later on the south end of Prince Albert Land.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS,
Inspector.

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APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. J. FITZGERALD ON PATROL FROM ATHABASKA LANDING TO FORT MACPHERSON AND HERSCHEL ISLAND.

HERSCHEL ISLAND DETACHMENT,

MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT, August 8, 1910.

Officer Comanding 'N' Division.

R. N. W. T. P.

Athabaska Landing,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the journey from Athabaska Landing to Fort Macpherson and Herschel island.

On May 21, 1910, I left Athabaska Landing with the Hudson Bay Company transport, with the following party:—Reg. No. 4539, Corporal Somers, J.; Reg. No. 4316, Constable Taylor, R. O'H.; 4481, Constable Blake, A. N.; 4583, Constable Wissenden, F. L. R.

The boats left the Landing at 7 p.m. and moved down the river about three-quarters of a mile and partly reloaded and seven of them moved about six miles farther down and camped for the night. On the morning of the 22nd the rest of the boats arrived and the crew spent the rest of the morning refixing the loads and then all the boats left camp at 1 p.m.

Owing to the low state of the water the crew could only take half of the boats over the Pelican portage at one time and we did not arrive at the head of Grand rapids until 1 p.m. of May 28. The water was so low that the boats could only run with half a load to the head of the island. The crew took until 12.30 p.m. of June 3 getting the supplies and the boats to the lower end of the island.

Judge Noel's party and yourself arrived with the Roman Catholic mission boats at the island on the evening of May 29. The Hudson Bay Company boats left the island at 1 p.m. of June 3. The crew had to double up on the boats at all the rapids between Grand rapids and Fort McMurray and had to run the Big Cascade with only half a boat load, but we arrived at McMurray at 8.30 p.m. on the 8th without any accident to the boats. Hon. Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, arrived at McMurray on the morning of the 9th on his way down the Mackenzie river to the Yukon. As Mr. Oliver thought that the Hudson Bay Company's transport was too slow, he decided to go down to Fort Smith by canoe and either go by E. Nagle's steamer or the Roman Catholic mission steamer from there to Fort Macpherson. He left McMurray on the morning of June 11, about the same time as yourself and Judge Noel's party left in the mission boat. H. A. Conroy, Indian Inspector, paid treaty at McMurray on the 10th instant. Corporal Somers and three constables were on duty at the payment.

The Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Grahame* did not arrive at McMurray until the 13th and left at noon of the 15th, and arrived at Fort Chipewyan on the 17th. The 18th and 19th was raining and blowing very hard and the *Grahame* could not get away until 1.30 p.m. on the 20th. The night of the 21st we tied up where the Hudson Bay Company's tug *Primrose* had run on a rock (about half-way between Chipewyan and Smith), and the crew spent all the next day trying to get her off but did not succeed.

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We started again at 4 p.m. on the 23rd, and arrived at Smith's Landing at 11.30 p.m. of the same date.

On the 24th instant the Hudson Bay Company sent five scows over the rapids and I sent Constables Taylor and Blake over with them.

The steamer *Grahame* left for up the river in the morning of the 25th, with yourself and Judge Noel's party on it.

I went across to Fort Smith on the 25th in a Hudson Bay Company team with Corporal Somers and Constable Wissenden and we went on board the steamer *Mackenzie River*.

Mr. Tremaine, Inspector Hudson Bay Company, reported that one of the teamsters had broken into his baggage and stolen a bottle of brandy. Corporal Somers arrested him on the 26th and took him to Smith's Landing, where he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by B. Herschel, J.P., at that place.

Sergeant Mellor laid information against J. Houle for giving liquor to one David McPherson, an Indian at Fort Smith:

J. Houle came before me on June 30 and was found guilty, and was fined \$50 and costs. Fine and costs paid.

Constables Taylor and Blake arrived with the scows on the 30th.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* finished loading on July 4 and left at 7.30 p.m., and arrived at the mouth of Slave river at 4 a.m. of the 6th instant. As it was blowing on the lake we had to stay at the mouth of the river until 2.10 p.m. of the 8th, arriving at Fort Resolution at 4 p.m. and left there at 10.40 p.m.

H. A. Conroy and his party stayed at Fort Resolution.

We arrived at Hay river at 6.30 a.m. of the 9th and left at 10 p.m. of the same date.

Miss Page, a school teacher for the C. M. S., got off at this place. I gave Rev. Mr. Vail one of the large flags sent in. We arrived at Fort Providence at 5.50 a.m. of the 10th and left at 9.15 a.m.

I presented one of the flags to the Roman Catholic mission here.

We arrived at Fort Simpson at 4.30 a.m. of the 13th, and stayed there until 9.30 p.m. The Hudson Bay Company unloaded supplies for the two posts on the Liard river.

I was informed here that T. Nagle's brother-in-law had fallen off one of his scows, while going down the river above Simpson, and was drowned. As Mr. Nagle passed us on the river I could not see him or the crew to get the particulars of the accident. The body had not been recovered.

We arrived at Fort Wrigley at 9 a.m. of the 12th, and left at noon and arrived at Fort Norman at 10.40 p.m. of the same date.

The Roman Catholic priests are French and some of them cannot understand English at all. We left Norman at 2 a.m. of the 13th and arrived at Good Hope at 3.30 p.m. and left at 8.30 p.m. and arrived at Arctic Red river at 3 p.m. of the 14th.

A large number of the Eskimos were waiting here for the arrival of the steamer. Leaving Red river at 5.50 p.m. of the 14th we arrived at Fort Macpherson at 10 p.m.

Mr. Tremaine, inspector of the Hudson Bay Company, inspected the posts in the Athabaska and MacKenzie river districts, and intends to return by the way of the Peace river. Mrs. Tremaine accompanied him on the trip. Dr. Milne, of the Hudson Bay Company made the trip down the Athabaska and MacKenzie river.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* left Fort Macpherson at 4 p.m. of the 16th on her return trip. Rez. No. 3730 Const. Pearson, F.S., and 3820, Const. Pearson, C.H.C. left to return to headquarters. I gave the C.M.S. and the Eskimo M.S. a flag each.

On the 15th inst. I checked all stores remaining at the detachment and took the stores and books over from Inspector Jennings, found everything correct and in good condition.

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On the 16th I checked all the supplies for Fort Macpherson detachment and had them stored in storehouse, also checked Herschel island detachment supplies and had them put in Sten's sloop.

At 11 a.m. of the 18th Sten left with freight for Herschel island. Inspt. Jennings and Const. Kinney going to Herschel island in Sten's boat. After instructing Corpl Somers as to the work at Fort Macpherson detachment I left for Herschel island at 7.30 p.m. of the 19th in police whaleboat with Sergt. Selig and Const. Wissenden. We had a slight fair wind and sailed until 2 a.m. of the 20th, when the wind dropped and we went into camp until 10.30 a.m. when we started again and got about 20 miles below the mouth of Peel river at 8 p.m. when we had to go ashore and make camp owing to heavy rain.

It was raining all the morning of the 21st and we did not leave camp until 1.30 p.m. and had to go ashore just as we got in the Aclavik river owing to the rain. Raining again in a.m. of the 22nd and we did not leave camp until 11.15 a.m. and beat against head wind until 9 p.m. when we got to the mouth of Aclavik river and camped. Raining with strong head wind on the big river, tried to beat against it, but had to go ashore again, and stayed until 7 p.m. of the 23rd, when we started with a slight fair wind, met Sten's boat at 1.30 a.m. of the 24th and sailed with him until about 6 a.m., and as our boat sailed faster we left him. Head wind at 9 a.m. so went ashore until 7.30 p.m., when we caught a light fair wind and started again and got to the coast at 9 p.m. We came out on the coast east of the big river so had a long distance to go along the coast.

We sailed along the coast until 2 a.m. of the 25th, when a strong gale sprung up from the northwest and we had to turn tail and run for it. We tried to get into two small rivers but it was very shoal, and we also tried to get near the shore and pull the boat up, but along Shoalwater bay a boat cannot get near the shore unless there is a river near. After trying for over an hour and the waves kept getting bigger we had to run as near shore as we could in a lagoon and get out in the water up to our waist and carry the cargo ashore, and then pull the empty boat up. The land is very low and swampy, and every step we take there is left a small pool of water, and we had to make our beds on this for two nights.

At 7 a.m. of the 27th Sten passed our camp and we loaded up and pushed off at 9 a.m. with a fair wind for Shingle Point. Just after starting our rudder struck a lump on the bottom and smashed, and we had to sail to Shingle Point with the sweep oar, arriving there at 1 p.m. We found Sten's boat, small native tug and five whaleboats here. Sergt. Selig made a new rudder out of a piece of hard wood he had for that purpose.

We had to lay at Shingle Point until 5 p.m. of the 29th owing to head wind, then we had a light fair wind and we pulled out together with a native whaleboat and made King Point about midnight, and then the wind changed and we had to go into King Point lagoon and camped on the sandspit. During the 31st the breeze turned to a gale and on the 1st of August it got so strong that the waves swept the sandspit and we had to move our camp outfit to the high bank.

We had to stay at King Point until 4.45 a.m. of the 3rd of August when we got a strong fair wind and we left and sailed to Herschel island, arriving there at 3 p.m.

Inspt. Jennings and Const. Kinney arrived with the supplies in Sten's boat at 1.30 a.m. of the 7th, taking 20 days to make the trip from Fort Macpherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, *Inspt.,*
Commanding Mackenzie River Subdistrict.

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APPENDIX Q.

REPORT OF CORPORAL A. H. L. MELLOR ON PATROL FROM SMITH
LANDING TO FORT RAE.

N. DIVISION, CHIPEWYAN SUBDISTRICT.

SMITH'S LANDING DETACHMENT, February 5, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,

Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit to your notice a report on a patrol made by me to Fort Rae *via* Resolution, Hay River and Providence.

I left Smith's Landing on December 27, accompanied by Special Constable Mereridi with one dog team, and after an uneventful journey down the Slave river, arrived at Resolution on the evening of December 31.

Resolution is a large settlement, situated on the southern shore of Great Slave lake, about 170 miles north of here.

There is a post of the Hudson Bay Company, also posts of Messrs. Hislop and Nagle, and the Swiggart Trading Company.

There is a large Roman Catholic mission and convent, the latter having 43 children attending school. I was shown around the establishment by one of the Sisters, and was much impressed by the systematic manner in which everything was done; some of the children reflect great credit on the educational abilities of the Sisters of Charity, who are in charge of the school.

The mission buildings are all new, and are rather imposing collection for the north, being all framework.

The traders all report a good fur trade at Resolution, but many of the Indians are having a very hard time, owing to the absence of caribou this year.

The rations for the sick and destitute Indians, supplied by the government and left in charge of the Roman Catholic mission, are all exhausted, so unless the deer finally arrive there, starvation is bound to be common.

From Resolution my next stopping place was Hay River about 80 miles further west of the lake.

This is an insignificant and squalid Indian village with nothing of note except a Protestant mission and school with 36 children.

The Indians here are Slaves, and are a most useless band; they seldom stir from the village, but live from hand to mouth on the few fish they catch, and what they beg from the mission. While the treaty party were at this point last year, Dr. Donald ordered a house to be burnt down, on account of its being a regular death trap for tuberculosis.

This had not been done when I arrived, but I had it done before I left.

Fort Providence is the next post from Hay River, about 80 miles west, and situated on the MacKenzie river.

This is another squalid settlement, with a large Roman Catholic mission, and a convent with 73 children. The Indians here were starving, and the traders report very little fur.

From Providence I proceeded across country to Fort Rae situated on the north arm of the Great Slave lake, about 200 miles northeast of Fort Providence.

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The trail is entirely across country, and is the most execrable route to travel it is possible to imagine, there being a constant succession of dead-falls and holes; the dogs were completely played out upon arrival at Rae.

This point is situated at the mouth of Willow river, and consists of about 20 houses perched on an inhospitable looking shelf of rock, entirely without shelter, and practically devoid of vegetation. The Hudson Bay Company and Messrs. Hislop and Nagle have trading posts here.

Things were in a most lamentable state at Rae; the Indians were practically all starving, owing to the entire absence of caribou. Father Ruore the priest there, informed me that this is the only time the deer have failed to arrive, during his 42 years stay at the place.

To add to the horrors of starvation, a mysterious epidemic has also attacked them, with the result that 70 out of an entire population of about 600 are dead, and many more are sick.

The Indians here are Dog Ribs, and are a physically deteriorated outfit; seemingly without any stamina to resist disease. Their dogs have practically all starved to death already.

This is the first time the police have patrolled to Rae, and many of the Indians had never seen a policeman before.

From Rae I returned to Resolution entirely on the lake, a distance of about 200 miles, which journey we fortunately made without encountering any storms, which are much dreaded on the lake.

I arrived back at Smith's Landing on January 31, after an absence of 34 days; total distance covered, 900 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR, *Corporal,*
In charge of Detachment.

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APPENDIX R.

REPORT OF CORPORAL A. H. SCHURER ON PATROL FROM ATHABASKA
LANDING TO FORT M'MURRAY AND LAC LA BICHE.

'N' DIVISION.

ATHABASKA LANDING, January 29, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

Sir: I have the honour to submit the following report on my recent patrol to Fort McMurray *via* Lac la Biche.

On January 2 I left Athabaska Landing, accompanied by Special Const. Brazeau, with team Reg. Nos. 227 & 228, for Lac la Biche. I arrived at Lac la Biche on the evening of the 3rd inst. I had previously made arrangements with one Isadore Euphie to take me with his dog train from Lac la Biche to Fort McMurray for \$3 per day, but upon my arrival at Lac la Biche I found that he was unable to do this as he had already been hired by the Hudson's Bay Company to carry the northern mail.

I had some difficulty in hiring a train of dogs and driver owing to the scarcity of dog food en route, but eventually made a bargain with one John McDonald, to take me to Fort McMurray and back for \$75, at which figure he provided his own dog feed.

On the evening of the 4th inst. one Dr. Wheeler, of Boston, U.S.A., arrived at Lac la Biche, from Edmonton, on his way to Fort Resolution for the purpose of hunting big game under permit obtained from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, and in order that we might travel together I delayed starting from Lac la Biche until the morning of the 6th inst.

On the morning of the 6th inst. I left Lac la Biche at 6 a.m., accompanied by John McDonald and his train of dogs and Dr. Wheeler and train and driver, and proceeded from there to Gull river where we spelled for one hour, from there we proceeded for about thirteen miles and spelled for one hour, we then went on till we reached Hart lake about 6.30 p.m., where we camped for the night. We covered about forty miles this day. The country through which we travelled after leaving the north end of Lac la Biche consisted of muskeg and spruce and jackpine ridges. There are no Indians living between Lac la Biche and Hart lake.

Hart lake, across which the Fort McMurray trail runs, is about fifteen miles long and about three miles wide. There are some 38 Indians living here who take treaty at Saddle lake, two halfbreeds, and one white man. The Indians do a little hunting but live mainly on fish (jackfish) and moose meat during the winter months. There are no cases of destitution in this settlement. The white man is a trader, Gourlay, of Lavoy; he is assisted by one of the halfbreeds, Joe Gregoire. He states that very little fur has as yet been taken, but that prospects are good for a good trade in the early spring. There are three horses and one cow at this lake. When we arrived here we found that the Rev. Father Le Goff, from Gold lake, was paying his annual visit to the Indians, and that some had come from Whitefish lake (150 miles, N.E.) to see him.

On the morning of the 7th instant we left Hart lake at 6 a.m. and travelled in a N.E. direction until 10 a.m., when we spelled for one hour; here we met the Hudson

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Bay Company's mail packet from Fort Chipewyan en route to Lac la Biche; after spelling we proceeded to Whitewood lake, arrived there 3 p.m., where we decided to camp overnight in an empty shack.

From Hart lake it was necessary to carry dog feed for three nights (80 lbs. fish), there being no fish cache at Whitewood Lake.

Whitewood lake is very small, being about three miles long by one mile wide; all around this lake fresh moose and caribou tracks were to be seen, and occasionally those of timber wolves travelling in small packs, probably three or four together. The country through which we passed was nearly all muskeg, which is said to be very hard to travel through in the summer time, but quite passable in the fall of the year. Distance travelled, 26 miles.

On the 8th instant we left Whitewood lake at 4.30 a.m. and travelled in a northerly direction until 8.30 a.m., when we spelled again for an hour, after which we travelled until 2 p.m. and spelled again at a little lake about twenty-five miles from Whitewood lake. We started again at 3 p.m. and reached the south end of Big Jackfish lake at 4 p.m. At this point we found that the trail had been completely blown over, and it was necessary to use snowshoes to cross the lake, a distance of nine miles. We arrived at the north end of the lake at about 6.30 p.m. Here there is a small settlement of Chipewyan Indians, about 25 in number. These people belong to Treaty No. 8 and are paid at Fort McMurray, they live at this lake during the winter months, and in the summer time move around the country, packing their tepees with them. They have caught very little fur this winter, but more than last year. Moose are very plentiful, and there are no cases of destitution.

The Hudson's Bay Company have a fish cache at this lake, kept by one André Le Pousse, but they have only sufficient fish to supply their own needs, and the traveller finds difficulty in obtaining fish at this lake for his dogs.

From Whitewood lake to Jackfish lake the country consists of a succession of small lakes, and muskeg country, totally unfitted for even grazing purposes. The distance is about thirty-five miles.

At 6 a.m. on the 9th inst. we left Jackfish lake, and travelled due north till 10 a.m., when we spelled in a spruce muskeg. Here we saw fresh tracks of caribou, and followed them for awhile, but wanting to make Weson's lake before sunset we went back to camp and proceeded on our journey. We arrived at Weson's lake at 5 p.m. This is a small lake about three miles square, it is claimed that the whitefish caught in it in the summer are the largest known in the country, but that it is impossible to catch them in the winter time. There are some 40 Chipewyan Indians living near here. The headman being one Paul Janvier. These people also belong to Treaty No. 8 and receive their payment at Fort McMurray. Their houses are well built, most of them using hewn timber and whipsawn lumber in their construction. There is a lot of good spruce timber to be obtained around the lake. Very little fur has been caught, but as moose and caribou hunting is exceptionally good, the Indians are not complaining of hunger, neither are there any evidences of it. Shortly after our arrival a party of hunters arrived, bringing in three moose and six caribou, being one day's hunt (five men and a boy). Wolves are said to be numerous around this lake. The distance travelled was about thirty miles, all of which was through muskeg. From Weson's lake there is a pack trail running in a N.W. direction to Portage la Loche.

On the morning of the 10th inst. we left Weson's lake at 4 a.m. and travelled in a northwesterly direction for five miles. We climbed a steep mountain called Weson's Hill, and upon reaching the base on the other side we camped for an hour and had breakfast. Proceeding through open muskeg where the trail had become drifted with snow so badly that it was necessary for the two dog drivers to go ahead of the dogs and break trail with snowshoes, whilst Dr. Wheeler and I drove our dogs, we came to the Pembina river. This river rises near Whitefish lake, and empties into the Clearwater

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river, about 12 miles above Fort McMurray. We travelled up the Pembina for about 12 miles, and in that direction saw innumerable wolf and caribou tracks, also lynx and fox tracks. Leaving the Pembina we camped and had dinner.

I am told that along the banks of the Pembina good grazing land is to be found, but the prairies are very small there. There is also quite a lot of good timber, spruce and tamarack along its banks.

The Indians at Weson's lake claim that the wolves are chasing all the game from Portage la Loche south, which would account for so many moose and caribou being killed in this vicinity. From this point we travelled on through more open muskeg and burnt timber until we reached Cheecham's lake at 6.30 p.m.

There are eight Indians living here, Old Cheecham, his two sons and their families; they also have been killing moose and caribou, and as there is no fish to be caught in the lake, they feed most of the meat to their dogs. Cheecham and his sons are Cree Indians and belong to Treaty No. 8; they have caught a little fur this winter, but expect to have a good catch in the spring.

This distance of 45 miles from Weson's to Cheecham's is the hardest day on the patrol, most of the country being open muskeg where the snow soon fills up the dog trail, making travelling very hard for both dogs and men.

We left Cheecham's at 7 a.m. of the 11th inst., and travelled until 11 a.m., when we camped for dinner. Here we met a party of Indians en route to Fort McMurray to get fish (caught in the Clearwater river in the fall of the year and cached for use in the winter time). We arrived at Red Willow lake at 4 p.m., and camped at the house of Francois Black. There is a settlement of about 30 Indians at this lake; they are Chipewyans, and belong to Treaty No. 8; they are of the mendicant variety and will not hunt fur, if it is possible to live without doing so. This old man, Francois Black, complains that the Indian Department does not make provision for indigent Indians, and that he should be provided for, being old and infirm. I told him he should complain to the Treaty Commissioner when he comes up next summer. The country between Cheecham's and Red Willow lake consists mostly of muskeg and jack pine ridges, the only open places being salt prairies. Distance travelled, 29 miles.

On the morning of the 12th inst., we left Red Willow lake at 7 a.m.. We travelled through small salt prairies and jack pine ridges until 11 a.m. when we had dinner.

On resuming our journey I noticed that we were going downhill all the time, and upon inquiring found that the topographical survey found that the Red Willow lake lay at the altitude of about 700 feet above Fort McMurray.

We arrived at Fort McMurray at 4 p.m. of the 12th inst. Distance travelled being 25 miles.

Whilst at Fort McMurray, I stayed at Wm. Gordon's trading post, there being no Hudson Bay Company's post at that place.

I stayed at Fort McMurray five days, and whilst there made inquiries into the state of the Indians, the fur catch, and the result of prospectings of several parties, who had been visiting McMurray for the purpose of locating coal-oil and mineral claims.

At Fort McMurray Dr. Wheeler hired a dog train and proceeded to Fort Resolution on the 13th inst.

I left Fort McMurray on January 18, and made the same stages as on my trip down.

I arrived at Lac la Biche on January 24, and came back to Athabaska Landing by police team which you sent for me, arriving here on the 28th inst.

During the trip the weather was ideal, never being colder than 30° below zero (at Fort McMurray) on the 16th inst., the average being about 3° below zero.

GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY.

The projected line of the Great Waterways railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray is being surveyed from the east end of Lac la Biche.

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It was my intention to go to Fort McMurray over their line, but as dog feed was not obtainable, this had to be abandoned.

At Fort McMurray there are two destitute Indians, the old chief who is blind, and unfitted for agricultural pursuits of any kind whatever, and if the word of the old Indian trappers is to be relied upon the route chosen by the railway surveyors is very similar, so that if this railway reaches McMurray, its object must be solely for the purpose of taking out mineral products.

There are two survey parties under Mr. Heathcote at present at work and two lines are being blazed.

Mr. Heathcote's camp is now at Martin mountain, about 50 miles from Lac la Biche, and his second party is now near the mouth of Lac la Biche river.

INDIANS.

On the whole, the Indians between Lac la Biche and Fort McMurray are well provided for, there being an unusually large supply of game this winter.

At Fort McMurray there are two destitute Indians, the old chief who is blind, and a widow woman, Caroline, whose husband died at the beginning of the winter. These two people are being provided for by Wm. Gordon, who will no doubt be paid by the Indian Department as in former years. There are about thirty Indians at Fort McMurray who make their living by hunting and trapping.

At Weson's lake I received a complaint from an Indian, Paul Janvier, of Treaty No. 8, stating that he had been swindled out of about \$200 by one of the Hudson Bay Company's traders. I told Janvier that I would see that his complaint was investigated.

FUR TRADE.

Wm. Gordon is the chief trader at Fort McMurray; he has quite a large supply of clothing and feed.

Emille Schott (a halfbreed) is also trading at this point.

Up to the present time very little fur has been taken in the McMurray district, the most plentiful pelts being those of the muskrat, for which twenty-five cents per pelt is being paid.

Wm. Gordon purchased two silver foxes and Emille Schott one half-black, the average price paid for same being about \$75.

The traders expect to get a good catch in the spring, as lynx and rabbit tracks are beginning to show up, this being taken as an indication that fur is returning to the country.

MINERALS.

I visited the oil wells sunk by Baron A. von Hammerstein at Poplar island, six miles below Fort McMurray. I could see very little with the exception of the machinery, as the snow had covered everything up.

A Mr. Falkner, supposed to be representing a party of eastern capitalists, has been staking out claims between Fort McMurray and Fort McKay for oil, during the past two months, and I understand that he is also to prospect the Clearwater river east of Fort McMurray for petroleum and other minerals.

In December last Mr. Julius Alteschul, a German, claiming to be a representative of a London, England, financial house visited Fort McMurray, and after having been there for a few days, stated that he had found a mineral more valuable than radium, and that as soon as the Athabaska river was navigable, he would place one hundred workmen and their families at Fort McMurray, where he intended to start an industry; what this industry was to be Mr. Alteschul did not make clear. It is

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the general impression that Alteschul was merely paying a visit to a much talked of place in order to find out what minerals actually existed, but did not want his mission to be known.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Crane, of the Dominion Government Topographical Survey, spent most of the early part of the winter around Fort McMurray taking observations and renaming the lakes and smaller rivers in the vicinity.

The total distance travelled on this patrol was about 590 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. H. SCHURER, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX S.

REPORT OF PIERRE GLADU, BUFFALO GUARDIAN, ON PATROL FROM
CHIPEWYAN TO THE CARIBOU AND SALT MOUNTAINS.

CHIPEWYAN, August 31, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Buffalo Guardian Pierre Gladu; J. Wylie, J.P., interpreting.

I left Chipewyan on the night of July 2, accompanied by Antoine White Knife, we encountered windy and wet weather, and on 9th reached Peace Point, and headed towards the Caribou mountains.

After travelling for half a day we saw the first buffalo tracks; we kept going in this direction for about a week.

Wolves were heard barking and making a noise around our camps and lots of their tracks were seen.

There were no buffalo over this side, but I saw an old path heading towards the mountains, which I will follow another time.

There were no tracks here, so we turned to the east and crossed where I passed last summer, went towards the Peace river for some distance and then turned northwards.

All this country around the southern part appears to be where they work in winter, as we saw no fresh buffalo tracks.

After travelling some time to the north, we reached Salt mountain, the part I was on last summer, and there we saw twelve buffalo; there were lots more but we could not see them all on account of the thick bush.

They looked fine, just as if somebody had greased them.

There was very little fresh water here.

Buffalo tracks were plentiful, but we could not follow them without water, so we returned southward between where I passed last summer with you and the Slave river.

We saw no fresh tracks on the way back, and arrived at Peace Point again to get some grub from the caché.

We had been away about four weeks.

I killed a bear and we made some dried meat for grub.

We made a trip to the northeast of Peace Point for eight days, but did not see any tracks or anything, so we returned to the river again.

We were short of mocassins, but some Indians were passing and we got a moose-skin and had some made, staying there for five days; we then took the skiff and went as far as the bay west of Point Providence, where we struck north, passing on top of the Sand hills (Pine mountains) and going to the north of Little Salt river where we circled round to the east and came back to the skiff.

There were no fresh buffalo tracks seen, but on top of the hills wolf tracks were very thick.

Starting with the skiff we left for Chipewyan, arriving on August 30.

The country passed through was all thick bush and muskeg.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

I shot one wolf, which was the only one I saw.

The farthest west the buffalo go, was where I went, they do not go as far west as the Jackfish river.

I did not go right to the north end this time.

his
PIERRE X GLADU
mark.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. C. BATES, *Const.*

The Commissioner forwarded.

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'N' Division.

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APPENDIX T.

REPORT OF SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR, ON PATROL ALONG THE
SOUTHERN SHORE OF GREAT SLAVE LAKE, IN CONNECTION
WITH LOCATION OF WOOD BUFFALO.

'N' DIVISION,

SMITH LANDING DETACHMENT, September 28, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Athabaska Landing.

WOOD BUFFALO PATROL.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Fort Smith by canoe, accompanied by Constable Johnson, on the 1st August, for the purpose of patrolling along the southern shore of the Great Slave lake, and determining as far as possible the northern boundary of the Wood Bison habitat.

We arrived at Fort Resolution, on the Great Slave lake, on the 4th August, and left next day with the R.N.W.M. Police sail boat, towing our canoe alongside: we had a fine sailing breeze, and reached Sulphur Point, about 30 miles west, the same evening; this point, of course, derives its name from the large deposits of sulphur to be found there. At this point we landed, and after carefully mooring the sail boat and canoe in a splendid little natural harbour, left on foot in a southerly direction, carrying nothing but a rifle, blanket and a little 'grub.'

The going was extremely bad, as the bush was very dense, being solely composed of dwarf spruce, growing in mossy muskegs, which are strongly impregnated with sulphur.

Game tracks were conspicuous for their absence; the only living thing we saw being an odd squirrel or so.

We camped at dark in the middle of a muskeg, surrounded closely by dense spruce scrub, and scented with a most appalling smell of sulphur; we resumed the trail early in the morning, and after travelling for about four hours, still with the same atrocious going, we encountered a clump of giant spruce trees, towering in solitary grandeur amid the dense muskeg growth.

We climbed up the largest of these in order to get a view of the surrounding country; as far as the eye could reach, south, east and west, the country was of an unvarying flatness and covered with dense dwarf spruce, a sure sign of muskeg country.

There was not the remotest sign of buffalo, or indeed of any other game, bearing out the Indian statement that the buffalo never come close to the Great Slave lake.

I judged, therefore, that it was a waste of time going on any further, even if we could do so, so from this point we turned back, and reached the boat late in the evening.

Next day, the 8th, we left Sulphur Point with much pleasure, and sailed along the shore of the lake to the Big Buffalo river, about 20 miles further west.

I had tried hard at Resolution to secure an Indian to accompany us up this river, as far as Buffalo lake, as no white man has yet made the trip, but was unable to secure one; they painted the dangers and hardships to be found on this river in most appalling terms, but I was sure these stories were exaggerated, so resolved to go up without any Indian at all.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

We arrived at the mouth of the Big Buffalo river on the evening of the 8th August, and camped there that night.

The river at its mouth is about 100 yards wide, divided into two almost equal channels by a small island; there is a collection of nine Indian houses on the eastern bank of the river, all being empty while we were there.

The current of the river is extremely rapid, with a measured velocity of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; the dark river water is carried out into the lake for two miles.

Paddling in such a stream is of course quite impossible, so our progress was almost solely by means of the track line.

For the first ten miles or so, the river is swift and deep, running between low cut banks heavily timbered with large spruce and poplar, with a dense foregrowth of willows.

Tracking was extremely arduous, as the water was high; for the greater part of the trip we were in water up to our waists, and in many places higher than this.

The next thirty or thirty-five miles of the river are practically all rapids, only one of which, however, it is necessary to portage; at this point the river descends a steep chute, in a narrow limestone gorge, necessitating a portage of about 150 yards.

Unfortunately our canoe is a large one, and we found it very hard work carrying it over this portage, which is steep and rocky.

The river in this stretch changes considerably in character; it is shallow, with large boulders showing above water all over the stream; it runs with great velocity, between clay cutbanks varying in height from 50 to 150 feet.

Both the sides of the river are well timbered with good sized spruce, birch and poplar.

In this stretch we certainly got our fill of tracking; we could only just move the canoe by exerting every pound of strength we possessed on the track line, and as in many places we were scratching our way along crumbly cutbanks, hanging on almost by our eyelashes, it was decidedly trying work.

These cutbanks are riddled with sulphur springs, the odour of which overhangs the whole river, interspersed in peculiarly intimate proximity, with streams of beautifully fresh water.

The river was literally alive with 'conies,' a species of fish somewhat resembling a salmon, and which attains a large size; the name is a corruption of the French name for the fish 'poisson inconnu,' 'the unknown fish.'

They were apparently ascending the river for spawning purposes; it was quite unnecessary to use a net or line to catch them, as it was a simple matter to throw them on land with a paddle or stick. For the next twenty miles the river while still running with great velocity, has not so many rapids to encounter, and the going is considerably better.

The banks are lower, and in many places were clothed in berry bushes of all kinds, and simply riddled with bear tracks.

We did not have the good fortune to kill one of these latter, although we saw them several times.

The river only possesses one large tributary, which enters about 45 miles up on the west side; it bears a very long Indian name which means 'the river where the men lived who were not afraid in the rapids.'

This river is of a fair size, with a slow current, and is said to come out of the Caribou mountains.

We made detours inland on foot at several points on the main river, for the purpose of getting some idea of the nature of the country, and found that the whole region seems to be of a swampy nature, with, however, here and there a sandy stretch.

The stream is dotted with many islands, and is considerably broader, and for the last 15-mile stretch to the Buffalo lake it is possible to paddle.

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At the point of exit from this lake the river is fully a mile wide, with a broad stretch of marshy foreshore.

As nearly as we could make out the Big Buffalo river flows in a direction slightly west of north, and winds considerably during its course of about 75 miles, and coming out from the Buffalo lake at its northeast end.

The lake is a large one, about 25 miles wide where we crossed, and from Indian reports, about 80 miles long.

The general lay of the lake is S.W. and N.E.; it is of a very irregular shape, being composed of a succession of deeply indented bays of considerable size; it apparently lies almost parallel with the Great Slave lake.

It is dotted with numerous islands of a granite formation; the water is shallow all over, the deepest sounding we could get being 7 feet.

Far away in the dim distance in a southwesterly direction, a line of hills could be seen; the Indians say that these are the Caribou hills, which therefore run from Red river, near Vermilion, to very close to the shore of the Great Slave lake, a very considerable stretch. Hay river is on the far side of these hills, which run midway between it and the S.W. end of Buffalo lake.

We spent seven days at the lake exploring inland along the southern shore; invariably we found the same dreary muskeg country, thicketed with dwarf spruce and riddled with innumerable streams of water, both sulphur and clear.

Not the slightest sign of buffalo were observed, thus confirming the Indian statement, that for many years the buffalo have not come within two days' journey of Buffalo lake.

We left on the 22nd August to return to the Great Slave lake, and journeyed without incident until we reached the last stretch of rapids about 20 miles from the mouth.

Here we had to let the canoe down by means of two lines, one on the bow and the other on the stern, a perfectly safe and simple manner of negotiating this rapid.

The bow line which I was holding was attached to the front thwart of the canoe, with another short line attached to the ring of the bow, and fastened to the bow line, making what is known as a 'bridle.' The current was very strong, and there was naturally a considerable pull on the ropes; suddenly the front thwart ripped completely out of the canoe, followed immediately by the bow string, and all that was left holding the canoe was the stern line. The canoe swung right across the rapid, and the pull became too strong for Constable Johnson, who was then on the edge of a cut-bank, and seeing that he would be pulled into the rapid he let go the stern line. The canoe shot right into the worst part of the rapid and capsized, and we had the mortification of seeing all our stuff floating merrily down stream.

We set off in chase as hard as we could go, but the current was too swift for us to overtake our goods; luckily the stern line which was still attached to the canoe, caught in a rock about five miles below the place where the accident occurred, and held the canoe till we came.

It was badly broken up, and had three large holes punched in it, which we mended as well as possible with birch bark and our shirts, and by steady baling, managed to get to the mouth of the river in her, steering with a piece of stick for a paddle.

We made careful search all the way along the river for any of our possessions, but did not recover anything at all.

Fortunately we had left a small cache of food in the sail boat at the mouth of the river, so we were only the one day without food. We were held up at the mouth of the river for two more days by wind and rainstorms, and passed a rather unenjoyable time, as we had no blankets and our clothing consisted of a pair of overalls and an undershirt apiece.

During these two days we made careful search up the river and along the lake shore, but all we found was the empty grub box.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The canoe being too badly battered up to be of any further use, we left it there, and left for Hay river in the sail boat, which place we reached in a regular gale of wind, on the 27th August.

We were received with the utmost hospitality by the Rev. A. J. Vale and his wife of the Protestant mission, at which place we were obliged to remain until the 21st September, when the Hudson Bay steamer arrived. I offered a substantial reward to the Indians at Hay river for the recovery of my kit bag, which contained among other things the sum of \$240, being the Dominion wolf bounty money.

Several of them were out looking for this bag, as were Constable Johnson and myself, but it was not recovered.

We arrived back at Smith Landing on the 27th inst., after an uneventfull trip on the steamer.

To sum up, it appears certain that the wood bison never range as far as Buffalo lake, nor across the Caribou hills, neither do they reach the Great Slave lake at any point; on the other hand, they come close to the Slave river from a point about 50 miles below Fort Smith right up to the Peace river, and also reach the Peace river, at any rate, as far as Jackfish river.

Their habitat would therefore appear to be bounded on the west by the Caribou mountains, on the south by the Peace river, on the east by the Slave river, and on the north by an imaginary line drawn from the Caribou mountains on the west to the Slave river on the east, touching the latter at about Point Eamavouk, and the former about 50 miles south of Buffalo lake.

The buffalo have, as far as I can make out from careful inquiry, never been seen for many years north of these two points.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. MELLOR, *Sergt.,*
In command of Detachment.

PART II
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1910.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Depot	Regina	1	2	1	5	1	1	7	4	6	68	13	109	73
	Arcola								1		1		2	1
	Balcarres										1		1	1
	Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	4
	Broadview										1		1	1
	Canora										1		1	1
	Carnduff										1		1	1
	Craik								1				1	1
	Drinkwater										1		1	1
	Elbow										1		1	1
	Estevan								1		1		2	2
	Esterhazy										1		1	1
	Fillmore										1		1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	1
	Gravelbourg									1	2		3	4
	Indian Head							1			1		2	3
	Kamsack									1	1		2	4
	Lanigan								1				1	1
	Melville									1			1	1
	Milestone										1		1	1
	Mortlach										1		1	1
	Marienthal										1		1	1
	Moosejaw								1	1	1		3	2
	Moosomin									1	2		3	2
	Norway House								1		1	1	3	
	North Portal									1			1	1
	Nakomis										1		1	1
	Ottawa				1			4					5	
	Outlook										2		2	1
	Oxbow										1		1	1
	Pelly Siding										1		1	1
	Punnichy										1		1	1
	Shebo										1		1	1
	Strassburg										1		1	1
	Split Lake								1		1	1	3	
	Town Station									1	1		2	1
	Tugaske										1		1	1
	Weyburn										1		1	1
	Windthorst										1		1	1
	Willow Bunch									1		1	2	5
	Wolseley								1				1	1
	Wood Mountain				1					1	4	1	7	31
	Watrous										1		1	1
	Wynyard									1			1	1
	Yorkton				1					1	3		5	4
	Yellow Grass										1		1	1
	On command				1								1	
	On leave								2				2	
Total Depot Division		1	2	1	9	1	1	12	14	20	113	18	192	146

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Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Deers.
A	Maple Creek				1				3	2	6	2	14	14	
	East End								1		1	1	3	4	
	Gull Lake.....										2		2	2	
	Herbert.....										1		1	1	
	Manning's Landing.....										1		1	2	
	Morse.....									1			1	1	
	Saskatchewan Landing.....										2		2	2	
	Swift Current.....									1	2		3	4	
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	4	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	Willow Creek.								1		2	1	4	4	
	Pellender's Lake										1		1	1	
	On leave			1				1	1				3		
Total, Division 'A'				1	1			1	7	4	20	5	39	40	
B	Dawson.....				2			2	1	2	16	4	27	16	
	Carters										1		1	1	
	Chapman's Landing.....										1		1	1	
	Forty Mile.....								1		1		2		10
	Grand Forks.....										1		1	1	
	Granville										1		1	1	
	Livingston Creek.....										1		1	2	
	Selkirk.....									1			1		
	Town Station								1		5		6		
	Whitehorse				1				2	1	7	1	12	4	
	On detached.....			1				1			3		5		
	On leave.....					1				1			2		
Total, 'B' Division...				1	3	1		3	5	5	27	5	60	26	10
															10
C'...	Battleford			1	1			2	1	2	9	2	18	18	
	Beckwith										1		1	1	
	Bozzer										1		1	1	
	Kamloops								1		1		2	3	
	Ladysmith										1		1	1	
	Lady Darnley									1	1		2	2	
	Macklin									1	1		2	2	
	N. Battleford.....										1		1	1	
	Omineca									1			1	2	
	Pawton										1		1	1	
	Rossmore										1		1	1	
	Sault										1		1	1	
	Tully										1		1	1	
	Wilkie.....				1				1		2		4	6	
	G.T.P. Camp.										1		1	1	
Total, 'C' Division...				1	2			2	3	5	23	2	38	42	

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Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'D'	Macleod.....			1		1		5	1	1	18	5	32	33	
	Big Bend.....									1	1		2	3	
	Blairmore.....													1	
	Cardston.....								1		1		4	4	
	Claresholm.....									1	1		2	2	
	Coleman.....										1		1	1	
	Frank.....									1	1		2	2	
	Granum.....										1		1	1	
	Lille.....										1		1	1	
	Lundbrek.....										1		1	2	
	Monarch.....										1		1	1	
	Nanton.....										1		1	1	
	Peigan.....										1	1	2	2	
	Pincher Creek.....				1						2		3	3	
	Stand Off.....								1		1	2	4	6	
	Stavely.....										1		1	1	
	Twin Lakes.....									1	1	1	3	4	
	On leave.....				2								2		
	Total 'D' Division.....			1	3	1		5	3	5	34	11	63	68	
'E'	Calgary.....			1	1			2	2	2	14	4	26	20	
	Banff.....									1	1		2	2	
	Bassano.....									1			1	2	
	Berry Creek.....								1		1		2	5	
	Canmore.....									1			1	1	
	Carbon.....										2		2	4	
	Cochrane.....										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.....										1	2	3	3	
	High River.....								1				1	1	
	Innisfail.....										1		1	1	
	Ivricana.....										1		1	1	
	Okotoks.....										1		1	1	
	Olds.....										1		1	1	
	Red Deer.....										1		1	1	
	Strathmore.....										1		1	1	
	Trochu.....								1		1		2	4	
	On leave.....									1	1		2		
	Total, 'E' Division.....			1	1			2	5	6	28	6	49	49	
'F'	Prince Albert.....			1					2	1	9	4	17	20	
	Asquith.....										1		1	1	
	Duck Lake.....										1	1	2	3	
	Hudson's Bay Junction.....									1			1		
	Hanley.....									1			1	1	
	Humboldt.....									1	1		2	2	
	Isle a la Crosse.....										1		1		
	Nulfort.....							1					1	1	
	Rosetown.....										1		1	1	
	Saskatoon.....				1				1		3		5	6	
	Shell Brook.....										1		1	1	
	Tisdale.....										1		1	2	
	The Pas.....								1				1		3
	Vanda.....										1		1	1	
	Wadena.....										1		1	1	
	Zealandia.....									1			1	1	
	On Command.....										1		1		
	On leave.....				1								1		
	Total, 'F' Division.....			1	2			1	4	5	22	5	40	41	3

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Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'G'	Edmonton.			1	2			1	1	2	7	2	17	7	
	Alix										1		1	1	
	Andrew										1		1	1	
	Camrose								1				1	1	
	Castor										1		1	1	
	Daysland										1		1	1	
	Edson				1					1	1		3	4	
	Entwistle.....										1		1	1	
	Hardisty.....										1		1	1	
	Jasper Park										1		1	1	
	Lacombe										1		1	1	
	Lac Ste. Anne.....										1		1	1	
	Morinville.....										1		1	1	
	Provost										1		1	1	
	St. Paul de Metis										1		1	1	
	Stettler									1			1	1	
	Stony Plain.....								1				1	1	
	Tehfeld										1		1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Vermilion.....										1		1	1	
	Viking										1		1	1	
	Wainwright										1		1	1	
	Webster									1			1	1	
	Fort Saskatchewan..				2			2	1	1	14	4	24	17	
	On leave							1					1		
	Total, 'G' Division.			1	5			4	4	6	40	6	66	49	
'K'	Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	2		13	2	21	20	
	Cont's								1				3	6	
	Grosby Lake										1		1	1	
	Irvine										1		1	2	
	Magrath										1		1	1	
	Medicine Hat.....				1					1	2		4	4	
	Medicine Lodge.....										2		2	2	
	Pendant d'Oreille..									1	1	1	3	3	
	Royal View.....										1		1	1	
	Sundial										1		1	1	
	Taber								1				1	1	
	Warner										1		1	1	
	Wild Horse.....									1	1	1	3	3	
	Writing-on-Stone ..										2	1	3	4	
	On command								2		3			1	
	Total, 'K' Division.			1	2			2	6	3	32	5	51	51	
'M'	Fort Churchill			1					2		5	1	9		1
	Fullerton										2		2		
	On Command			1									1		
	Total, 'M' Division...			2					2		7	1	12		41

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1910.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Ast. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'N'	Athabaska Landing.			1					1		3	2	7	6	
	Chipewyan.								1		1	1	3		6
	Grande Prairie.									1			1	2	
	Herschell Island ...				1				1		2		4		4
	Lesser Slave Lake....				1				1		1	2	5	5	
	Fort Macpherson....									1	2		3		9
	Peace River Crossing..							1					1	2	
	Sawridge.										1		1	2	
	Smith's Landing.								1		1	1	3	4	5
	Sturgeon Lake.							1					1	1	
	Fort Vermilion.								1				1	1	3
	On command.				1				1		3		5	11	
	On leave.								1		3		4		
Total, 'N' Division.				1	3			2	8	2	17	6	39	34	27

Recapitulation.

Place.															
Regina District.	1	2	1	9	1	1	12	14	20	113	18	192	146		
Maple Creek District.			1	1			1	7	4	20	5	39	40		
Dawson District.			1	3	1		3	5	5	37	5	60	26	10	
Battleford District.			1	2			2	3	5	23	2	38	42		
Macleod District.			1	3	1		7	3	5	34	11	63	68		
Calgary District.			1	1			2	5	6	28	6	49	49		
Prince Albert District.			1	2			1	4	5	22	5	40	41	3	
Edmonton District.			1	5			4	4	6	40	6	66	49		
Lethbridge District.			1	2			2	6	3	32	5	51	51		
Hudson's Bay District.			2					2			7	1	12		41
Athabaska and MacKenzie District.			1	3			2	8	2	17	6	39	34	27	
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1910.	1	2	12	31	3	1	34	61	61	373	70	649	545	81	

PART III
YUKON TERRITORY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, COMMANDING,
DAWSON.

' B ' DIVISION OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following annual report of ' B ' Division. This is accompanied by a report for the Whitehorse subdistrict.

Since the 1st of September, ' H ' Division, formerly with headquarters at Whitehorse, has been merged into ' B ' Division, with headquarters at Dawson.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers in the territory since the last annual report:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, transferred to Regina.

Inspector R. Y. Douglas, transferred to Macleod.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, retired.

This leaves the undermentioned officers stationed as follows:—

DAWSON—

Superintendent A. E. Snyder.

Inspector T. A. Wroughton.

Inspector F. J. Horrigan.

Whitehorse subdistrict—

Inspector J. A. Macdonald.

Surgeon L. A. Pare.

At Dawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson is in attendance, being employed from month to month.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district is good. Hydraulic and dredge mining is on the increase, two large companies, in addition to the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company are this season installing large plants, each of which has many years of work ahead of them. The companies referred to are the Canadian Klondike Company, of Bear Creek, and the Granville Mining Company of the Klondike and Dominion Creek.

One cannot help but remark, however, between the feverish excitement of the individual miner and the prosaic work of the large corporations. The natural passing of the individual miner has, of course, a tendency to decrease the population. The smaller tradesmen are the first to notice this, but the larger companies are alleged to be doing a large business in Dawson and vicinity.

One large undertaking has been completed this year, namely, the establishment of an electric power plant, known as Northern Light and Power Company, which bought out the Dawson City Electric Light and Power Company and kindred companies—and has now established a plant of great power at their coal mines at Coal

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Creek, some eighty miles below Dawson. This plant has been established with the object of supplying power for mining and other purposes required in Dawson and vicinity.

Regarding the Whitehorse subdistrict, Inspector J. A. Macdonald, in his report for that subdistrict, deals very comprehensively with the matter.

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer you to the list of cases tried, which follows:—

Only two cases are worthy of special mention. On the 22nd November a man named Sam Voluvich entered the house of woman of the under world and stabbed her twelve times. The only reason her life was saved was on account of a third party entering the house. In January Voluvich was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. He was transferred to the provincial penitentiary at New Westminster, B.C., shortly after sentence.

At present we are investigating two cases of gold dust, or gold brick robbery. A sack of mail containing approximately nineteen thousand dollars in gold dust or bullion, and an express box containing approximately sixty-one thousand dollars in gold bullion have been stolen. Both sack and express box were in transit from Fairbanks to Seattle, and apparently checked correctly when leaving Dawson. I will report fully on this matter from time to time as the case developes.

The list of cases entered and dealt with in the territory, both in the magistrates and territorial courts, follows on next page.

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Cases entered and dealt with in Magistrate's Court, year ending September 30, 1910.

Offence.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.	With- drawn.	Dis- charged.	Await- ing trial.
Against administration of law and justice—						
Resisting arrest	1	1				
Against religion, morals, &c.—						
Keeping house of ill fame	1	1				
Keeping common gaming house	3	2	1			
Players in common gaming house	7	4	1	2		
On-lookers in common gaming house	4	4				
Prostitution	1	1				
Drunk and disorderly	76	73	3			
Non-support of wife	1		1			
Against the person—						
Assault on peace officer	2	1	1			
Assault, aggravated	1	1				
Assault, common	32	22	8	2		
Attempted murder	1*	1				
Assault causing actual bodily harm	2	2				
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	1	1				
Defamatory libel	1		1			
Attempting to commit suicide	1*		1*			
Intimidation	1	1				
Against property—						
Theft, common	13	7	3	3		
Theft, by conversion	2		2			
Shop breaking	1	1				
Mischief, cruelty to a horse	4	2	2			
Malicious damage	1	1				
Against the Indian Act—						
Supplying liquor to Indians	16	14	2			
Intoxicated	23	22	1			
Having liquor in possession	1	1				
Prostituting Indian women	1	1				
Against Yukon ordinances—						
Against the Liquor Ordinance	1	1				
Interdiction	16	15		1		
Intoxicated while interdicted	6	6				
Insane	13	8	2		3	
Excessive use of intoxicants	4	4				
Supplying liquor to interdicted persons	1		1			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1	1				
Admitting women of loose character on licensed premises	1	1				
Shooting game during close season	1	1				
Driving horses on sidewalk	1		1			
Against city by-laws—						
By-law No. 17	2	2				
By-law No. 19	1	1				
Discharging firearms within city limits	1	1				
Violation of health ordinance	8	8				
Total	255	213	31	8	3	0

* Sent up to Territorial Court for final disposal.

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CASES dealt with in the Yukon Territorial Court.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.
Against the person			
Attempted murder	1	1	
Attempted suicide...	1		1
Against property			
Theft.....	1	1	
Theft from dwelling	1*		

* Awaiting trial.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The only places we act as agents to the mining recorders and to the Crown Timber and Land Agent, are Fortymile, Selkirk, Grand Forks, Quartz, and Livingstone Creek, but the last place will be closed for the winter, and Mr. D. G. Snure will act in our place. Quartz will also be withdrawn for the winter months.

Members of the town stations at Dawson and Whitehorse, with a matron at each point, search passengers going down river, and outgoing passengers respectively for contraband gold dust. Those leaving Dawson for down river points are searched by the detachment at Fortymile.

During the opening of the season, a constable was stationed at the Summit as immigration inspector, while the sergeant in charge of the Fortymile detachment acts in the same capacity for that district.

Members of the force at the various detachments execute all legal processes received from the sheriff, of which there have been ninety-two (92).

We have given every assistance to the Liquor License department, and all other local departments.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

We have received one hundred and twenty (120) inquiries for missing persons during the year, and were able to supply information in fifty-two (52) cases.

INDIGENTS.

The number of indigents during the past year was comparatively small, and no assistance was rendered except on the authority of the Commissioner, Yukon Territory.

Two cases arose during the winter which might be mentioned; a certain aged woman, who does dressmaking in Dawson for a living was practically kept in provisions and wood all winter. The other case was a man, an old English army man, who worked all summer and put his earnings into representation work, and later on came to us for grub for the winter.

We issued this relief on the authority of the Commissioner of the Territory after the cases had been investigated by us, and we were reimbursed by the local government.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is still equipped with Lee-Enfield rifles, taken over in 1900 from the Yukon Field Force, a few Lee-Metford carbines and the Colts revolver.

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All arms are inspected weekly in the post, and at the various detachments when opportunity offers, and all are in good serviceable condition.

Our artillery consists of two (2) seven pounder muzzle-loading guns—one steel and one brass—two Maxims and one Maxim-Nordenfeldt.

We have been unable to hold any annual target practice on account of pressure of police duty and the scarcity of men, but on Saturday afternoons and holidays a good percentage of the men avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the rifle ranges at Whitehorse and Dawson.

CORONERS.—ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

The following is a list of casualties under this head for the past year.

On October 31, 1909, George B. Matheson, en route to his camp from Carcross, went aground on a sandbar and perished in the cold. Surgeon Pare held an investigation, and found that Matheson had been under the influence of liquor to such an extent that when his boat struck the bar he did not have strength enough to put her off, and perished from cold and exposure. No inquest was held, as it was unnecessary.

On January 26 a man named Andrew S. Johnson died suddenly in a saloon in Dawson. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of 'death from the excessive use of alcohol.'

A young man named J. W. Young died in the hills from exposure in January. He had been out hunting moose, got lost and could not find his camp. The body was brought to Dawson and an inquiry held.

On March 23 a man named John Valuanso was badly injured by a mass of frozen gravel falling on him while working in a drift on Upper Dominion. After being under the doctors care for some time recovered.

In April two men named Antoine Wildhaber and Charles McCluskey were killed in the Pioneer Quartz mine on Victoria gulch. An explosion of dynamite took place in the tunnel, and the fumes killed Wildhaber before his body was brought out, but McCluskey managed to get out but died shortly after reaching Dawson. An inquest was held, but no one blamed.

On June 8 a man named William Thomas was badly injured by an explosion in the mine at Coal Creek. He was brought to Dawson and is recovering slowly.

On June 18 a man named C. W. Rehm fell off a raft in the Stewart river and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

On June 21 a man named Nels Knudson was drowned in the Stewart river while swimming horses across the river. His body has not been recovered.

On June 22, a man named Amzi Bridges was killed on Hight creek, in the Duncan district, by a cave-in in the mine which was owned by a Mr. Middlecoff. The matter was only reported after a lapse of a couple of weeks, as Hight creek is three hundred miles from Dawson. The accident was purely accidental, and if any blame should attach to any one it should be on Bridges for being too venturesome. His body was buried at Hight.

On June 27, a man named Andrew N. Warren, was killed in a claim on Quartz creek, by a rock falling out of the bucket and striking him on the head. An inquest was held, the verdict rendered being accidental death.

On July 9 a man named Stewart Menzies, mechanical expert to the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company, was killed in the machine shops by a wheel belonging to one of the dredges, weighing about ten tons, falling on him. An inquest was held, the verdict being accidental death.

On July 17, William McKenzie died at Fortymile under circumstances which demanded an investigation. An inquiry was held and it was found that he died from over indulgence in alcoholic stimulants.

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On August 1, a man named Philip Ivey was badly injured on Sulphur creek by a piece of frozen dirt hitting him on the head and driving his head against an iron bucket, cutting it very badly. He is recovering.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, &c.

Comparatively few repairs were had during the year until recently, except those of a general nature necessary for the upkeep of the various quarters.

During the past month, however, extensive repairs and renewals were commenced.

The old office building was abandoned and torn down, and the quarters formerly occupied by Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, are now used as office quarters, and they are very adaptable and convenient.

The old building formerly used as a police hospital, has been gutted, and the contractor is now at work changing it into a jail and guard-room, and the old building used for this purpose will be abandoned and torn down.

The new canteen and sergeant's mess building has also undergone some alterations. The recreation room, billiard room and library are now used as barrack rooms; the canteen portion of the building is now altered to a recreation room, billiard room and library; the room formerly occupied by the canteen manager is now used as the canteen, while the room used for a dispensary is occupied by the canteen manager. The sergeant's mess anteroom and dining room is now used as the division mess dining room, while the sergeants' mess kitchen is altered into the division mess kitchen. The sergeant's mess sitting room and dining room are now upstairs over the division mess rooms.

These changes will certainly prove very economical from the standpoint of fuel consumption and light, and will also be of greater comfort to all concerned.

It will be necessary in the spring to build a small larder adjoining the present division mess kitchen. The cost would be nominal, as no material other than hardware or labour will have to be purchased.

It is too late this fall to build the enclosure about the new guard-room. I proposed using the logs recovered from buildings torn down, *i.e.* guard-room and office, but am afraid there will not be nearly sufficient to meet the requirements.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a sound, financial basis, but we have less stock on hand than at any time since the canteen was inaugurated, but, I think, sufficient for all requirements.

We have eliminated dry goods, other than socks, handkerchiefs and such small lines, from the stock, as at the reasonable prices for which dry goods can be purchased in town, and the impossibility of having a complete stock without having an extensive one at a great outlay of money, makes it undesirable.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit is very satisfactory, and sufficient for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very satisfactory, there being only seven breaches of discipline of a more or less serious nature. One constable was dismissed.

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DETACHMENTS.

We practically maintain the same detachments as last year: Livingstone creek will be abandoned for the winter, as will also Selkirk, but the old detachment at Yukon Crossing will be re-established for the winter only. Quartz detachment was re-established again for the summer and withdrawn on September 30.

We are renting cabins at Grand Forks and Fortymile for the winter quarters of these detachments as the barrack buildings are so large it costs too much to keep them heated, and the saving in wood will more than pay for the rent.

On this date we are maintaining the following detachments:—

Grand Forks, Granville, Quartz (summer only), Fortymile, Selkirk, Town Station, Dawson; Town Station, Whitehorse; Whitehorse, Livingstone Creek (in summer), Yukon Crossing (in winter only), Carcross, Champagne Landing.

I propose to vacate the Dawson Town Station building now in use, and rent smaller premises in a more convenient locality, for greater economy. The present town station building having been built when a large number of men were stationed there, is too large for economical maintenance.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

At Dawson we have been unable to have any regular drill during the year, but during the early part of August, as our prisoners were reduced to an almost unprecedented number, we were able to have a few days' drill, and I must say that the men performed their drill in a very creditable manner.

Drill and lectures will be frequently held during the winter months. Winter is the natural period for this, thereby leaving us the summer untrammelled for our police duties, the greater part of which, as you can readily understand, are performed during the summer months. This state of affairs is due to the peculiar conditions existing in the Yukon.

At Whitehorse we had regular drills and lectures on police duties throughout the winter.

DOGS.

We have ten (10) dogs on charge at present, and it will probably be necessary to supplement these either by purchase or hire if a patrol is to be made to Fort Macpherson again this winter.

FIRES, FOREST, ETC.

Forty-two fire alarms were turned in to the Dawson fire department during the year, and the estimated amount damage caused by fire was \$4,020.

A member of the force was present at each fire and gave assistance when required. The police were only called out once during the year, to a fire in Klondike city, which caused considerable damage.

There were no fires in Whitehorse during the year.

Forest fires were very few this year, and no particular damage has been reported to date.

FORAGE.

The forage was supplied by a local contractor, and was of excellent quality.

FIRE PROTECTION.

For protection against fire in Dawson we have a hydrant, 800 feet of hose, fire extinguishers (Babcocks) and fire buckets. There have been no fires in barracks, or on any of the detachments, during the year.

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At Whitehorse we have an engine and sufficient hose for all requirements, but from this on we will, at that point, be dependent on the town fire department for protection, as with the reduced strength it is not possible to maintain any effective means of protection in the post.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

At Dawson wood is used for fuel and is of good quality, but dear. I consider were it not for the cost of changing our equipment of stoves, &c., it would be more economical to burn coal, an abundant supply of which at reasonable prices can now be obtained.

The Dawson Electric Light and Power Company supply our light, which is good.

At Whitehorse no wood was purchased this year, as with the reduction of that post we have enough left over to last, I think, till next year.

The Yukon Electric Light Company supply our light at Whitehorse.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our supply is ample for all requirements. All surplus stock caused by the reduction in this territory, was shipped to Regina during the present month.

HEALTH.

This subject is dealt with in the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson.

HORSES.

We have at present twenty-six (26) horses, stationed as follows:—

Grand Forks.. . . .	1
Grandville.. . . .	1
Fortymile.. . . .(on herd)	2
Whitehorse.. . . .	5
Champagne Landing.. . . .(on herd)	7
Carcross.. . . .	1
Livingston Creek.. . . .	2
Dawson.. . . .	7

Two horses were sent during the past month from Dawson to Champagne Landing to be turned out on herd, as they are lame and require a long rest.

Horse Reg. No. 2653 (Tony) received injuries to such an extent that he had to be killed. The proceedings of a board of officers have already gone forward.

Horse Reg. No. 2836 (Buckskin) has been condemned, and will be used as dog feed as he is unsaleable.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments were inspected frequently during the year by the various officers.

Dawson and Whitehorse were inspected by yourself during the month of August of this year.

The post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding and daily by the orderly officer.

LIBRARY.

Our libraries at Dawson and Whitehorse are well supplied with books, magazines and paper. At Dawson we have recently subscribed for 18 magazines for the coming year, and we have also a fairly large order of books en route.

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PATROLS.

Several important patrols were made during the year, but as copies of reports, in almost all instances, are attached, it will not be necessary for me to comment upon them. All patrols found everything in a normal condition in the various districts patrolled.

Each and every patrol leaving for outlying points carry such mail as may be on hand in the post office.

Two mails were carried from Dawson to Fort Macpherson during the past year, one with the annual patrol last winter and one with the patrol sent over this summer to meet the Hon. F. Oliver. Two mails were also brought back from Herschel island and Macpherson by these patrols.

I might state that each mail brought back from these points has to be stamped here as there are no postage stamps available where the mail originated. Last winter the stamping of these letters cost our department some \$7.50.

The patrols sent out during the year were as follows:—

1. Dawson-Macpherson patrol, winter 1909-1910, with Reg. No. 3193 Constable Dempster, W. J. D., in charge. Report attached.

2. Dawson-Macpherson patrol, summer 1910, with Reg. No. 3234 Sergeant Acland, A. E., in charge. Report attached.

3. Pelly River patrol, summer 1910, by Reg. No. 2447 Corporal Thompson, F. H. Report attached.

4. Dawson-Mayo-Duncan patrol, summer of 1910, by Reg. No. 4075 Constable Simons, A. L. Report attached.

5. Whitehorse-Teslin patrol by Superintendent A. E. Snyder, summer of 1910, report of which has been forwarded.

6. Whitehorse-Kluahne patrol by Reg. No. 4746 Constable McKenzie, R. M.

MINING.

Mining in the Klondike has been slightly improved since last season's work with a larger output, which should increase as the large companies get their different plants in working order.

Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold is installing a large power plant on the north fork of the Klondike river for the purpose of working the placer ground on Hunker and Dominion, Sulphur and Quartz creeks and their tributaries.

The Northern Light, Power and Coal Company have installed a large power plant at Coal creek on the Yukon and are at present supplying power to the Yukon Gold Company on Bonanza and Hunker creeks for the working of the several dredges.

At the present time there are two dredges on the Fortymile river, several on Bonanza and Hunker creeks and one on the Klondike, which is being supplemented this fall by another which will be the largest dredge in the world.

On the lower end of Dominion creek, where mining has been carried on since 1900, but where last year's work was disappointing, the miners this year are recovering good pay and this part of Dominion now supports quite a number of miners.

Quartz creek, where a number of individual miners are located, has shown up well this year, and will increase last season's output.

Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker creeks are now mostly owned and worked by the large companies.

The Glacier creek district has seen renewed activity this summer, while the Duncan creek district about holds its own.

QUARTZ.

The Dome Lode Development Company have constructed a tunnel some 2,600 feet in length on the upper Dominion slope so as to cut the Lost Chord ledge at a good depth.

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On the Victoria Gulch ledge, namely the Lone Star Company property, the small stamp mill operating had to close down as the cost of running was very expensive. but the company are both sinking and driving tunnels on the property to develop the same with very encouraging prospects.

On the whole, the outlook is very good that in the near future quartz mining will be one of the permanent features of the Yukon district.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent in from Ottawa, and those purchased locally, were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

All transport on charge is in good condition, and sufficient for our requirements. The gasoline launch in use on the river is a great convenienec.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the season of navigation, up to the 25th of September, 1,952 passengers arrived in Dawson from upper Yukon points, and 861 from lower river, making a total of 2,813 arrivals.

The departures from Dawson for the upper river were 1,293, and for lower river 1,773, a total of 3,066. The large number of people going down river is accounted for by the big strike in the Iditarod country in lower Alaska.

During the season approximately 15,000 tons of freight were received from the upper river, and 1,000 tons from the lower river, a total of 16,000 tons.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks during the year.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit reports of patrols as stated under that heading.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 24, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the penitentiary and common jail from September 30, 1909, to September 24, 1910:—

Total number prisoners confined on 30th September, 1909...	11
Total number prisoners confined for the year (male)...	126
Total number prisoners confined for the year (female)...	7
Total number lunatics confined for the year...	12
Total...	156
Total number prisoners confined on September 24, 1910...	2
Daily average...	9¼
Maximum in any one day...	16
Minimum in any one day...	2
Number of lunatics received (male)...	10
Number of lunatics received (female)...	2
Total number of lunatics received...	12

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Of the twelve lunatics confined, seven were transferred to the New Westminster Asylum, and five discharged as cured.

The ethnology and nationality of prisoners are shown below:—

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	133	4	137
Indian.....	12	5	17
Negro.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	147	9	156

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American..	30	3	33
Canadian...	25	.....	25
English....	22	.....	22
Irish.....	17	.....	17
Indians....	12	5	17
Scotch....	11	1	12
Swede....	10	.....	10
Austrian...	5	.....	5
French....	5	.....	5
German...	3	.....	3
Dutch.....	2	.....	2
Italians....	2	.....	2
Norwegian..	1	.....	1
Negro.....	2	.....	2
Total....	147	9	156

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
English.....	3	.....	3
Irish.....	2	.....	2
American.....	2	1	3
Scotch.....	.....	1	1
French.....	1	.....	1
Swede.....	1	.....	1
Norwegian.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	10	2	12

Number of convicts confined..	2
Number of common jail prisoners confined..	36
Judgment debtors confined..	2

Total.. 40

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CONVICTS RELEASED, TIME EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of release.
Thomas Anthony Ross.	Theft.	2 years P.S.	28-6-'10.

Samuel Volivich sentenced to 10 years penal servitude for wounding with intent to kill, and one year for theft, was transferred to the New Westminster penitentiary on March 15, 1910.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the prisoners as shown by the returns, has been very good. Strict discipline has been maintained, and the escorts have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

PRISON HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners has been very good.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied the prisoners has been of very good quality, and in sufficient quantity.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing used by the prisoners is of excellent quality, the greater part of which is supplied through the quartermaster's store. The clothing of female prisoners has been made mostly by themselves, boots, &c., are purchased locally.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

During the year the prisoners have been employed at sawing, splitting and delivering wood, and such work as repairing roadways, whitewashing, painting, building, &c.

SYNOPSIS of prisoners confined on September 24, 1910.

OFFENCE.	MONTHS.		
	Two.	1 month, 15 days.	Total.
Resisting arrest	1		1
Possession of Indian Act		1	1
Total	1	1	2

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. SCOTT, *Corpl.*
Acting Provost.

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APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. MACDONALD, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 19, 1910.

The Officer Commanding.

‘B’ Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the sub-district of Whitehorse, Y. T., covering that period from the date of ‘H’ Division annual report of date September 27, 1909, to the present time: ‘H’ Division as a unit having ceased to exist and merged with ‘B’ Division from September 1, 1910, this report for the past year therefore purports to be as that of subdistrict of Whitehorse, Y.T., during that period.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year, while the conditions in this district as regards general and individual prosperity have not greatly altered since last years’ report, there are a few new undertakings being carried on in a conservative, sane, business like way which promise more permanent results than some of those operations of a more speculative, and spectacular nature, undertaken in former years, which latter while perhaps leaving more money in the district have been of less permanent benefit to the camp than those now in evidence.

Among these recent operations, the completion of the Western Pacific and Yukon railway spur to the Pueblo Mine is now so far advanced, that shipments from that mine are made daily; the shipment of 245 tons having been made on August 20, and the intention stated of increasing the daily shipments to 300 tons after January 1. About 57 men are at present employed, the number having dropped from about 70 during the present month by reason of dissatisfaction with the rate of wages; which it is understood will only be likely to have a temporary effect, as recent results of development work have demonstrated a further body of ore which will necessitate the employment of a greater number than ever. The ground for complaint seems to be the workings are wet; the accommodation, appliances and general conditions being otherwise in keeping with the previous experience of the operators in older established mining camps, and are in every way modern. The prospects of the undertaking so far as can be judged from the ore body developed, are good, and likely to encourage the investment of further capital in other properties in this mineral belt. It is fairly safe to say that even now negotiations are under way in respect to other mines, which have also a better prospect of being permanent by reason of conditions slightly more advantageous than formerly when these same properties were under consideration.

From the nature of the ore in this and the Conrad District, the margin of profit is not, however, under existing conditions such as warrant the supposition that there will be anything in the nature of a sudden boom. The growth can only be looked for along safe conservative lines indicated by experience of former operators, and therefore of necessity gradual, unless some of the coal deposits in the district prove to be of a nature suitable for smelting purposes, which would eliminate the vastly important element of transportation charges on waste, which at the present time appear to be the only factor detrimental to such operations in this district.

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With reference to placer industry, the known areas of auriferous gravels in this district having been pretty well exploited and those in the Livingston Creek (heretofore the only camp in this district of the first magnitude so far as the nature of the operations, production and stability of business conditions go) which can be worked profitably, pretty well worked out, that camp will, unless further discoveries are made, be of minor importance, and even now, the operations of prospectors tributary to this camp are so far removed from that base, that, as a winter camp of importance it has practically ceased to exist and the detachment is consequently being withdrawn for the winter months.

In the Alsek District, a few individual claims on different creeks continue to pay moderate wages; but some of the ground on Burwash, being in the nature of winter diggings has proved much better and promises to be increasingly productive within a moderate degree for some years to come. The difficulties attending operations on this creek, however, render progress slow and the extension of the area of production beyond a few claims, doubtful.

The discouragements in the matter of the lack of favourable conditions for the operation or disposal of mineral in place, and the attraction of other fields where recent strikes have been made, has had a considerable influence on that portion of the population of prospectors not tied here by acquired interests. The population while about the same numerically, has in some measure given way to an influx of new comers left by the tide of migration and temporarily absorbed in local industries in this district, where supply and demand are pretty evenly balanced as regards labour, there being no unemployed, as in former years. Wages are about the same, 50 cents an hour for casual labour, 75 to 80 cents for skilled labour; much of the employment being dependent on the season, ceases with the advent of winter, when the population of the town itself is greatly lessened by a very considerable number making a practice of wintering on the coast and returning here in the spring.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In addition to relief furnished to destitute Indian families under the careful supervision of members of the Force in charge of detachments at various points, and medical attendance by the police surgeon, the Department of Immigration has been assisted materially during the year by the detail of one man as assistant immigration inspector at White Pass Summit, B.C., where he was stationed from May 12 till July 16, the period covered being that which former experience of the movement of population indicated as necessary. The presence of a uniformed member of the force at the Summit having naturally been widely advertised by the travelling public themselves, few of the undesirable element came in that way unprovided with through transportation to United States points, and arrangements were made to ensure that none of these changed their mind as to their ultimate destination.

Two of those deported were notoriously bad characters, being professional beggars with an assortment of confidence games which had made them pretty well known and avoided on the Alaskan coast, which for their purposes was pretty well worked out before they tried this section, although it is likely that they would have gone on to some of the newer camps on the United States side.

One old woman of apparently respectable antecedents, but unable to meet the requirements so far as assurances of her ability to remain self-supporting and of not becoming at some time a public charge, did evade deportation and gave us considerable trouble and uneasiness while temporarily lost sight of at various points *en route* from White Pass Summit, musing along mostly at night and making wide detours in the bush. But for the kindly help of more fortunate fellow argonauts, who confided at her joining a small boat some miles below this place, her persevering disregard of hardship would inevitably have landed her in some natural impassé where

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she might have perished before a general search could have located her. We were, however, relieved of further anxiety by the report of the River patrol that she had eventually re-embarked on a small steamer fitting out at Lower Laberge, and doubtless reached her destination, which was Fairbanks, where she claimed to have relatives.

As reported last year the preventive station at Champagne Landing was discontinued from October 1, 1909, and books and papers relative thereto handed over to the collector of customs here by the N.C.O. in charge at that time.

The N.C.O. or constable in charge at Livingston Creek has, as in former years, acted as mining recorder and agent for the Crown Land and Timber Agent.

Members of the Town Station detachment, assisted by a female searcher, acted as a preventive force in connection with enforcing the terms of the Yukon Gold Export Ordinance. During the year there have been no attempts at evasion, and as reported last year the discretion vested in the officer commanding has enabled this duty to be carried out effectively without giving ground for complaint by indiscriminate search which might from the nature of things from time to time be unnecessary. Arrangements have also been made for the examination of baggage in Dawson and issuance of certificates which eliminate the necessity of searching the baggage of persons of known responsibility and integrity on arrival here, as also provisions made for the passing of departmental officials and representatives of foreign governments.

INDIANS.

The condition of Indians in this district having been reported on pretty exhaustively in last year's report, there is little to add as to changed conditions, their sick and aged being provided for. Their condition is at present in no material sense worse than that of the peasantry of many European countries, and in many ways better now that an increasingly greater number of the younger men are able to obtain and do give fairly satisfactory service as labourers. Their condition as a result of educational advantages is not, other than in a moral sense deplorable, and that not especially desperate. They have now but few opportunities of indulging in habitual alcoholic excesses. Their vices are not yet those tending to moral degeneracy, and are confined to those prevalent among primitive social conditions. They are not of a quarrelsome or strife-making disposition, and have a strong aversion to speak of the affairs of others which do not concern them, which naturally fosters kindly relations among themselves and those living in outlying districts. The white population, at all anxious to give them fair treatment, generally have small grounds for complaint of the Indians, other than those which, on investigation, generally tend to show something more than a colour of right on the aboriginal side of the argument. During the year they have given, proportionate to the rest of the population, but little trouble.

CRIME.

Under this heading we have very little that requires special mention. We are at present bending all our energies investigating the loss of a mail sack containing bullion, which was presumably abstracted while in transit from Dawson to White horse, between the dates of August 28 and September 3. As this investigation is only at its commencement I am unable to give further details.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME.

CLASSIFICATION.	Cases. entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Offences against the person—			
Assault, common.....	3	3	..
" doing bodily harm.....	1	1	..
" on peace officer.....	2	1	1
Offences against property—			
Shopbreaking.....	1	1	..
Theft from dwelling house.....	1	1	..
Offences against Indian Act—			
Indians drunk.....	7	7	..
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	7	7	..
Prostituting Indian women.....	1	1	..
Offences against religion and morals—			
Drunk and disorderly.....	6	5	1
Prostitution.....	1	1	..
Offences against Yukon Ordinances—			
Excessive use of intoxicants.....	4	4	..
Drunk while interdicted.....	3	3	..
Supplying liquor to interdicted person.....	1	.....	1
Insanity.....	1	1	..
Totals.....	39	36	3

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &c.

At such times during the year as sufficient number of N.C.O. and men were available for instructional purposes and time permitted, but little more than elementary drills. In the early part of the summer when conditions on the range were favourable, Saturday afternoons were devoted to rifle practice.

Lectures on police duty were carried out when necessary, when the greater number of those examined showed themselves well instructed and grounded in the theoretical knowledge of police duties and with a little practical experience, capable of using that knowledge intelligently.

The arms and equipment are practically new and in serviceable condition, as are the two machine guns on charge.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division up to the time merged into 'B' Division and subsequently has been for the year very satisfactory. The general run of entries in Defaulters sheets being few and generally attributable to youth and indiscretion rather than deliberately conceived breaches of discipline, are with the exception of instances of general slackness and particularly those with regard to the care of prisoners, treated accordingly.

HEALTH.

The health of the division and district has been as in former years very good, there having been nothing of a serious nature in Barracks, and little of an epidemic nature abroad in the district. One case of typhoid fever contracted from local well water, under treatment in the general hospital terminated fatally this summer. Other cases of contagious nature arriving in the District or appearing spontaneously were so carefully safe-guarded in the initial stages, that there was never any danger of a serious outbreak.

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HORSES.

Of the sixteen horses and one pony on hand at the date of last annual report, two young team horses were transferred to Dawson on April 11, and two mares cast and sold on April 13, there remained at the rendering of the last muster roll of horses of 'H' Division on August 31, twelve and one pony.

TRANSPORT.

Land transport, saddlery and harness are all in serviceable condition; one heavy wagon was disposed of in April, together with a set of heavy wheel harness, which went with the old mares when sold and realized good prices.

The launch *Gladys* was not in use this season and remains on the ways at Carcross, where every necessary precaution has been taken for her protection, machinery and parts stripped, boxed, inventoried and ready for reassembling at short notice.

The gasoline launch has been used for river patrol work and gave satisfactory results. A few repairs will be required before next season. The work of this year showed that if the launch is properly handled, she is capable of doing the work required of her. A patrol was made late in the season from White Horse to Teslin lake when her capacity against swift water was pretty well gauged, and her performance satisfactory. She has now been laid up at Hootalinqua since September 8, where she will be available to accompany the spring exodus of small boats which starts from points below the still frozen lakes, for down river points.

CANTEEN.

With the discontinuation of this as a headquarters post, the canteen as a divisional institution was closed at this place from September 1. The canteen was in good financial condition and had been of great benefit to the division generally, and these benefits being now withdrawn, will doubtless make considerable difference to the various messes of this detachment.

Practically the whole of the stock has been shipped to Dawson, and including the cash on hand, will be somewhat in excess of two thousand dollars.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading and recreation room is all that could be desired in the way of comfort, and is much appreciated; since being set aside for this purpose.

STORES.

The stores are in excellent condition, and reflect credit on those responsible for their care and distribution.

Provisions, forage, and general stores purchased under contract have been satisfactory and economical in every way.

The clothing and kit on hand being up to former standards is serviceable and suitable for issue.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD, *Inspector,*
Commanding Sub-District of 'B' Division
at Whitehorse, Y.T.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 19, 1910.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the guard-room here for the period between date of last annual report, September 27, 1909, and the present time.

There were on September 27, 1909, in the guard-room here:—

	Males.	Females.
Serving sentence, whites..	1	..
Serving sentence, Indians	1	..
Lunatics in transit to asylum from Dawson, whites ..	1	..
Under observation, alcholic temporarily irresponsible and since deceased, after removal to general hos- pital..	1	..
Total..	4	..
Received during the year	22	3
Received during the year, insane	4	..
Total number dealt with..	30	3
Released on expiration of sentence, &c..	21	3
Lunatics transferred to asylum	4	..
Lunatics transferred to hospital	1	..
Prisoners released on ticket-of-leave..	1	..
Remaining on hand at this date (Septem- ber, 1910)..	2	3

The prisoner released on ticket-of-leave having been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on March 23, 1909, has since been released on May 2, reported monthly and a record of same forwarded to Commissioner of Dominion Police as required.

One female lunatic passed through in charge of the Dawson matron en route to New Westminster, this date, and does not appear in guard-room records, having been billeted in town.

Prisoners confined in Whitehorse guard-room during year:—

Daily average..	2
Maximum number in any one day..	6
Minimum number in any one day..	0
Awaiting trial..	0
Serving sentence..	3
Males—	
Number of lunatics received from Dawson en route to asylum..	3
Number of lunatics committed at Whitehorse..	1
Total..	4

All of the lunatics were transferred to asylum at New Westminster; there were no females received other than those billeted in local hotels while passing through under escort.

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The general health of prisoners has been good with the usual number of minor ailments.

The food has been of good quality, well cooked and served in accordance with regulations as to cleanliness and regularity.

Prison clothing has been of good quality and the articles available suitable for the purpose.

During the year the prisoners have been employed as far as possible in the disposal of garbage and similar barrack fatigues. There have been no serious breaches of discipline during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. LEE, *Const.,*
Acting Provost.

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APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF SERGEANT A. E. ACLAND ON PATROL FROM DAWSON TO FORT MACPHERSON (SUMMER).

Dawson, Y.T., July 20, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows *re* patrol to Fort Macpherson, to meet the Honourable Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior.

Acting on your instructions, I left here at 3 a.m. of June 12, 1910, on the gasoline launch *Frontiersman* with two canoes and supplies for the round trip; there were with me Reg. No. 4075, Constable Simons, A. L., ex-Const. R. A. Small, H. Darrell and Jesse Watters.

As time was an object on this patrol, and there being but a single crew on the launch, I arranged with Capt. Smith to work the boat part of the time, I changing shifts with him and Watters with the engineer, and by this means we were enabled to get in an average of nearly 20 running hours each day, stopping only three times in the twenty-four hours for meals, which we cooked on shore.

Passing into Alaska at Eagle, we were shown every courtesy and kindness by the American customs officials, and assistance was given us in every possible way.

Going down stream on the Yukon river, we made about 14 miles per hour, arriving at Fort Yukon at 7.30 p.m. on the 13th. Here we re-arranged the cargo for the upstream work, and left at 11 p.m., turning up the Porcupine river, which we found to be in flood for about forty miles up, and running at about five miles per hour, full of islands and bars, so we only averaged about three miles per hour over this part of the river.

We passed the mouth of Big Black on the 14th and the Big Salmon on the 15th, and as these two tributaries were the cause of the high water in the Porcupine the river improved considerably after they were passed, averaging about three miles per hour to about ten miles per hour above the boundary, when it again slackened to two miles per hour, the water being generally deep with very occasional riffles and no bad places.

We turned into the Bell river at 11 p.m. of the 19th, and arrived at La Pierre House at 9.30 a.m. of the 20th. The Bell is very slack with well defined banks and almost no bars or islands.

At La Pierre House the supplies and canoes were unloaded and the *Frontiersman* left for Dawson. Tents were pitched and arrangements made for the walk over the portage.

On the 21st at 8 p.m. I left La Pierre House with Waters and Darrell and five days' grub, leaving Simons and Small at La Pierre House to await our return, and started over the portage to the Peel river, packing about twenty-five pounds each.

We found the walking very bad indeed, being mostly swamp and 'nigger-head' country. We found the first ford of the Rock river about all we could wade, and only made it with difficulty, and camped for the day at the second ford, leg-weary and tired, at 9 a.m. We travelled at night to escape the greater part of the heat, which was intense, and the mosquitos who never left us the entire time we were on the portage.

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We resumed our march in the evening of the 22nd, and finding that the second and third fords only crossed a loop in the river we climbed a bench to the left and went around the loop, thus eliminating the two fords, a distinct advantage when the river is high, as the distance is not greater, but it entails more climbing.

The night of the 23rd we made to the timber line on the summit, crossing it the next night. It is about seven miles wide and is covered with nigger-heads all the way, and on the morning of the 25th we camped near some small lakes about fourteen miles from Fort Macpherson, which we reached at 4 a.m. of the 26th.

The distance over the portage is variously estimated, but is, I think, about 62 miles, but it gave us, with our packs, five good days work. H. Darrell, according to your instructions, was paid off on the 27th.

The Hon. Frank Oliver arrived at the Fort on the morning of July 2, and I immediately made arrangements for departure. Four Indian packers were engaged, Watters and myself packing our own loads.

The party left at 8 p.m. and proceeded by short stages to La Pierre House, making it in the same time we had used going over—five days—arriving at La Pierre House at 2 a.m. on the 7th. The mosquitoes were worse than before, but the trail had dried up somewhat.

After a short sleep at La Pierre House we loaded the canoes and left at 1 p.m., Mr. Oliver, Watters and myself in one canoe and Mr. Forbes, Simons and Small in the other.

We proceeded down the Bell and Porcupine rivers by five-hour runs, going night and day, one man each shift, catching what sleep he could in the bow of the canoe, and only landing for meals, until we ran into head winds during the daytime, which compelled us to go into camp as headway could not be made against it. However, we reached Fort Yukon at 7 a.m. on the 14th in 17 shifts, making 75 running hours, and the distance I estimate at 450 miles.

The country passed through is low, dull, flat and uninteresting. Game seems scarce, but fish is abundant.

Two miners were met at the mouth of the Old Crow river who reported fine gold on its upper branches.

On the 16th we took passage on the steamer *Susie*, arriving in Dawson on the 19th.

I desire to record the fact that the men under me worked willingly and zealously to ensure the success of the patrol, and cheerfully gave me every assistance in their power.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. ACLAND, *Sergt.*, Reg. No. 3234.

In Charge of Patrol

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APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE W. J. DEMPSTER ON PATROL FROM DAWSON
TO FORT MACPHERSON. (WINTER.)

Dawson, Y.T., March 17, 1910

The Officer Commanding.

'B' Div., R.N.W.M. Police.

Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report re patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson, winter of 1909-1910.

I left Dawson on December 27, 1909, in company with the following:

Regimental No. 4889 Constable Turner, F.

" " 4937 " Fyfe, J. F.

Special " Darrell, H.

Special " Horne, F.

We carried about seventy (70) pounds of mail and newspapers for Macpherson and Herschel island. Constables Simons, A. L. and Schultz, F. W., with a team of horses and heavy sleigh accompanied us as far as the Yukon Gold Company's Power House at the mouth of the Little Twelve Mile river, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson.

We arrived at Macpherson on January 28, 1910, having been thirty three (33) days on the trail. We remained there for twenty-three (23) days. The reason for our lengthy delay at Macpherson was on account of Inspector Jennings being informed that the official mail had been sent via Edmonton packet in error, and this packet did not arrive until February 16, which is the usual date of its arrival.

On our return trip we left Macpherson on February 21, 1910, and arrived in Dawson on March 16, having been 23 days on the home trip.

After the arrival of the Edmonton packet, Inspector Jennings and Sergeant Selig were occupied for five days completing their returns, reports, &c., thus necessitating a lengthy delay at Macpherson.

We brought twenty-seven (27) pounds of mail from Macpherson, but a large proportion of this mail was brought by the Edmonton packet from various posts along the Mackenzie river, which are not served by an outgoing mail packet.

ROUTE.

The route followed was the same as usual, excepting that instead of crossing the Caribou Born river and Mountain and following Trail river down to the Peel river, we followed the Caribou-Born river. This river enters the Peel about twenty-five miles south of Trail river. It is very crooked, and is called by the Indians 'The Fishes Gut,' for that reason. It is nearly fifty miles farther by this river than by Trail river, the usual route. The reason we took this route was on representations made to us by Mr. Harry Waugh, whose party we met, and he informed us that it was probably one day longer, but that we would have a freshly broken trail, and that he had made it, breaking trail all the way, in four days. This was a gross misrepresentation on his part, for instead of his making the trip in four days, it took him eight, and made the journey at least two days longer for us. I might state here, that I met Mr. Waugh and party about five miles above Wind city, they camped with us

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over night and his party had practically no grub, and I gave him some bacon, flour, tea and sugar, and he gave me a letter to his man in charge of the camp at the mouth of the Caribou-Born river to give us anything we wanted. I have no doubt, but that this party would have had a pretty hard trip had they not met us and replenished their stock of grub, as they had over a hundred miles to go before they could meet with any of the Indians, in fact the Indians told us that Waugh's party were starving by the time they arrived at the Indians camp.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport consisted of four toboggans, all made of oak. Three were new and one old one which had been used on the last patrol. They were all well made, but the wood in the new ones was a little cross grained. We went through several miles of shell ice on the Little Wind river, and this tore pieces out of the sides of the sleds. The head of one sled got broken off by striking against a tree while going down a steep pitch on Mountain creek. It could not be used again. Another was so badly used up that it was unfit for the return trip, so I used a part of it to repair the other two. I purchased two new ones for the return trip.

The snow shoes were not very good, that is, the workmanship was poor. They were so badly balanced that the tail of them would lift and the toe pitch down. This made it very tiring to walk with them.

Indian John Martin will be in Dawson in the summer, and I told him he had better bring in several pairs, and if he does, I would strongly recommend the purchase of them, as he makes first-class snow shoes.

DOGS.

We had four teams of five dogs each, a total of twenty dogs. Eight of these were hired for the trip. They were by far the best outfit of dogs that I have had on this trip. I purchased a quantity of dry meat from the Indians near the Little Wind river, and fed them well, and on arrival at Macpherson all the dogs were in splendid condition, excepting a few that had sore feet through being cut by shell ice, but none of them were very bad. On the home trip I purchased dried meat and fed the dogs well, but some of them got very thin before the end. One of the dogs in my team was bitten in the foot at an Indian camp and I was unable to work him, and later on had to carry him on the sled.

Before leaving Dawson, I made some 280 pounds of pemmican out of dried meat scraps and tallow. I put this up in twenty pound sacks and fed on the outward trip. It proved a first-class feed, and the dogs seemed to thrive on it. It is very convenient to pack and was a success in every way.

INDIANS.

On our outward trip we passed one camp at the head of Waugh creek. This camp had a great deal of game, and seemed to be in a very prosperous condition.

On the return trip we met two families on the Seven Mile portage who were almost destitute. We could see in the banks of the river where they had been digging for roots. I gave them some flour and bacon.

We met another outfit of Indians on the Little Wind, but these were the same we met on the outward trip. We also met a few families at the mouth of Forrest creek, two old men and their families. They were well stocked with meat.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions were of the best quality and ample for all our requirements. Owing to the fact that we met with little or no game, we were obliged to purchase fresh meat from the Indians.

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WEATHER.

Taking everything into consideration, the weather was ideal during the whole of the trip. Of course we had a few days of very cold weather, and a few days of very warm, but taking it on an average, it could not be improved.

GENERAL.

All members of the patrol performed their arduous duties in a very satisfactory manner. Constables Turner and Fyfe were new men, who had never made a trip like this before, they had never driven dogs or used snowshoes, and I must say that they proved themselves hard workers and were at all times willing to do more than their share of the work.

Mr. Harry Waugh's outfit of five men were prospecting at the mouth of the Caribou-Born river, but had found no prospects, and contemplate taking their outfit to Snake river, and from there to Wind river where his property is situated.

There are six men prospecting on the Old Crow, two men on Driftwood river, and two men on Eagle creek, and one on Berry creek. The outfit on the Driftwood had found colours but had struck bed rock when last heard from.

All of these creeks are on the Porcupine side of the divide.

There is only one whaler at Herschel island this season, the SS. *Karluk*, Capt. Cottles. The *Rosie H.* is at Bailly island, Capt. Wolki, master and owner.

Ernest DeK. Leffingwell, formerly with the Anglo-American polar expedition, is wintering at Flaxman's island, engaged in scientific research.

Messrs. Steffensen & Anderson, of the New York Museum of Natural History, are wintering between Bailey island and Cape Parry.

The second mate of the SS. *Karluk* was fined \$100 and cost for giving whisky to an Eskimo woman.

No other crime or case of prostitution was reported, and there have been very few deaths since last year, and very few births.

While we were at Macpherson, the Edmonton packet arrived and brought word that some seventy-eight (78) Dog-Rib Indians had died during the winter of starvation. It is alleged that this tribe depends almost entirely on caribou meat for a living, and had been very unsuccessful this season, hence the starvation.

Of course, we were unable to confirm this rumour, as the Dog-Ribs country is about Fort Rae, on the Great Slave lake. The Hudson Bay factor at Macpherson stated that he did not believe that any such number had died, but that probably seven or eight had died, and that probably more would die during the winter.

The following is a copy of my diary.

December 27.—Left Dawson at 9 a.m., four dog teams, twenty dogs, team of horses and heavy bob sleigh. Arrived at the mouth of Twelve Mile at 5 p.m., trails rather heavy.

December 28.—15 above, mild. Left mouth of Twelve Mile at 8.30 a.m., trail up the river was good for dogs but heavy for horses. Arrived at Ten Mile camp 1.30 p.m. where we camped for night, as horses were played out.

December 29.—Cloudy, with south wind, 22 below. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m., arrived with dogs at the Twenty Mile camp at 10.25 a.m. Horse team arrived at 1.30 p.m., remained here for the night on account of the horses. Mr. Angus McDonald, of the Yukon Gold Company, passed us at noon.

December 30.—Clear in morning, cloudy in afternoon, slight snow storm, 35 below, a.m., 25 below, p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. and met three Porcupine Indians with one dog team, arrived at Power House with dogs at 11 a.m., team of horses arrived at 1 p.m., and we loaded up the toboggans in p.m. Remained here for the night.

December 31.—Cloudy in a.m., calm and clear in p.m., 10 below, a.m., 19 below in p.m. Left Power House 8.30 a.m., made very slow time, as trail up the Twelve

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Mile was very heavy, loads being heavy were hard to handle on account of water in places. Camped at one mile above Wolverine canyon at 3.40 p.m. Two Indians with a dog team passed up while we were making camp.

January 1.—Cloudy and calm, 18 below, a.m., 1 below, p.m. Broke camp at 8.25 a.m., trail fair, heavy in places, travelling very slow, every member of the party has diarrhœa from some unknown cause. We camped at 2.45 p.m.

January 2.—Cloudy a.m., clear p.m., 2 below a.m., 3 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., trail fairly good, found water in places, met George Bull and Mrs. Harvey about three miles below the pass, camped at 1.30 p.m. in the last timber, about a mile below the pass, too late to go across.

January 3.—Clear in a.m., cloudy with snow and strong south wind in p.m., 12 below a.m., 2 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. Encountered water and glacier in Seeley pass, good going down Blackstone river, very little snow, moss and grass showing up all around. Little Blackstone river is glacier most of the way. We all got into the water on the lower glacier and were delayed a long time on account of it. Had to pull over the side hills to get out of it. Arrived at Michelle's cabin at 2.25 p.m., wind blowing a half gale from the south, struck an Indian trail leading up a creek about two miles below the summit of the pass, most likely leading to the Porcupine.

January 4.—Clear, south wind, 4 below a.m., 20 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m. Very little snow, trail to-day very good. Made Blackstone cache and camped at 1.15 p.m., as it was too late to make Christmas creek, and there was no dry wood there. There is very little wood around here, and we had to go back up the river gathering dead willows for wood.

January 5.—Cloudy, east wind, 8 below a.m., 7 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m., crossed over several hills and arrived at cache on Christmas creek at 10.30 a.m. Searched cache for dried meat but found none. Reached summit of Divide at 12.45 p.m., cold head wind blowing. Camped about five miles down Michelle creek about 2.30 p.m. Trail was good, dogs very tired as they have had a lot of uphill work.

January 6.—Cloudy, 2 below a.m., 8 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m., struck old Indian camp about half a mile, and got about 64 pounds dried meat which had been left there for us by Indian John Martin. Had good trail all morning, made dinner at Richards cabin at noon. Snowing all morning. From cabin down, the creek is flooded a good deal, and we had to go through a lot of water, snow fell in a.m. about an inch. This impeded our progress, as the snow would cling to the toboggans after going through the water. Had to be constantly scraping toboggans. Hope to camp at near portage near Hart river, but afraid we cannot make it, weather soft and disagreeable, camped at 3.30 p.m. about six miles below the cabin.

January 7.—Snowing, 15 above a.m., 7 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.35 a.m., weather dark, and it had snowed all night and continued snowing all day. Could not leave camp before it was light enough to see, so that we could avoid all water possible. Creeks flooded all over. Had to go through a lot of water and were continually delayed on account of it. Camped on the summit of Hart River portage at 3 p.m. It was a very heavy pull up the hill. It has been a miserable day, weather was too thick to see, but cleared up a little towards night.

January 8.—Cloudy, light snow all day. Ten above a.m., 12 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m., crossed Little and Big Hart rivers, and reached Wolf creek at 10.15 a.m. Up Wolf the trail was abominable, going through water sometimes a foot deep, sleds breaking through the ice, constantly scraping toboggans, every one wet through, camped at 3.30 p.m. a mile and a half below Canyon.

January 9.—Clear and calm, 24 below a.m., 55 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.45 a.m., spent some time scraping and cleaning ice off toboggans, going to-day was fairly good, rather heavy on portages. The thermometer dropped steadily all day. Water

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in places on the glaciers, but we were able to avoid it. Camped at 3.30 p.m. on the portage below the Divide.

January 10.—Clear sky, 60 below a.m., 48 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m., followed Indian trail about a mile and found it was not going in right direction, swung off to left and struck upper glacier which was badly flooded, but it was so foggy that we could not see it until we were right into it. Lost a lot of time by avoiding water. Met John Martin when we had passed his camp about a quarter of a mile distant. Arranged with him to bring some dried meat into our camp. Camped at 1.30 p.m., and in the evening Martin and three other Indians came over with 481 pounds dog meat and 80 pounds green meat. Dempster went to head of Two Mile creek to break trail.

January 11.—Clear, light wind, 36 below a.m., 42 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. Trail to-day was very heavy, saw a lot of caribou to-day, but the rifles are on the sled some distance behind and before they got up the caribou were gone. Camped at 3 p.m.

January 12.—Clear, strong south wind. Thirty-seven below a.m., 33 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m., struck water on the glacier opposite Caché creek; trails heavy between the glacier and the mouth of the creek. Glacier on the Little Wind is good, no water, strong wind blowing down the Little Wind, snow drifting in clouds, camped in a little draw on right limit at 3.30 p.m.

January 13.—Clear, strong west wind. Zero a.m., 35 below p.m. Broke camp 8.15 a.m. Lower part of big glacier very good, snow drifting, struck water in a few places. Some of the stringers leading off the glacier were formed of very shelly ice, further on the snow was from four to eight inches deep. Camped on the right limit at 2.30 p.m.

January 14.—Clear, 15 below a.m., 20 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Going down the Little Wind was fairly good, a good deal of water on the glacier, saw two caribou out on the ice, Darrell and I tried to get on to them, but they were half a mile away and had already heard the dogs, and we were unable to get a shot at them. Made dinner at the mouth of Little Wind river at noon, camped 3.15 p.m. on the Big Wind a little above Rock camp.

January 15.—Clear, 6 below a.m., 2 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., going to the portage was good, not much snow. Crossed the portage and from there, for several miles crossing the bars, the snow was about two feet deep; travelling was very slow. The river was open all the way from the portage down to Hungry creek. Camped at 3.30 p.m. just above the mouth of Hungry creek.

January 16.—Cloudy, mild, 22 below a.m., 5 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m., going was fairly good, rather heavy over the bars. Found open water at a number of places, and lost considerable time going around to avoid it. About 3 p.m., while heading for a small timber island about two miles above Wind City, we heard the welcome sound of a white man's voice, and saw three men with a dog team coming up the river. They turned out to be Mr. Harry Waugh, Mr. Nuhn and an Indian on their way to Dawson from the mouth of the Caribou-Born river. They camped with us that night.

January 17.—Cloudy, snowing, 4 below a.m., 2 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.25 a.m. Harry Waugh's trail did not help us much, as his toboggan was light and did not pack the snow, and our dogs broke through right along. Down the Peel his trail was drifted and was hard to follow. Gale blowing up the Peel. Camped at 3 p.m., eight miles down the Peel. Waugh was practically out of grub so I gave him a small outfit of grub, also breakfast and supper.

January 18.—Weather thick, 22 below a.m., 32 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m., trail was heavy down the Peel, followed Waugh's trail which led us three miles lower than usual to make the portage to the mouth of the creek. Camped at 3.15 p.m. Turner and Fyfe, not having yet arrived in camp, I left at 4.45 to see what had

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delayed them. Met them about five miles down, Fife had broken his toboggan. Turner had brought on part of his load, leaving the toboggan and part of the load a long way down the creek. Trail up Mountain creek was fairly good.

January 19.—Clear, cold, 33 below a.m., 48 p.m. Horne left at 7.30 a.m. to get Fyfe's toboggan and remainder of load, about six miles from camp; the toboggan is broken beyond repair. It struck a tree coming down a steep pitch. I was making repairs to other toboggans.

January 20.—Clear, 54 below a.m., 42 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Turner got into water, lost some time getting around the water and glacier, made dinner about a mile below hill, got up the hill in p.m. and camped in last timber at 2.15 p.m. as there were several hills to get over before we could strike another camping place.

January 21.—Clear in a.m., cloudy in p.m. 25 below in a.m., 26 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m. and made across the Caribou-Born river. Snow is not so deep as usual, followed Waugh's trail for some distance, which led us out of our way. We cut down into the river where we usually strike it. Camped at 4.15 p.m. about half a mile below the Forks.

January 22.—Cloudy, 26 below a.m., 5 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.50 a.m., followed Waugh's trail down the Caribou-Born river, trail got heavy and more difficult to locate as we got further down, the river is very crooked.

January 23.—Cloudy, 22 below a.m., 26 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.50 a.m. Hard to find Waugh's trail, river a little wider. Camped at 4.30 p.m.

January 24.—Cloudy, 26 below a.m., 16 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Lost trail altogether for several miles, found it again in p.m. and made portage on left limit and arrived at Waugh's camp on Peel river at 2 p.m. Mr. Dumphy was the only member of the party present, the others having gone to Macpherson. He very kindly gave us board and lodging for the night.

January 25.—Cloudy, 22 below a.m., 14 below p.m. Left Waugh's at 8.05 a.m., trail down the Peel was obliterated altogether, in p.m. we kept it fairly well and made good time. Camped opposite Trail river at 4.45 p.m. Not a good place, high bank, thick willows, purchased a sled from Indian, William Smith, for \$7.50.

January 26.—Cloudy, 14 below a.m., 16 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Met Colin and two other Indians with dog team about 8 miles below Trail river. Met four men of Waugh's outfit with one dog team, about two miles above Colin's cabin. Had a good trail after meeting them. Camped at Colin's cabin at 2.30 p.m.

January 27.—Cloudy, 26 below a.m., 12 below p.m. Broke camp at 6.45 a.m. Trail was good, did not take the seven-mile portage as the trail went around the river. Met Indian Francis and family; they don't appear to have much to eat, camped at 3.30 p.m. four miles above Vetriquah's cabin. Constable Dempster broke one of his ribs in this camp. In going into a tent his moccasin caught on a twig, throwing him heavily against the stove in the camp. He did not notice his rib was broken until after his arrival at Macpherson a couple of days later. Rib mended all right.

January 27.—Cloudy, 20 below a.m., 25 below p.m. Broke camp at 6.25 a.m. and arrived at Macpherson at 2.55 p.m.

Remained at Macpherson until February 21, awaiting the Edmonton packet. It seems that Inspector Jennings received word that his official mail had been sent by mistake by this packet, and after it arrived we had to remain a few days more to enable him and Sergeant Selig to get their reports, returns, &c., ready.

February 21.—Clear, 32 below a.m., 37 below p.m. Left Macpherson at 10 a.m. for Dawson, 27 lbs. mail, also 10 lbs. mail for Waugh's camp. Mr. Charles Johnstone, a missionary accompanied the patrol to Dawson. Camped at 3 p.m.

February 22.—Cloudy, 32 below a.m., 20 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.20 a.m., trail fairly good, camped at 4 p.m. at Seven Mile portage.

February 23.—Cloudy, 20 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. There are two families here, both were apparently destitute, living on rabbits and roots; gave them

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25 lbs. flour, 15 lbs. bacon, a little tea and baking powder. Had to break trail for six miles across portage. Snow was deep and travelling slow. Made Collin's cabin at 3 p.m. and camped.

February 24.—Clear, 26 below a.m. 26 below p.m. Broke camp 7.20 a.m., trail rather heavy, camped at 4 p.m. about seven miles above Trail river.

February 25.—Cloudy, 20 below. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail rather heavy, arrived at Waugh's cabin at 1.45 p.m. and found it locked up, so went on up the Caribou-Born river and overtook Mr. L. Warren and party, who were relaying part of their property to the Wind river. Camped with this party at 4 p.m. about 6 miles up the Caribou-Born river.

February 26.—Cloudy, 15 below a.m., 26 below p.m. Broke camp at 9.15 a.m., trail fairly good, camped at 4.15 p.m.

February 27.—Cloudy, 32 below a.m., 42 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m., trails heavy, filled in all the way, camped at 4.15 p.m.

February 28.—Cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m., 26 below a.m., 33 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m., trail to-day was very heavy, strong cold wind part of the day. Camped at 5 p.m. on Cardinal creek.

March 1.—Cloudy, 26 below a.m., 32 below p.m. Broke camp 7.35 a.m., trail to-day very heavy and dogs working very slowly. Camped at 4 p.m. on Mountain creek.

March 2.—Snowing in a.m., but clear in p.m., 37 below in a.m., 29 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail down Mountain creek filled in and very heavy, and same on the Peel. Camped about 10 miles up the Peel at 4 p.m.

March 3.—Snowing, 36 below a.m., 24 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m., trail up the Peel filled in and could not find it. Up the Wind also we could not find the trail, camped at 4.30 p.m.

March 4.—Cloudy in a.m., 37 below in a.m., 23 below in p.m. Cold south wind and light-snowfall. Broke camp at 7.35 a.m. I got into water with toboggan, trail was heavy most of the way, camped at 4 p.m. about one mile above Hungry creek.

March 5.—Cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m., 20 below in a.m., 40 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail heavy all morning, river had flooded a good deal but the ice was not strong enough to carry us so we had to travel across the bars; fairly good from the portage to the mouth of the Little Wind. There was a bad crossing at the Big Wind, just at the mouth of the Little Wind where the river was open. Camped at 4 p.m. at mouth of Little Wind.

March 6.—Clear, 50 below a.m., 38 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m. Trails good up the Little Wind. Came across Indian camp at 2 p.m. and camped.

March 7.—Clear and fine, 40 below all day. Broke camp at 10.30 a.m., travelling good. Purchased 250 lbs. dry meat and 90 lbs. green meat. These Indians are well stocked with grub, and are killing lots of caribou. Camped at 4.45 p.m. about 2 miles up Forrest creek. Two families of Indians camped here. Some of our dogs are getting sore feet. Did not stop to have dinner to-day.

March 8.—Clear, 40 below a.m., 30 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m., trail up Forrest creek was fairly good. Camped at 2.30 p.m. at the head of Moose creek.

March 9.—Cloudy, 40 below in a.m., 22 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trails were fairly good except on some of the portages. One of my dogs is very lame, was bitten through a toe by one of the Indian dogs at the Little Wind. Camped at 4.45 p.m. near the mouth of Wolfe creek.

March 10.—Cloudy, 16 below in a.m., 12 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m. Crossed the Little and Big Hart rivers and got over divide into the Michelle creek. Over the divide the trail was very heavy. Up the creek trail was good for 5 or 6 miles, and we then encountered several miles of water which we had to go through. Camped at 4.15 p.m.

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March 11.—Cloudy, zero in a.m., 32 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m., the trails to-day were heavy to the head of Michelle creek. From there to the Blackstone cache they were fairly good. Collected a few willows on Christmas creek to cook dinner; very poor wood here and very little of it. Camped at Blackstone cache at 4.10 p.m.

March 12.—Clear, 16 below in a.m., 10 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.40 a.m., trails fairly good to Michelles cabin, and from there to the Twelve-Mile it was very heavy and the dogs were very tired. Made camp about 2 miles below the pass at 6.45 p.m.

March 13.—Heavy snow, very soft, 20 above in a.m., 5 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail very heavy. Met three Porcupine Indians with teams of dogs, they had camped about half a mile below us. Their trail did not help us owing to the snowstorm of last night and to-day. Sleds dragged very heavy all day as the snow was so soft, going very slowly; snow very deep on Twelve-Mile. Camped at 4 p.m.

March 14.—Cloudy, 5 above in a.m., 38 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail very soft and heavy; had to go back 4 miles to get dog Jimmy, who is lame and running loose. Struck a lot of water on the lower Glacier, made Power house at 3.15 p.m. and camped for the night. Met a party of 5 men with 5 dog teams and big outfit going to Bonnetplume river to prospect.

March 15.—Cloudy. Left Power at 8.30 a.m., trail good to the mouth of the river, considerable water on the trail in places; had to carry dog Jimmy on sled. Arrived at Twelve-Mile roadhouse at 5.50 p.m. and camped for the night.

March 16.—Warm, clear. Left Twelve-Mile road house at 8.30 a.m. Trail up the Yukon was good, arrived in Dawson at 12.30 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

W. J. D. DEMPSTER,

Const., Reg. No. 3193,

In charge of the Dawson-Macpherson Patrol.

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APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF CORPORAL F. H. THOMPSON ON PATROL FROM SELKIRK
TO ROSS RIVER.

SELKIRK DETACHMENT, July 14, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Division,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on my patrol to the mouth of the Ross river, on the steamer *La France*, 280 miles up the Pelly river. The following passengers were on the boat:—

A. Fortier and M. B. Berrigan, bound for the head of the Pelly lakes to prospect; J. J. Dubold and W. O. Varnesen, en route to Pelly banks to prospect, and Mr. Druary with supplies for his trading stores at the mouth of the Ross river; Mr. J. Cote with supplies for his trading post across the river from Mr. Druary's, at the mouth of the Ross river.

The boat left Selkirk at 1.30 a.m. of the 8th of July, arriving at Ross river at 9 p.m. on July 12th.

The trip was made without accident, although the boat had a very narrow escape from a serious mishap at the Little Fishhook bend, 175 miles from Selkirk; her side went up against the rock going round the bend, and the captain stated afterwards that if she had hit three feet further up the rock, she would have sunk right there.

I found everything correct, the Indians at Ross river quiet, and no contagious diseases among them. A number of visiting Indians were at the Ross, five men from the Laird river, and the Rev. James, the native English church missionary, and four men from the Mackenzie river. These Indians were all strong, good looking, and educated to read and write. The *La France* was the first steamboat the Laird river Indians had ever seen, and they appeared very astonished at the sight.

The following deaths and births occurred between 1st of September, 1909, to date, among the Ross river Indians. I was unable to get the full details regarding the names:—

Died.—January 1, 'Harvey,' 14 years old. Complaint, consumption, son of Indian Tom.

Births.—Indian girl (baby) died up the Pelly, above the Ross. To Indian 'Pat' a girl during the first part of January. Van Gorder's squaw, a son, born 1st of September last. Vanbibber, a daughter 'May,' born April 15, 1910.

The following white men were at the Ross on my arrival:—Mr. Clem Lewis, who manages the trading post for Taylor & Drury; Ollie Bredvik, who assists Joe Cote trading with the Indians; Etzle and Buttle, prospectors, and Mr. Envelson and wife, who have been prospecting farther up the Pelly river. Mr. Corning and son are still at Hoole canyon, Poole Field is above Pelly banks, Wilson is prospecting up the Ross. The *La France* brought all these men's winter supplies, except Poole Fields.

In regard to a complaint made by Van Gorder about the supplies he and Field had stolen from a cabin at Ross river, I could gather no information regarding it whatever. It is the opinion of both the Indians and white men at the Ross, that none of the supplies were stolen, but were disposed of by Field and Van Gorder themselves to the Indians, outside of what they used themselves.

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Just before leaving for the Ross I learned that Mr. Clem Lewis was appointed a justice of the peace for the Yukon Territory. I informed the Indians of his appointment, and impressed them with the power of his position as much as possible.

The following is a copy of the diary for the trip to Ross river and return:—

Friday.—Corporal Thompson left for the Ross river on steamer *La France* at 1.30 a.m. Arrived at Gull Rock at 10 a.m. Greyling creek at 11 a.m. Mica creek, 1 p.m. Wooded up and arrived at Squaw rapids at 6 p.m.

Saturday.—Arrived Granite canyon at 12.15 a.m., got safely through at 5 a.m. Arrived at McMillan river at 9.30 a.m. Wooded up 6 p.m.

Sunday.—Arrived Erne river at 12 noon. Took on wood. Passed Harvey creek at 5 p.m. and took on wood.

Monday.—Arrived at Little Fishhook, boat hit rock wall on the left going up. Arrived at Big Fishhook at 8 a.m. Arrived at Oliver Roses at 6 p.m. Wooded up.

Tuesday.—Arrived at Blind creek 1.30 a.m. Arrived at Lappe river at 4 p.m. Arrived at Ross river 9 p.m.

Wednesday.—Left Ross river 2 p.m., and arrived at Selkirk at 3.30 Wednesday morning.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. THOMPSON, Corpl.,
In charge of Selkirk Detachment.

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APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE A. L. SIMONS ON PATROL FROM DAWSON TO
MAYO AND DUNCAN DISTRICTS.

Dawson, Y.T., August 23, 1910

The Officer Commanding,
‘B’ Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my patrol to the Mayo and Duncan districts.

Acting on instructions, I left Dawson on the 3rd instant by the steamer *Pauline*, arriving at Mayo on Sunday the 6th.

Everything at this point seemed very quiet. There are a few white people there and also a few Indians, but the majority of the latter are scattered at present fishing. The headquarters of the Indians is at McQuesten.

I left Mayo Landing on the evening of the 6th instant, accompanied by Mr. Phillips, and arrived at Minto Bridge at midnight of the same date. The road between these two places is in a shocking condition, the water in some places being over a foot deep. I have been informed that the sum of \$2,400 has been appropriated by the local government for this road, but the distance being some eleven miles, and the road at present being in such a bad state, the appropriation will not be much of a benefit to the road.

At Minto Bridge I found two combined stores, roadhouses and saloons, run respectively by George Cunningham and J. Binet, both of whom seem to be extensively patronized.

On the 8th Mr. Phillips and I left for Mayo, and found the first four miles nearly impassable. Had lunch at Fields creek. There is no one working here at present, although Mr. S. Matheson owns several claims which he will probably represent shortly. We reached Mayo bridge at 7.30 p.m., distance being 18 miles.

At this point I saw Mr. T. Hinton, the mining recorder, and he informed me that Mr. A. L. Bridges was killed on June 14 on No. 83 Hiatt creek by the caving in of one of the banks. From what I could learn it seems that Mr. Middlecoff, the owner, repeatedly warned Bridges to keep away from this particular place, but the man persisted in returning, and the bank finally gave way, injuring the deceased to such an extent that he died within two hours after being rescued. As Mr. Hinton was the only government representative he took charge of affairs and saw that the body was decently buried. I might add that Mr. Middlecoff and other witnesses corroborated Mr. Hinton's statement, giving the latter great credit for the manner in which he handled the affair. Mr. Hinton wrote you a full report, but the letter was lost on a raft.

On the 9th I visited Davis creek and found three men working there, and judging from the size of their pokes they must have been doing very well. I returned to Mayo bridge same day, distance travelled, 12 miles.

On the 12th Mr. Phillips kindly offered to guide me round the lake, and as I understand that this lake had never been visited by the police I accepted his offer. We poled six miles up the Mayo river, making three hours very hard work. Stopped at Gull creek and took in the diggings there. Found two men mining, but, although they had not reached bed rock, they seem to be well satisfied. Made Cliff creek and camped for the night. Distance, 30 miles.

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Walked to Discovery on Cliff creek and found one man working there. He seemed to be getting very fair pay. Rowed to Steep creek and found two men working there, and as they have been there for some time they are evidently making wages or better.

From Cliff creek we rowed against a head wind to Ledge creek, considered to be the richest creek on the lake. Found three men working. I have no doubt that there would be a great number of men working here but for the difficulties of transportation. Returned to Cliff creek in p.m. distance 19 miles.

We left Cliff creek the following morning and rowed up the left arm of the lake. Passed Edmonton creek at noon and camped for lunch at Rupe creek, which we lined and poled up for five miles, camping on lake off the river in the evening. Had head wind all day; distance travelled, 21 miles.

On Saturday we broke camp, explored the lakes on Rupe river and arrived at the island, where we camped for the night, the distance travelled being 20 miles. On Sunday we reached the foot of the lake at 3 p.m. and came down Mayo river to the bridge. Found the river full of rocks which necessitated very careful handling of the boat. Distance travelled, 15 miles.

On Monday the 15th I left with Mr. Hinton for Minto bridge, where I was advised not to attempt the trip to Haggert creek. I managed to make it, however, but found the roads throughout the country the worst I ever experienced and such as greatly impede the country's progress. I found four men working on Haggert and five on Dublin gulch.

On the 16th I left for Hiatt creek, reaching Mr. Middlecoff's workings at noon. I spoke to him about shooting moose out of season, and a summary of his statement to me is as follows:—

‘He has two men hunting for him, paying them wages for doing so, assuring them of protection in case of trouble. As he employs some 30 or 35 men, all of whom are prospectors in this district, he thus gives them a grub-stake. He has tried buying Indian meat, but it is dirty and will not keep, and his men refuse to eat it. He has given his men strict instructions to shoot bulls only, and from what he says his instructions are being carried out. He further states that if he is not allowed to have these men hunt to supply fresh meat he will have to close down his workings. He appears to be making good, although his expenses are very high. He pays \$5 per day and board to the miners, and the board costs him in the neighbourhood of \$2 per day owing to high freight charges.

Leaving Hiatt creek at 2.30 I reached the bridge at 5.30 and the Landing at 11 p.m., having made 36 miles over bad trails.

On the 17th I left on the *Pauline* for McQuesten and camped there for the night. On the 18th I went up and visited the dredge, which seems to be working very satisfactorily. The pay they get is very fine, and it is a question whether they are saving all the gold that goes through the machine. Camped 12 miles above Stewart crossing, being unable to make that point on account of head winds. Distance travelled 40 miles.

On the 19th I broke camp early and was only able to make two miles an hour owing to the heavy gale. Mr. Stewart, at the crossing, informs me that his roadhouse will be closed to the public next winter, and the White Pass Company will have to erect a new one. Visited Sam Henry's ranch at Maisie May and found seven men employed. Mr. Henry is now shipping hay and farm produce to Dawson. On Scroggie creek there are 20 men working on the government road, and all of them will probably remain on the creek during the winter. There are 10 men on Barker creek who are making a good showing.

I left Barker at 3.30 a.m. on the 20th, had lunch at Stewart river. The old detachment building at this point is in a bad state, as it seems to have been broken in by transients on very many occasions.

Left Indian river at 6 a.m. on the 21st, and arrived in Dawson at 11 a.m.

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Distance travelled during the patrol is as follows:—

	Miles.
By steamer..	250
By canoe..	250
By boat and on foot..	221
<hr/>	
Total..	721

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. L. SIMONS, *Const.*,
Reg. No. 4075.

PART IV
HUDSON BAY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, CHURCHILL, YEAR
ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1909.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON'S BAY.

November 1, 1909.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'M' Division for the year ended October 31, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

In the early part of this year there appeared to be a good prospect that work would be commenced on the Hudson Bay railroad during the summer, but beyond the running of a trial line from the vicinity of the Pas to Churchill nothing has been done. Messrs. Revillon Freres who intended establishing trading posts at Churchill and York Factory have decided not to do so for the present. The fur trade alone would not support two companies at present. Although Ungava is not under our jurisdiction, I might mention that the Hudson's Bay Company have established a new post at Erik Cove, Cape Wolsteholme, and Revillon Bros.' one at Cape Dufferin on the east side of the Hudson bay. These will be of great assistance to the natives and help to relieve the destitution which sometimes exists along that coast. I was informed by Mr. Mallet, of Revillon Bros., who visited Cape Dufferin this summer to establish the post there, that the natives were in a starving condition last winter and had resorted to murder and cannibalism in consequence. Some cases of cannibalism though not combined with murder occurred on the north coast of Ungava during the winter of 1904-5, as reported previously.

Mr. McLean, Indian Treaty Commissioner, arrived via York Factory on August 3 and left again on the 9th. He was detained by bad weather for some days. He had a talk with those Indians who were at the Hudson's Bay Company's post and I understand that the Indians here and at York Factory are to be taken into treaty next summer. A good many of the natives hang around the company's post during the summer and as there is no game near here they are often hard up for food. The catch of fish was small this year and some assistance had to be given in a few cases, but to no great extent. They are a lazy lot and it is useless to offer them employment, they would not do a days' work in a week. Very few Eskimo came from the north, only three men brought their families and stayed for the summer.

CRIME.

There has been none in this district.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

There have been none this year. The warning the natives got last year appears to have made them more careful.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

On your authority assistance was given to the Department of Railways and Canals by supplying the Hudson Bay railroad survey parties with provisions and clothing, which could not be obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company. Owing to lack of transport in the way of dogs, provisions, &c., could not be hauled to this end of the line, and work would have been greatly delayed, if not stopped, had we not been able to supply them. Boats also were lent for use in taking soundings in the Churchill river.

GUARD-ROOM.

I am glad to say that so far we have had no use for this. Both halfbreeds and natives appear to have a wholesome dread of it.

DRILL AND MUSKETRY.

No drills or target practice have been possible, but a good deal of short range shooting has been done in hunting, and at targets in the evenings.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men has been good. One constable, however, deserted in April last. He was arrested by Staff Sergeant Butler, in charge of the Split lake detachment of Depot Division and sent to Regina.

LIBRARY.

We have an excellent library here and at Fullerton detachment. A few new books were received during the year. If some of the illustrated papers were sent up by the two regular mails in the winter and summer, together with magazines, they would be greatly appreciated. They are sent regularly to other divisions.

STORES.

All stores are in good condition with the exception of bacon, and the supply of most things is ample. A large quantity of bacon and ham which had been here for several years had to be condemned and used for dog feed during the year. By next summer it is doubtful if any which then remains in store will be fit for issue as rations. One requires to have a healthy appetite to tackle some of what is now being used. The pickled pork and beef are both excellent, although occasionally a piece of the former is found to be slightly 'rusty.' Such articles will not keep good indefinitely, and these were purchased in July, 1906. The greatest care should be taken in packing all perishable articles—it would pay to pack in hermetically sealed cases. Some butter was received this summer in rolls merely wrapped in paper and packed in ordinary wood case. Fortunately the quantity is small and can be used during this winter.

PRISONERS AND LUNATICS.

There have been none.

HEALTH.

The health of the Division has been excellent, only a few minor cases having occurred.

DOGS.

There are at present 36 dogs on the strength at Churchill, including 3 bitches, not always fit for work, 1 pup and two which are in harness for the first time this

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winter. Three of the dogs are old and only fit for work at the hunting camp. For all heavy work, such as hauling firewood, logs, &c., 8 dogs are used on a team. Occasionally a dog gets knocked out in a fight so that it is necessary to have a few spare ones. The work which has had to be done each winter, and patrols, &c., have kept all the teams busy every day. Our teams are all well matched and are universally acknowledged to be the best in the country.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Six new flat sleighs were received this summer by the *Pelican*. They were made by the Peterborough Canoe Company, and are the best I have ever seen. Cometicks are made by our own men. We are now well supplied with both sleighs and harness. The latter is made in barracks by our employed natives as required. We are well off for boats also, with the exception of a good dinghy which will no doubt be sent up next year; there was not room on the steamer's deck this year. Constable Malloch was engaged as engineer and arrived here in August. He soon put the small launch in running order, and a supply of gasoline being received by the *Adventure*, she did good service in towing the boats landing cargo. Constable Malloch reports that he will be able to put the engine of the big launch in good order, a few small repairs only being required for this as well as for the small launch. These can be brought in this winter, and I hope to have both launches serviceable next summer. The lumber for repairing boats and canoes requisitioned for last winter is much required and should be sent up as soon as possible.

FUEL.

Forty-nine tons of coal were shipped to Churchill per SS. *Adventure*. Of this quantity only about 32 tons were received, the balance, I was given to understand, was landed at Cape Dufferin, Revillon Bros.' new post, for use there. As you had notified me that it was unlikely that any coal would be sent in this year, a quantity of green wood was cut and piled about two miles from barracks. From 8 to 10 cords of half dry wood cut last winter, and buried by Hizzards before it could be piled, was collected and piled this fall on east side of river. There are about 20 loads of good poles, cut and piled early last fall, about 7 miles south, on west side of river. All this will be hauled in as soon as weather permits, so that we shall not have any difficulty this winter regarding fuel, especially as my quarters will be closed for about three months during the worst of the weather. One hundred and twenty-five cords were cut and hauled with dogs last winter. The round trip from barracks and return averaged 16 miles.

PATROLS.

Two patrols were made to Split lake last winter. The crew of the wrecked coast boat, 'McTavish,' with Sergeant McArthur, taking his discharge, came from Fullerton with Inspector Pelletier, in January. Corporal Joyce, Constables Macmillan, MacDiarmid, Walker and Conway with 4 Eskimos arrived from Fullerton detachment in the whaleboat on July 23. Corporal Joyce, Constable Walker and Special Constable Gravel with the 4 natives left in whaleboat on August 3 to return to Fullerton. They had to run back and land at the old Fort on account of heavy weather not leaving finally until August 7. On August 5, the Churchill whaleboat with Constables Macmillan, MacDiarmid and Special Constable Creighton and native crew left for York Factory arriving back on August 23, with Corporals Hayter, Borden, Constables Walker, Rose, Haines and Malloch on transfer to 'M' Division. Bishop Lofthouse was at Churchill and was anxious to return to Kenora. I gave him a passage out to Norway House with our men. The trip to and from York Factory was a stormy one. Frequent short patrols of 4 or 5 days were made during the winter.

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to camps. Owing to firewood having to be got out last winter there was but little spare time. Next summer with our launches in good order I trust to be able to make some patrols up some of the rivers on the west coast. I need say no more as to the necessity of a good patrol steamer in the bay. If former reports and the fact that the Hudson Bay Company's steamer 'Pelican' was this year for more than a fortnight off Cape Churchill unable to make York Factory and finally ran into Churchill and discharged her York cargo is insufficient I know of no arguments likely to produce the desired effect.

INTERPRETER

We are still without a Chipewyan interpreter which makes intercourse with the Indians difficult.

GAME.

Foxes, wolves and bear were plentiful and the natives, both Indian and Eskimo made fairly good hunts. Martin were not very plentiful, rather less than the average quantity being brought in. Deer were scarce and kept away from the coast. Ptarmigan were very numerous. Fish of all kinds were scarce. The seal hunt was small, but that of white whale was quite up to the average. Since January 1, deer, seal and white whale totalling 16,550 pounds were killed by the police for dog feed. Game of all kinds is said to be very plentiful on Southampton island and Walrus were numerous from Marble island to Repulse bay. I would again call attention to the loss entailed by the way in which these are hunted. I do not think it is exaggerating to say that fully 75 per cent of those killed whilst in the water are lost. Walrus sink at once when killed. If they were included in the Act regarding whale fishing so that they must be harpooned before being killed this loss would not occur. Walrus hides are now realizing good prices. The bowhead whale appears to be now almost extinct in Hudson's bay.

BUILDINGS.

The log building for native quarters commenced last year has been completed, and the following log buildings erected. A Q.M. and Division Form 30 store. A dog stable 52 feet x 12 feet with stalls for 40 dogs and room to run in loaded sleighs coming in late at night or in bad weather. Two small buildings joining the Q.M. store with No. 1 log store and the latter with No. 2 store. A building 26 feet x 16 feet for an office has walls up and caulked, but it could not be finished owing to want of lumber for roofing and flooring. Logs were got out to erect a building to be fitted up as an hospital, but for the same reason this could not be done and the logs were used for other purposes. Had the *McTavish* not been wrecked last fall sufficient lumber and shingles would have been received from Fullerton to complete this and the office. At present the native quarters, Form 30 store and No. 2 log store are roofed part with roofing felt and part with tar paper. This although making them watertight is rather dangerous for fire.

DETACHMENTS.

Fullerton is the only one. Corporal Joyce is in charge with Constable Walker, Special Constable Gravel and two employed natives.

CHANGES.

Assistant Surgeon Lacroix had to go out on leave on account of his eyes in September per *Adventure*. Two Corporals and four Constables were transferred here arriving at Churchill in August. One Sergeant and 4 Constables were trans-

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ferred to Depot Division. One Constable deserted. One Sergeant was drowned, and one special Constable took his discharge. One Sergeant and one constable go out next month on transfer.

GENERAL.

There was again a great deal of work to be done at this post. Even with the log buildings erected during the last two years our stores are too crowded and the building intended originally for coal has to be used for other purposes. An ice house is much needed, but this will again have to wait for another year. One end of the coal house will be used this year for stowing ice and a trial will be made of sand in place of sawdust for keeping it. A boat house is also required for the launches and a landing stage; also tramway with truck and cradle for hauling big launch into house or above the reach of seas in bad weather. Constable Malloch who was sent up as engineer, &c., appears to thoroughly understand his work and in addition to his duties as engineer will be of great service in all repairs of iron and tin work. He will save a good many dollars in repairing articles which would otherwise have been condemned. A good trail was cut and blazed between Churchill and Harvey's (90 miles from Split lake). Actual distance cut through the bush about 100 miles. There is still the difficulty of the 50 miles across the plains from Deer river to the bush. Another piece of heavy work was moving boulders to make a clear channel into the beach at the barracks. I applied for dynamite for the purpose of breaking these up but it has not been sent. It would have made the work much easier. There are still a number of rocks which no tackle which we have will move; 200 logs were cut and hauled to barracks besides the firewood. A man named George Green who was destitute and suffering from a complication of rheumatism, severe frost bites and scurvy, had to be fed and looked after for about two months. He was eventually sent out to Winnipeg by canoe. He came in with Hiram Eby by canoe in 1907 and wintered near Oxford House, arriving here in 1908. He had neither the energy nor constitution required for this country. Eby is a first class all round man and did well trapping last winter; he will trap this winter. There would be money in trapping between Churchill and Split lake for two good men working together. I was able to arrange with the Hudson Bay Company to take up supplies for Fullerton as far as Tern point in their coast boat going up to trade. From there Corpl. Joyce would take them on in whaleboats. By this arrangement the closing of Fullerton detachment was avoided. There are large quantities of stores at that place, including the lumber for Baker lake detachment and coal. Independent of this the withdrawal of the detachment, unless it was merely moved to Baker lake, would have a bad effect on the natives. As long as whalers and traders are north of Chesterfield inlet, Fullerton is certainly the best place for a detachment. It is doubtful if the United States whalers will return to the bay another year and the Scotch station near Lyons inlet is likely to be abandoned next summer, in which case the natives will be entirely dependent upon the police for obtaining ammunition, &c., in exchange for the product of the hunt. Mr. Drury, division engineer of the Hudson Bay Railroad survey, came from his headquarters at Split lake on February 2, and left on the 8th. He stayed with me and arranged for procuring supplies from our stores.

The weather last winter and spring was fairly good. Although cold we had not the continuous blizzards that usually prevail. From August to the middle of September, however there was very rough weather, almost one succession of northerly gales.

The river broke up on June 7, and was clear of ice on the 16th, much earlier than usual. There has been no ice up to the present time.

In accordance with your instructions I go out overland this winter leaving as soon after November 15 as the state of the river will allow.

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The non-commissioned officers and constables who arrived from Regina this summer are a great acquisition, no officer could wish for better men than those now forming this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

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APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES, CHURCHILL, FEBRUARY
TO JULY, 1910.

FORT CHURCHILL, February 27, 1910

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police.
Regina.

SIR.—Taking advantage of a packet sent by the Hudson's Bay Company via York Factory, I have the honour to make this my report, covering the time since the last mail left Churchill on the 9th instant.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness since my arrival here, and outside of a few frost bites all members of the division at Churchill are enjoying excellent health.

DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to say that so far I have not had to find fault with any non-commissioned officer or constable, they do their work cheerfully and appear to be on friendly terms with one another. At my first weekly inspection I had to call attention to a few details in want of neatness and cleanliness in the kitchen and wash-room, these were rectified, and at each inspection I have noticed improvement.

FATIGUES.

The principal work has been the cutting and hauling of wood, cutting and hauling ice for water, straightening out warehouse after stock taking, looking after dog kennels and keeping the place clean generally. The ordinary fatigue hours have been kept, except in the wood cutting and hauling which were longer on account of the distance.

DOGS.

There are 37 dogs on charge in the division, 18 of these, with Const. Jones, Interpreter Ford, and native Pook, are on Lake Winnipeg and will not return till about the middle of April. Two bitches are off duty with pups, and two with injuries to leg, and three old almost useless ones were sent out in October with Native Donald to the deer hunting camp. There are also three young ones taken on but not old enough to work. This leaves one team of nine dogs to do all the hauling of wood and ice and taking out parties for deer hunting.

GAME.

We have not been fortunate in obtaining deer. At the beginning of the winter 'Donald' with his two sons-in-law and the three dogs, were sent out to the North river, about 35 miles from here, they had only secured 15 deer up to the time of my arrival here. I was informed that they were well located, but could not move their camp without assistance. On January 31, I sent out Reg. No. 4615, Constable Walker, C.,

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natives and their dogs with instructions to move the Eskimo camp and hunt until February 4. They returned with a few of the deer that had been previously killed, and reported all deer having gone north.

I was later informed by Mr. Eby, a trapper, that deer were in the neighbourhood of his place about 25 miles southeast. On the 8th I sent Constable Walker and native Tupperlock with our only dog team; on the 13th they returned and reported that tracks showed that a number of deer had been in the vicinity but had gone south; they brought back 20 ptarmigan.

On the 10th, Donald came in from the North river camp for supplies; he reported no deer from the north. I gave him assistance to again move his camp and sent him out.

The Hudson Bay Company's hunters have had no better luck than we have; the winds have been against deer coming south. It would be useless to send parties at a greater distance as the dog team would consume most of its load, if it had to come more than a couple of day's distance.

Ptarmigan have been fairly plentiful and have supplied the mess with a change.

PATROLS.

The dog team being constantly employed, no patrols were made outside of the hunting parties.

NATIVES.

There is at present at Churchill, outside of the Eskimo employed by the police, only a few half breeds around the company's post; these are two old pensioners of theirs, four of their sons and their families. The band of Chipewyans who trade here is said to consist of about 200 all told; they are scattered within a radius of about 70 miles. These will come in for the summer, they have been given rendez-vous by Mr. Maclean for the purpose of making treaty.

The band of Eskimo who come here in the spring for the seal hunt are said to be about Eskimo point.

FUEL AND HEATING.

The supplying of the post with wood is a matter that entails a lot of hard work. The nearest place that wood can be obtained, green or dry, is eight miles from here; in short winter days one trip is about as much as can be done, and even with a Clementine and nine dogs it is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cord that can be brought in. The dogs having been all away December and January there was no reserve of wood when I arrived; we have since been able to keep just sufficient to go on.

At present my quarters, the doctors, occupied by the two non-commissioned officers with perishable goods, and the division kitchen, are supplied with coal. I have also a couple of days ago, had a coal stove put in the division wash rooms so as to keep that and the mess room habitable. The native quarters and the barrack rooms are heated with wood. These are the only fires kept up.

The natives' quarters consume a large amount, owing to the unfinished state of the building. I will make it tight during the summer and with the drum on the stove, which I have asked for, the quantity will be greatly reduced.

I have calculated that if 50 tons of coal, as I have asked for, are supplied (that is, if the Fullerton coal is not brought down), I can heat my quarters, the doctor's quarters, the office and part of the barrack building with coal. In the barrack room, native quarters, and guard-room when necessary wood would be used.

During the summer I will have a certain amount of wood cut up the river, make a proper raft and raft it down to barracks. With the launch to swing it in with the tide, I see no reason why it should not be done.

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BUILDINGS.

The officer commanding's quarters, the barrack building and doctor's quarters are suitable and comfortable. The natives' quarters require some work done to make them warmer; this can be done without expense during the summer. They are otherwise suitable.

The guard-room is in good condition and suitable, with the exception of the cells which were reported upon in my letter of the 8th instant.

The quartermaster's store is a good building, but is crowded and unhandy; I have asked for a small quantity of lumber in my previous requisition, with part of which I intend to re-arrange it more conveniently. As I reported previously, a small building has been started for an office, and a requisition made for material to complete it. I am very anxious to have this done, so that all office work can be done, and all books and files kept there. At present the acting Q.M. Sergeant has a table in the doctor's quarters amongst all the perishable goods, with no room for any one else or for books and files.

WEATHER.

With the exception of five or six days, the weather has been cold and stormy, the thermometer ranged from 25 to 42 below zero.

RECREATION AND COMFORT OF THE MEN.

This place is a dreary one, there is nothing in the way of recreation for the men to do except reading, and no place to go except the Hudson Bay post and English Church mission on a Sunday. There was a gramophone, but it is said to be broken and out of order. I would like very much to make the mess room as comfortable and cheerful as possible. It was a cold and forbidding place. I have had chairs put up from Q.M. store to replace the long benches for the dining room table, and I have requisitioned for a few pictures to put on the walls. I would also like to have the tin plates and cups replaced by the ordinary white crockery, or crockery of a cheap standard pattern. I inclose a requisition for this in case it meets with your approval. A new gramophone, or a small billiard table, and some additional books and a collection of late magazines would be most acceptable. The library is well patronized, but in a year's time the greater number of its books will have been read.

GENERAL.

Owing to the accident to the *Pelican* last summer all the Hudson's Bay Company's supplies for York Factory were landed here. During this winter the company have had about ten dog teams freighting these, and a greater number are expected to be put on this work from now on.

Mr. Alston informs me that it is the intention of the company to have a number of mechanics here some time in April for the purpose of putting the wrecked *Paradox* in repair. It will then be used for the establishment of the new post which they intend putting at Baker lake. He also states that the Inspector, Mr. Tremain, is strongly urging the company to charter a steamer for supplying the Labrador coast, so that the *Pelican* could be used solely for York, Churchill or other posts on bay. If this is done he thinks that the company would then be glad to take any police freight we had, so as to ensure a good load.

Since Mr. Tremain's inspection, the company have raised their standard of 'skin' to 50 cents with the Indians and natives, but charging white people 37½ cents, otherwise previous value of a 'skin' was 30 cents.

All our dealings with natives have been on basis of 30 cents a 'skin.' I have thought that it would probably be better for us to change our standard to conform

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with their's so as to avoid confusion, but I will consult with Superintendent Moodie first as he has had more experience in these matters.

Mr. J. Eby, a respectable trapper, who for last couple of years has been living about 25 miles from here; Mr. Alston, of the Hudson Bay Company, and Mr. Sevier, the Church of England clergyman, are the only white men about Churchill outside of the police. The last with his family will leave this summer for a year's vacation in England and will not be replaced during his absence. Mr. Beach, the locator of a town site on the east side of the river is said to be in Winnipeg and not expected in.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL, April 16, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report to cover the period of time since my last report, mailed to you on February 27 last.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness whatever; the non-commissioned officers and men are all well and cheerful.

WEATHER.

The month of March has been one succession of storms and wind, although there has been no very cold weather. For a few days towards the end of the month there would be thawing in the middle of the day, and since the beginning of April the thermometer has seldom gone down to zero, but a great deal of snow fell and drifted. I am informed that the snow is now deeper all through this part of the country than it has been for years.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men has been very good, and they have performed well whatever duty they were put to.

FATIGUE.

The work has been principally cutting and hauling wood for present consumption, and for a supply to be used during the months of May, June and July, when it will not be possible to haul. A party of two men were sent out with a camping outfit to the bush about eight miles from here, and three miles from the river bank, and would cut and pile in tepees till Saturday afternoon when they would return to barracks, to be replaced by two other men on the Monday. The dog team of nine dogs would go out in the morning, haul from the camp to the edge of the bush till the afternoon, when they would take the last load through to the barracks.

On March 7 I sent one constable and a native to Donald's camp to bring in any deer he might have, and hunt for a few days if deer could be got. They returned on the 13th, having had no success. Deer have been very scarce; I understand that they have been prevented from coming towards the coast by the great depth of snow. A few days ago word was sent in by Donald that he had secured 13 deer.

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DOGS.

Three dogs have died since my last report. One was a very old dog which died at Donald's camp of old age; one young bitch, taken on in February, developed rabbies and had to be destroyed, and a depot division dog, brought by Supt. Moodie from Split lake, died in its stall during the night; the cause of death could not be ascertained. The dogs are in good health.

We have at present 8 pups from 2 of our bitches; if they pass the summer, will make good dogs. These are not yet taken on.

GENERAL.

Supt. Moodie and party, with Special Constable McLeod and one Split lake detachment dog team, three Indians with two dog teams, arrived on the 7th instant from Regina. I had in accordance with his instructions sent. Const. Conway with Tupearlock and a dog team to meet him at the edge of the plains; they, however, crossed without seeing one another, and Const. Conway returned on the 8th.

Supt. Moodie brought in the articles requisitioned for by him for the repair of the launches; these were examined and found to be satisfactory, and the launches will be put in proper repair. A few small fittings for the small launch were not procured, for want of sufficient description. Supt. Moodie is taking these descriptions out with him in order that they may be sent by the steamer, if one comes. The engine can be used temporarily without these, as Const. Mallock can make something himself which will do until they are received.

NATIVES.

On March 8 a party of inland Eskimo came into the Hudson Bay Company from the north. They traded a considerable amount of furs and returned after a few days; there were 15 men and 5 women, and some children in the party. They came from different places towards and near Baker lake. Having no interpreter, I could only speak to them through one of the Hudson Bay Company's servants for a few minutes, and with difficulty, as this man did not understand either the English or the Eskimo well. They stated that nothing unusual happened amongst them, and that there was no sickness. They had not seen any white men in the north during the last couple of years.

I endeavoured to locate the different bands or families and estimate their numbers in the parts of the country where they lived and hunted, but could not do so through that interpreter.

Another party came in on March 17. This consisted of seven or eight men from different places north. They traded their furs and returned north at once. At my request two of them came to barracks with the Hudson Bay Company's interpreter, as I wished to obtain information concerning the Fullerton detachment.

One of them called 'Partridge' informed me that he had been at Hells gate, near Marble island, late last fall, and that he had seen the goods for the Fullerton detachment landed at the point by the Hudson Bay Company's coast boat, still at that place when there was snow on the ground. This would indicate that Corp. Joyce and his party had been unable to make a trip from Fullerton for these supplies, having probably arrived at Fullerton too late to venture back. 'Partridge' had seen no Fullerton Eskimo during the winter, and could give me no information regarding our men. Corporal Joyce and Constable Walker had a certain amount of provisions in their own boat, but the bulk had been taken by the Hudson Bay Company's boat to this point, and it was the intention that Corporal Joyce, with natives, should return to take these up. I do not think, however, that they would suffer from shortage, if

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they got to Fullerton safely. They could, if forced to it, get to the supplies during the winter with dogs.

Supt. Moodie returns via Split lake, leaving here on Monday the 18th, and taking the mail with him.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES,
Supt., Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, May 25, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the time since my last report, sent by Supt. Moodie who left Churchill on the 18th of April. Reg. No. 4217 Constable Conway, P.R., with native 'Tupearlock' and one team of dogs from this division, accompanied this officer for three days on his outward journey, returned here on the 23rd.

HEALTH.

On the 20th of April, Reg. No. 4615 Constable Walker, C., had to be put off duty suffering from some kidney trouble. I was uneasy about him for a short time, but the medicine which I gave him, relieved him and he was fit for duty in a few days; I understand from him that he has been subject to this before, and it was probably brought on by cold.

Reg. No. 4938 Constable Malloch, I.A., was off duty on May 20 and 21 with a cold.

All the natives have been suffering from colds for the last two weeks, two of the women, old 'Susie' and 'Tupearlock's' wife are in bed with bad colds. These people have very weak constitutions and inclined to consumption, but with these exceptions the health of the members of the division has been very good.

WOOD SUPPLY.

After Supt. Moodie's departure the dogs having sufficiently rested, they were all put to work hauling the wood which had been cut and stacked on the other side of the river eight miles from the post. This work was completed on the 4th of May, forty-three loads of about half a cord each were brought in. The weather is such that fires have to be kept up. I did not send any party to cut any more, as it had become impossible to haul from the bush to the river bank, the quantity on hand now will last until next winter. I have made arrangements with five Chipewyan Indians on Churchill creek, fifteen miles from here, to cut and stack a quantity on that creek at \$1 per cord (trade) and some rations. As soon as the water will allow, I will send a party up to build rafts to bring it down. This is the only place where wood can be had close enough to water to make it possible to raft it. Sergeant Hayter was sent up on the 21st inst., to see how they were getting on; he reports that they have about seventeen cords cut, having worked only a few days, but would have a good quantity shortly.

In my last report I stated that there was no green wood to be had within a mile and a half of barracks. I have had the ground within seven miles from the post thoroughly gone over since, and attach Sergeant Hayters report.

LAUNCHES.

Constable Malloch has been working at the launches steadily since the first week in April; both were in bad condition. The small one was in the carpenter's shop, its

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engine was all out of order, having been used by inexperienced men, several parts used up or out of place and others rusted; a great deal of work was done on it, and it is now in good working condition. In a few days I will have it taken out and given a coat of paint. The large one was in a worse condition; before being taken ashore and taken apart it had been damaged by a bad storm which had filled it with sand and water; some parts of the engine had rusted, and evidently no great skill had been used by those who took it out of the boat. With the new parts brought in by Supt. Moodie it has been put in working order and tested. The snow bank under which the boat lay during the winter has been cleared and Constable Malloch is now working straightening the screw shaft, repairing the gasoline pipes, and doing other small repairs. As soon as this is completed it will be moved in position for launching, her engines put in, and the boat given a coat of paint.

The whale boat, cutter and canoes will also be painted as soon as all the snow is gone from the ground.

BUILDINGS.

As I found that by using old material of shelving that would have to be torn down in doing so, I could start on the alterations which I wanted to make in the quartermaster's store, I put Reg. No. 4687 Constable Jones, J. G., at the work; it is now completed as far as the material will allow, but sufficiently to greatly improve facilities for keeping stores in order, and the convenience for issuing.

In the first week of this month the guard-room having been cleared of some Hudson Bay Company stores, which the company had been unable to take to their post at the time of landing of the *Pelican* last year, I had the place washed and cleaned up thoroughly, and fitted up for an office for the time being with tables for myself, the quartermaster sergeant and the acting sergeant-major and places for books and files.

STORES.

As soon as the weather permitted I had all the perishable goods taken away from the doctor's quarters now occupied by the sergeants. The pickles and such articles were moved into the quartermaster's store and medical comforts to my own quarters.

The medical stores were under these; there were two unopened cases and five uncovered cases filled with drugs, appliances, instruments, &c. Assisted by Sergeant Borden I selected a small quantity of simple things for present use, which I had placed in the office in the emergency box, the balance was dusted, repacked and nailed up, till a medical officer or non-commissioned officer comes to take charge of them.

The dog feed shed has been cleaned up, empty barrels put outside to air, and full ones to one side. There is a considerable quantity of blubber left which will be good for next year; a board will be held to strike off a certain quantity run to oil.

I regret to say that some butter and some more bacon will eventually have to be condemned. Several cans (251 lbs.) of butter have been found bad on opening. This has been here for several years. The dampness has rusted the tins and air got at the butter. Tins found bad will be set aside for a board.

The bacon referred to is the clear side, some that has been issued lately, looked well, but on being cooked emitted an offensive odor and was unfit to eat. I cannot say at present how much of this is bad.

Since my last report the native hunting parties have secured sufficient deer meat for three issues a week for rations and alternate feed for the dogs. Three were killed near the post by our own men.

Nine seals were killed last week by our own natives.

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FATIGUES.

Regular fatigue hours have been kept. The work consisted of cutting, splitting and storing wood in shed; shovelling snow off buildings, cleaning stores, shops and boats from snow drifts, moving stores and cleaning up.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all non-commissioned officers and men has been very good.

NATIVES.

For the last ten days Eskimos have been coming in for the seal hunting; about twelve families are now camped at the point near the old fort.

Chipewyans are also coming in from the Hudson Bay Company's post. These Indians are poor workers and very unsatisfactory to have anything to do with.

GENERAL.

The weather has been unpleasant, wind from the north and west has been blowing almost continually, with frequent snow storms, although the thermometer since the beginning of May has seldom gone below zero and generally ranged between 20 and 40 above.

The Hudson Bay Company sent Mr. Bayer, an engineer, to repair the *Paradox* so that she could be moved to York for fitting out. However, after a few days' examination he came to the conclusion that the expense would be more than the boat was worth. The boilers were old and converted once in construction; the frame was twisted four feet out of shape, and the hull, which was of soft wood, was broken in several places.

This gentleman leaves to-morrow for Norway House *via* York with a special packet, and has kindly offered to take our mail.

No further communication or information has come regarding the men at Fullerton.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, Supt.,

Commanding 'M' Division.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

CHURCHILL, Hudson Bay, June 10, 1910.

SIR,—I have to report that the Hudson Bay Company, sending a packet *via* York Factory on the 10th inst., have kindly offered to take our mail. I therefore take this opportunity to forward this my report covering the period since May 25, date of last mail which left Churchill. I also inclose herewith, in duplicate, copy of the diary since April 18, when Superintendent Moodie left with mail.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division has been excellent, and the natives who were sick with 'grippe' at the time of my last report are now well again.

The Chipewyans, with whom I made arrangements to cut wood for rafting from Churchill creek, are still up there, and I hope doing good work. At present the river is in such a state that it is impossible to go up there over the ice, and I

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will have to wait till it is open to go by the boat to see what they have done. I am not very sanguine about our getting much wood cut by these people; they are very lazy and stupid. It is only three days since we can dispense with fire in heating stoves, but from now on till cold weather wood will be burnt only in the three cook stoves.

LAUNCHES.

Work on the launches is still progressing satisfactorily. The small one was moved out to its launching place and is now receiving its last coat of paint. It is in good running order and looks well.

There is considerable work to be done on the boat part of the large one. It will be moved to its launching place to-day or to-morrow. The shaft and sleeve have been straightened. The gasoline tanks, which were pitted with small rust holes, have been repaired and painted. I expect that in about three weeks the engine will be placed and connected up and the boat ready for service.

The cutter and whaleboat have been painted.

It is very necessary that a boathouse should be built at the landing, to house the launches and canoes in winter. The dragging them to near the carpenter's shop can only do them harm, and the large one could only be put against the walls outside, where it was covered up with snow. Should a steamer bring lumber this summer from either Fullerton or the outside, it could be built in the fall; if not, I will have to try and build it of logs, though logs like fire wood means a great deal of labour in hauling.

DOG FEED.

I have started to put up the dog feed for next winter. 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock' got eight more seal last week and the natives from the point have brought in about 1,655 lbs. of seal and whale meat. We are paying on an average about one cent per pound, in trade, for this.

FATIGUES.

Regular fatigue hours have been kept up and men employed as shown by the diary. A good deal of cleaning and tidying up had to be done around the post, besides painting, cutting, splitting and storing firewood in the coal shed, and during very bad days the ceiling and walls of the barrack room, mess room and kitchen were washed down.

Only two of the rooms in my quarters had been painted. The bed room, kitchen and porch were still in the natural burlap covering. I am having these painted, Const. Haines who is my servant doing the work.

WEATHER.

The weather up to the third instant had been most unpleasant. Continual cold winds, snow, sleet and rain, but since that day, we have had very bright days. The snow is now gone off the ground, except where there were drifts, but the ice in the river still holds fast, covered with water in many places.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supl.*

Commanding 'M' Division.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

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CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 5, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Hudson Bay Company are sending their coast boat the *Chipman* to York Factory to-morrow morning, with some of the York goods landed last year by the *Pelican*, together with a packet for their head office. They have kindly offered to take our mail and I take the opportunity to make this my report up to date covering the time since the 10th of June, when the last packet went overland to York. I also inclose copy of the diary in duplicate for the same period.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness and every one is enjoying excellent health.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the division has been very good, and all have worked with cheerfulness and good will. On June 27 a charge was preferred against one of the constables for neglecting to obey one of the post orders, it turned out to be a case of forgetfulness, the man had a good character and no previous entry. I dismissed the charge with a caution.

LAUNCHES.

On June 21 I had the small launch put in the water for trial and I went up with it to the Hudson Bay Company post. It did not work well, there was little compression and every now and then it would stop, it took us an hour and a half to do the four miles. On the return trip, at next tide, the engine stopped two or three times, till finally something snapped and it stopped for good. We (Const. Malloch and myself) were then opposite to Sloop cove into which we paddled, secured her for the night and walked to barracks. She was brought back next morning and the engines taken out. It was found that the connecting-rod and the counter-balance was broken, and that there was a hole eaten through in the cylinder, through which the compression escaped. The rod has since been spliced, the counter-balance repaired and the hole in the cylinder plugged.

I tried her again on the 29th inst., when the engine worked perfectly well. I crossed the river, about one and a half miles in ten minutes, the compression was good and there was no stoppage. This little launch (18 feet) rides well, but is very wet; when going to the Hudson's Bay Company the first time I tried her, there was a stiff breeze, the seas would break on the small forward deck, splash against the combing and deluge us with water. The trouble with the engine has been that when used last year her pumps were not working, in a few minutes the cylinder would be hot, and I am told water poured over it. This, of course, would only cool the outside, as the water to do any good circulates in the space between the jacket and the cylinder. The consequence of this is that the inside is burnt. I think, however, that with the repairs done to it, it will last this season and be useful.

The big launch will be ready to put into the water to-morrow. All the seams have been scraped, caulked, puttied and painted by Constable Jones, who, being a ship carpenter, understands the work well. A steel shoeing has been put along the whole of her keel, with the point of the keel strengthened with heavier iron. On each lower side of the keel, brass plates have been put on to save the keel, when her nose

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would dig into gravel or rocks in being beached. The whole hull has been painted two coats, the woodwork oiled and varnished and the inside woodwork repaired. The rudder has been straightened and strengthened. The engine all connected up and ready for work.

DOG FEED.

The catch of seal and white whale has been very good. The Eskimo from the point have supplied a quantity, and our natives have also secured about 1,710 pounds. I have now nearly all I will require for next season. The cost will average about one cent per pound, in trade, for what we get from the natives, and about 20,000 pounds will be put up altogether, including some left over from last year, which is perfectly good, of course a quantity has run to oil and will have to be struck off. A board will be held for this purpose.

DOGS.

We have now thirty-seven dogs on charge, and one from Split lake attached. Of these twenty-six are good serviceable dogs, fit for work, four bitches also fit for work, three are pups just taken on charge, which will be fit to break next winter, and seven are old dogs nearly done up, but that can be used around the post hauling ice, coal and refuse. We have besides four young pups which promise well and will be taken on if they get over the hot season.

I have purchased two fine dogs from Mr. Eby before he left the country for ten dollars each. I thought better to secure these dogs, to replace the five which died last winter, while I had a chance. Dogs are very scarce, the company are short and the natives have not enough for themselves. I understand that dogs are also very scarce at Norway House and Split Lake.

WOOD SUPPLY.

The Indians at Churchill creek have been cutting more wood at that place, and on the 24th, I sent a party with Sergeant Hayter to help build and start the first raft. This came down the river with the ebbing tide on the 27th, but the current being too strong, they were carried past the barracks, a cutter and crew was sent out which managed to tow it in just above the old fort, and on the morning of the 28th it was brought into the barracks with the flow tide. This raft was 43 feet long, 14 feet wide and two logs deep. I am rather disappointed in the quantity, but owing to the rapids near Mosquito point and other shoal places on the river it is not possible to make rafts any larger, and as the river above the point is getting lower, even smaller rafts will now have to be built. I am sending out to bring in the balance of what is cut and when this is done, I will know whether it is worth while to go on. If it is not, I will cut wood on the other side of the river at our old place eight miles away, and have it ready to haul with dogs as soon as the river is frozen over. There is no doubt that a team of horses to haul in the winter would do a great deal towards solving the fuel question. However, if horses were sent hay would have to be brought in. I have been all over the country around and there is no place where hay could be cut with a mower or otherwise in sufficient quantity.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I have had the force pump with suction hose put in position on a platform near the lake, painted and ready for use. The hose, for which a reel will be made in a few days, with belts, coupling keys, nozzles and spare washers are placed at the entrance of the guard-room, where they can be got at in a moment. I have detailed a fire brigade and published fire orders, which will be read monthly and are posted up in the mess room. Fire practices will also be held from time to time. The above can,

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of course, be of use only during the summer months, and we will have to rely on the extinguishers and fire-buckets in winter, as there is no place where water is available during the cold weather. The lake and all the rivers near shore freezes to the bottom.

FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

I have heard nothing from Fullerton yet, but hope to see them down with their whale boat any time now.

YORK FACTORY.

The men sent overland with the packet of the 10th of June to York Factory, returned on the 29th having been met at the Nelson river by a man from York who took over the packet. They report that three boats had left York for Churchill three weeks before, but had been forced to turn back on account of the ice when near Owl river. They were to start again on the 28th and are expected daily. They carry a packet for Churchill and are coming for provisions from their stock landed here by the *Pelican* last year. They report York Factory very short of provisions.

NATIVES.

There are about forty Eskimos at the Point. All the 'Chipewyans' about 250 in all, are camped in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Company's post. The Eskimos have done well with seal and whale hunting. They are the most satisfied and happy looking people I ever saw. The 'Chipewyans' are a very poor lot of Indians, they look miserable and have very little energy. Their women and children specially look ill fed and down hearted.

On Dominion Day, in order to have an opportunity of seeing them and showing good will on our part towards them, I organized some sports and asked them all to barracks for the afternoon and evening. We had first a rifle shooting competition for three small prizes, in which about 40 Eskimos and Chipewyans took part, the two first prizes were won by Chipewyans and the third by an Eskimo. Then a boys' race, two young Eskimos being prize winners. A tug of war between the Police and Hudson Bay Company, the former walked away with them. Constable Rose who now has a gramophone gave them some music, and at five o'clock they were given some tea, bannock, syrup, and a little corned beef. From 8 to 12 they had a dance in the native quarters, and all went away delighted with what to them was a great day. The Rev. Mr. Sevier, English Church missionary, and Mr. Alston, the agent of the Hudson Bay Company were both present and helped to make things pleasant to our guests.

On the same morning I had revolver competition amongst all our men. This was fired according to regulation, and form part of preliminary practice, 12 rounds single right hand, 12 single left hand and 6 continuous right hand. The first prize a pipe given by myself, was won by Regulation No. 4614 Constable Walker with 111 points and the second, 2 pounds of tobacco given by the two Sergeants was won by Regulation No. 4687 Constable Jones, J. G., with 101 points.

Since June 10, we have had a few fine days, but a great many cloudy, foggy and rainy ones. The average temperature for this period June 10 to July 5 was:

Average maximum 56.5°

Average minimum 40°.

Mosquitoes for the last few days have been very annoying

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, Supt.

Commanding 'M' Division

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

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APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF CORPORAL M. A. JOYCE, FULLERTON, YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1910.

CAPE FULLERTON DETACHMENT, HUDSON'S BAY, July 8, 1910

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
'M' Division, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for this detachment for the year ending June 30, 1910.

The country from a native point of view has been prosperous, deer, walrus, seals, fish &c., have been plentiful, fur bearing animals being about the same as last year, there is a decided increase in wolves and wolverines. The natives are prospering in their small way, most of them have good tents, cooking utensils, white mens clothing for summer wear, &c. Nearly all natives south of the Wager inlet have good rifles and plenty of ammunition, those north of the Wager that I came in contact with have a much poorer class of rifles and they claim that they are always short of ammunition.

I regret to be obliged to report that from a Police point of view very little has been done. I pointed out in my report of last year that it was almost impossible to do any Police work without the aid of a good interpreter, as a proof of this I beg to call attention to my report of a patrol made by me to the Wager inlet during the past winter, had I been able to procure a competent interpreter for the trip, I feel confident that the patrol would have resulted in the arrest and conviction of at least one native man on a charge of deserting a young girl on the Barren lands during the most severe part of an arctic winter. I also wish to point out that the natives appear to have a very poor idea of the reason that the police are stationed here, there is little doubt that some of the American whalers who have wintered here have done considerable to confuse the natives in this respect, as a remedy for this I would suggest that when there is any place where the natives can trade their furs without having to travel too far to do so, that the Police discontinue buying furs, that a competent Interpreter be employed and stationed here, that the business or duty of the Police be thoroughly explained to the natives, that the N. C. officer be given a J. P.'s power so as to be able to try minor offences and inflict light punishment without having to take prisoners and witnesses to Fort Churchill for preliminary hearing.

I would not suggest that any natives be severely dealt with, but cases such as petty theft, cruelty to animals, desertion of sick and old people be disposed of in a summary way, and that prisoners serve their terms of imprisonment at Fullerton, during the past year several cases of petty theft have been reported to me by the natives. I did not deem it wise to let the natives know that I was powerless to take any action, I therefore investigated thoroughly and in two cases where there was every proof of the guilt of the accused, I gave them a severe talking to and a warning that in future such offences would be punished. I consider that the natives in this part of the country have had sufficient warning, and I beg to suggest that in future the man in charge of the detachment be given the power to punish offenders where there is a positive proof of guilt of accused. During the past year two cases of deserting young girls and leaving them to die in the midst of winter were brought to my notice. I have rendered reports under separate cover in both cases, one of those

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at least is of such recent date that I think it should be followed up and action taken.

I also wish to point out that the life of an Eskimo is a very hard and unpleasant one, when compared to ours, or that of an Indian, they must at all times depend upon the chase for a living, and they are often through scarcity of game, or want of ammunition compelled to go for several days with little or nothing to eat, it is I believe under such circumstances that natives desert those dependent on them, although many times after leaving people behind death would be avoided if the natives would let white men and natives know what they had done, and request others to go to their assistance, but it is the custom among them to desert their old and helpless and think nothing wrong has been done.

EMPLOYED NATIVES.

I regret to report the death of employed native Scottie, who died at Term point on September 3, 1909. After the death of this native I engaged a young man named Dooly who had previously been in the police employ, but he proved to be of such a careless and indolent disposition that I was obliged to discharge both him and employed natives Bye Bye for disobedience of orders and carelessness in leaving the police whaleboat below high tide mark, where there was every reason to expect the boat would be damaged or lost. I discharged those natives on June 30, 1910, and engaged a native named Cou-jag, who I think will give satisfaction.

POLICE BUILDING.

The police buildings at Fullerton are in good repair but are badly in need of painting on the outside, and the barrack room, kitchen and the quarters used by Supt. Moodi require painting inside. The barrack room and kitchen also requires lining on the inside, it has never been lined and in some places there is nearly two inches between the boards. I would suggest that the V-joint 4-inch lumber now at Fullerton be used for this purpose. I would suggest that one or two cells be built in the small storehouse at end of barrack room. A coal shed is also required, this could be very easily built with stone walls and a board roof, a few barrels Portland cement is all that would be required.

PATROLS.

During the summer of 1909, I made a patrol in whaleboat from Fullerton to Churchill and return, another from Fullerton to Term point and return. During the past winter I made a patrol from Fullerton to Wager inlet and return with dog team. Const. Walker and Spl. Const. Gravel also made a number of short patrols by dog team during the winter, visiting natives who were camped near Fullerton, &c.

DOGS.

The detachment is now well supplied with dogs of a good fair class and size, during the year I raised four dogs which promise to be the best in the country, and I hope to raise enough in future from our own bitches to replace a few of the older dogs which become unfit for work from time to time, by careful breeding I think we can raise a much better class of dogs than we can obtain from the natives. I consider that there should be from eighteen to twenty dogs kept here, so that the second team would always be at hand if required when one team is away.

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Dogs on hand first year.. . . .	7
Purchased during year.. . . .	8
Bred from police bitches.. . . .	4
	<hr/>
	19
Died.. . . .	1
Destroyed.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>
Remaining on hand, June 30, 1910.. . . .	17

No whales have been caught since my report of last year. Capt. Comer, with the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, passed here en route for home on September 10, last year.

I have been informed by Geo. Cleveland, who is in charge of the Scotch trading and whaling schooner, that the firm intend to take the schooner home this year, and that in future the Scotch steamer will not cross to the west side of the bay, they claim that the schooner is not paying expenses.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF FULLERTON HARBOUR.

The harbour here cleared of ice July 7, 1909, and closed again on October 24, 1909.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men has been all that could be desired, and I feel fortunate in having such a reliable and trustworthy man as Constable Walker stationed with me. Special Constable Gravel has performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. A. JOYCE, *Corpl.*,
In charge of Detachment.

Forwarded for the information of the commissioner. I am leaving on the *Jeanie* for Fullerton; while there I will attend to what ever can be done, and on my return will report result of my inspection, and make whatever recommendation for your consideration, which will appear necessary.

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

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APPENDIX D.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES ON PATROL FROM ICELANDIC RIVER TO CHURCHILL.

NORWAY HOUSE, January 4, 1910

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina,

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I arrived at Norway House on December 31, nine days from Icelandic river. As the mail man had a heavy load of his own, I was assisted by a man named Rousseau as far as Beren's river, where another team of dogs was supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company. I am arranging with the company to compensate Mr. Rousseau for the services rendered. We took four days to Beren's river, the travelling on the southern portion of the lake being worse than it has been for years on account of deep snow and overflows. The northern portion of the lake was good and could have been made in another four days had we not been delayed by a bad storm on the 29th. I inspected the detachment and tried a liquor case yesterday the 3rd, and leave to-morrow morning for Split lake. ,

The fur packet from Split lake was expected on New Year's eve, but on account of storms and bad roads did not arrive till to-day. They will have defined and beaten the trail so that travelling will be easy to-morrow, the only previous travel was Mr. Tremain and Mr. Sinclair's party going to Churchill, and their tracks had been completely obliterated by heavy fall of snow.

Corporal Edgenton and a special with two dog trains came in to-day with the fur packet from Split lake; they will rest their dogs to-morrow and catch up to me. Nothing has been heard of Supt. Moodie, but Corpl. Egenton thinks it probable that he will come over Mr. Tremain and Mr. Sinclair's party's tracks, and will probably be at Split lake about the time I get there.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES,
Superintendent.

SPLIT LAKE, January 15, 1910

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that as I stated in my letter from Norway House, I left that place on the morning of the 5th inst., with the following party:—

Reg. No. 4891, Const. C. W. Brathy, Special Const, Wm. T. Powers, Wm. Ishe-ter, James Evans, guide and runner ahead.

Corpl. Edgenton with Special Constable McLeod and two dog teams from Split lake had arrived from that detachment on the afternoon of the 4th for mail, but as I was under the impression that I would exchange outfits at Split lake with Supt. Moodie, I did not make any alteration in my plans. I left Corporal Edgenton and his man to rest one day at Norway House, with instructions to join me at Cross lake, where I would remain one day to rest the dogs, this being their first trip this winter.

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Corpl. Edgenton joined me as arranged, and we proceeded with the journey, arriving here on the afternoon of the 13th, being nine days from Norway House, including one day's rest at Cross lake. The trail on the whole was good, and the weather splendid.

Corpl. Edgenton was at Split lake, having arrived on the 10th with four dog trains from Churchill. He leaves on Monday, the 17th, but takes three of the Churchill dog trains and Churchill men on to Gimli with him. These men are: Const. Jones. Interpreter Ford and Special Const. Pook, they will not return to Churchill till Supt. Moodie returns in April.

Sergt. Nichols and Const. Graham, who are going out on transfer with the four men that came with me from Norway House, and two of the Norway House teams, also return with Supt. Moodie.

Constable Conway, Special Constable Tupearlock with one of the Churchill dog teams are to return with me, besides this I will have to take one of the Norway House trains. Constable Quinsey, Special Constable Macleod, a guide (to run ahead) and two dog trains from Split Lake.

When I arrive at Churchill there will be only the one dog train and Special Tupearlock, whom I bring back, available at Churchill, and on that account I will have to keep the Split lake men and dogs sufficient time to allow me to prepare the reports required in my instructions, in order to be able to send these in by them. I will, however, use all possible despatch in doing so.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*

FORT CHURCHILL, February 8, 1910

The Commissioner,

R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Split Lake on January 18, the day after Supt. Moodie left for the south with his party. My party was made up as reported in my letter of January 17. I had taken an Indian named Judah Frank as guide and forerunner, but on the second day, having found that Constable Conway could not drive the dogs, which I had thought he could manage for the trip, I had to give them to Frank, and Constable Conway went ahead.

The weather and the trail were fairly good until the third day when we had about 18 hours of snow, this made travelling very slow till we reached the barren lands. This we did on the 7th day. Native Tupearlock guided us across the plains which we passed in two days, and on the tenth day, that is January 27, I arrived at Churchill.

As Supt. Moodie had asked me to allow two days to Mr. Sevier, the Church of England minister, to remove his personal things in the quarters into a couple of rooms which he was to look, I remained at the Hudson Bay Company's post for the night of the 27th and came to barracks the next day. I looked over the stores and gave the necessary instructions so that stock-taking would start on the Monday morning.

I returned to the Hudson Bay Company's for the night, and moved into barracks for good the next morning, Saturday.

At noon on Saturday I made a general inspection of the barracks, the arms, &c. I found that the men had no complaints, the arms were clean, and the quarters were tidy and clean.

On Monday the 31st, with Corporals Hayter and Borden, I commenced the stock-taking, and continued it till finished on Saturday the fifth; the day time was employed at the actual work in the stores, and the evenings at the clerical part of it. The whole

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was completed to-day, and Constable Quinzie, Special Constable Macleod and Indian Judah Frank, with the two Split lake teams of dogs, and the one from Norway House, leave with the packet which Corporal Edgenton will take on to Norway House.

Before going away, Supt. Moodie had sent out some natives to hunt deer, but on my arrival I found that they had as yet got none. Being informed that these men were in the wrong place, and had not a sufficient number of dogs to move them where the deer were supposed to be, 15 miles further, I utilized the Split Lake dogs and sent a party out to move the natives to the new place, and get some deer, they returned after six days having got nothing, and reporting that the deer had moved north.

A man named Ely, who traps about twenty miles south of here, came in yesterday and reported that the larger deer, which are called here the Split Lake deer, were in quantity around his place. I sent Constable Walker and Native Qupearlock with what dogs we have left this morning, and hope that they will be more successful this time, as the amount on hand is very small.

An office is greatly needed, what is used at present is the doctor's quarters which are divided into two rooms, in one the two corporals sleep, and in the other there is one table in the centre of an accumulation of perishable stores which are kept there to prevent freezing. This table is used by the Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant, but there is no room for books, files or anything else. I have used my own quarters to work in. In the requisitions forwarded to-day, I ask for the material to complete an office building, which has the walls and rafters built.

The men of the division who I have seen, appear to be good men, clean, cheerful and willing to work at anything they are put at. Reg. No. 4502, Corpl. Hayter, the senior N.C. officer, and Reg. No. 4324, Corpl. Borden, have worked hard at stock-taking, besides their other work, and so far, I am very much pleased with both of them.

In order not to keep the Split Lake men and dogs any longer than necessary, I have had time to do nothing but the stock-taking, preparing the requisitions for supplies for this summer's boat, and returns, so that I have not had the chance to make myself familiar with local conditions.

There will, however, be a mail sent out on the 27th of this month by the Hudson's Bay Company *via* York Factory to Norway House; I will take advantage of that to send further reports.

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division

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APPENDIX E.

REPORTS OF CORPORAL M. JOYCE ON PATROLS FROM FULLERTON TO CHURCHILL, TERM POINT AND RETURN.

CAPE FULLERTON DETACHMENT,

HUDSON'S BAY, October 20, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'M' Division, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a police patrol made from Cape Fullerton to Fort Churchill and return, and to Term point and return.

On the morning of July 7, 1909, I closed and locked this detachment, and in company with Constables Walker, MacMillan, Conway and MacDiarmid, and natives Scottie, Bye Bye, Joe and Dooley, left for Fort Churchill in the police whale boat. The weather during our trip to Churchill was very fine, but the winds were light and, as a rule, of a southerly direction. There was no floe ice to impede travelling, although considerable was in sight all along the coast. The Fullerton harbour cleared of ice on the morning of July 7, releasing the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, which had wintered there.

We saw several bands of natives that were camped along the coast between Fairway island and Churchill, they reported that their health had been good, and that deer were plentiful.

We stopped at Marble island for one day and made a thorough search of the shore, but we were unable to find any trace of either the body of the late Sergeant Donaldson or the boat he was using at the time he was drowned.

The walrus were very numerous at Marble island, about fifty were on the shore, and the water appeared to be alive with them.

After a very pleasant trip of seventeen days we arrived at Fort Churchill and reported at Barracks on the night of July 23.

On August 3, Const. Walker, Spl. Const. Gravel, the four natives from Fullerton, and myself left Fort Churchill in the whale boat, which was loaded with provisions, stores, kit, &c., and started on our return trip to Cape Fullerton. A stiff southeast wind was blowing, on account of which we were compelled to go ashore near the Hudson's Bay Company's old fort, and the wind and sea caused us to remain there until the morning of the 7th, on which day we made about fifty miles, darkness, combined with the heavy swell, caused us to go ashore about ten miles south of Hubbard point.

On the 8th the surf was so heavy that we could not launch the boat, and we were compelled to lay over.

On the 9th we pushed off at high tide and made to Hubbard point at 6 p.m., as this is the only good landing place for many miles, I decided to camp there so as to get an early start on the following morning.

On the 10th we left Hubbard point at 3.35 a.m., and made about forty miles in five hours. A heavy southeast wind sprang up about 7 a.m., and 8.45 we were compelled to go ashore, as the water was washing into the boat faster than we could pump it out.

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The strong winds and heavy seas made it impossible to again launch our boat until the morning of the 15th, on which day we made about 30 miles and camped at 9.15 p.m. The land here is so low that if one lands at high tide it is impossible to see the water at low tide.

On the 16th we pushed off at 5.30 a.m., and made about 20 miles when we were compelled to go ashore owing to heavy southeast wind.

On the 17th and 18th we laid over on account of heavy winds and rain.

On the 19th we pushed off at 8.15 a.m. and sailed all day in a light south wind, made about 25 miles and camped at 9.35 p.m.

On the 20th we left camp at 8 a.m. and sailed all day before a light southeast wind, camped at 8.20 p.m., made about twenty-five miles.

On 21st we pushed off at 7.10 p.m. and travelled until 9.30 p.m., very light south-east wind; made about thirty miles.

On the 22nd we left camp and made about twenty miles when we had to camp owing to very heavy southeast wind which continued until the night of the 26th.

On the 27th we left camp at 7.30 a.m., and arrived at Term Point at 4.35 p.m.; made about twenty-five miles; heavy west wind.

On the 28th the north wind continued but the weather cleared towards evening and we reached the provisions, stores, &c., left there by the Hudson's Bay Company.

On the 30th we left Term Point at 2.50 a.m., leaving natives Scottie and Dooley to look after the caché until the boats returned from Fullerton. We travelled with a fair west wind until 4.20 p.m., when we sighted a band of deer between Corbit and Ranken inlets, we went ashore and killed eleven deer and cached the meat so that it could be used for dog feed during the coming winter; made about forty miles.

On the 31st we left camp at 5 a.m. and travelled all day before a light southwest wind, camped at Rabbit island at 8.30 p.m.; made about thirty-five miles.

On September 1, we left camp at 3.30 a.m., and travelled before a stiff southwest wind until 3.35 p.m. when we camped at Fairway island as the wind was too strong to cross Chesterfield inlet; made about fifty miles.

On the 2nd we left Fairway island at 5.10 a.m., made about twenty miles and camped on a small island; weather foggy, no wind

On the 3rd we pushed off at 6.40 a.m. and tacked against a heavy north wind all day; made about forty miles.

On the 4th, 5th and 6th we were compelled to lay over owing to heavy north winds. On the evening of the 4th the steamer owned by the Scotch firm trading at Repulse Bay, steamed in and anchored about five miles from where we were camped, but the seas were so high that it was out of the question to go to them even with our empty boat.

On the 7th the wind fell considerable and the steamer started north about 3 a.m. At 5 a.m., we pushed off and tacked against a heavy north wind made about fifteen miles and camped at 7 p.m., on the north side of Winchester inlet.

On the 8th we left camp at 5 a.m. and reached Fullerton at 3.30 p.m.; made thirty-five miles.

Upon arrival at Cape Fullerton I learned that native Blanket had left for near Baker lake early in August, and that Molasses with his whaleboat was deer hunting near Daly bay, he was expected in at any time; I waited for him for three days and when he did not come I decided to take both police boats and leave for Term Point at once.

I made arrangements with natives Joe and Ooujug to take their wives and dogs to where we had killed and cached the deer on August 30. When the ice was fit to travel on these men were to start hauling the goods left at Term point towards Fullerton.

On September 12 I left barracks in company with Const. Walker, Special Const. Gravel, natives Bye Bye, Joe, Ooujug and the wives of the last two named natives.

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We took seven dogs owned by the above natives. When about twenty miles from Fullerton we met Molasses and crew, and I engaged them to follow us to Term point as soon as possible. We camped at Depot island; made about forty miles.

On 13th, we left Depot island at 4.30 a.m. and tacked against a stiff southeast wind all day; made about twenty-five miles.

On 14th; heavy southeast wind; left camp at 5.30 a.m., made about ten miles and camped owing to strong head wind.

On September 15th we left camp at 5 a.m., tacked against a strong head wind, camped at Wag island as the wind was too strong to cross Chesternfield inlet; made about twelve miles.

On October 16th we were compelled to lay over owing to strong wind and rain.

On 17th, we left camp at 3.35 a.m., stopped at Fairway island and had breakfast, and pushed off again and made about twenty miles more; camped at 7.10 p.m.

On 18th, laid over owing to heavy southeast wind.

On 19th we left camp at 4 a.m. and sailed with a heavy west wind until 1.30 p.m., when the boom on the large boat broke and we were compelled to go ashore; made about thirty miles.

On 20th, laid over owing to strong southwest wind.

On 21st, left camp at 7.30 a.m., sailed with very light east wind, camped at 6 p.m.; made about thirty miles.

On 22nd, laid over owing to heavy east wind; Const. Walker killed a deer.

On 23rd, laid over owing to heavy east wind; natives killed eight deer, cached the meat.

On 24th I left native Ooujug to look after the women, and left camp at 9 a.m. in a very strong northwest wind; Const. Walker, Special Const. Gravel and native Bye Bye in the large boat and native Joe and I in the other; we were all kept busy pumping and bailing out the boats; we made about fifteen miles and were compelled to go ashore as we dare not risk crossing Corbet inlet; camped at 2 p.m.

On 25th we laid over owing to strong northwest wind.

On 26th we left camp at 2.50 a.m. and sailed before a strong northeast wind, arrived at Term Point at 8.30 a.m. Dooley reported that native Scottie had died on September 3; buried Scottie's body, loaded our boats, had breakfast, and left Term Point at 10.50 a.m., and started for Fullerton, the wind had changed to the southeast and shortly after we left Term Point it blew so strong that we were all kept busy bailing out the boats to keep them from swamping; camped on Dunne Fox island at 2.20 p.m.; made about sixty miles.

On 27th we laid over owing to heavy southeast wind. Dried bedding, clothing, &c.

On the 28th we left camp at 4 a.m., sailed all day in a slight east wind, met Molasses and crew about 35 miles from Term Point, took native Tom Pepper to replace native Joe, who I was leaving at the deer camp, arrived at deer camp at 3.30 p.m., left Joe, got some deer meat from Ooujug, sailed until 11.30 p.m., camped at Rabbit island; made about 50 miles.

On the 29th we laid over owing to heavy wind and seas.

On the 30th we left Rabbit island at 4.30 a.m. and travelled until 3.35 p.m. when we were compelled to go ashore owing to fog and heavy east wind. Camped on mainland opposite Fairway island; made about 50 miles.

On October 1st we left camp at 5.40 a.m., picked up some firewood from the wreck of the *MacTavish*. Camped at Graveyard Point at 7.10 p.m.; made about 45 miles.

On the 2nd we laid over owing to heavy southeast wind.

On the 3rd we left camp at 7.15 a.m., a stiff southwest wind was blowing which continued to increase in strength until it was blowing a hurricane, owing to the bad coast it was dangerous to try to land, had we struck a stone our boat would have been

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swamped in an instant, we had our sails reefed down as small as possible and we were sailing as close to the land as we could. At 8.25 a.m. extra strong gust of wind cracked the masts on both boats, and as it appeared to be certain destruction to try and sail any further, I ordered both boats to be put ashore at a small point which appeared to be a fair landing. We landed near Depot island at 8.40 a.m., luckily both masts had cracked low down and after sawing off the broken end we were able to make use of both masts; made about 14 miles.

Heavy winds and seas prevented us from again launching our boats until the 15th. The weather had turned very cold and about four inches of snow fell on October 7, on the night of the 8th a northwest gale set in and lasted for three days, we had no firewood or oil lamps, and the moss was wet and frozen and made a very poor fire. On the 12th Spl. Const. Gravel found an old sleigh and we were able to have a good cup of tea (the first for four days). For two nights we sat up expecting the tent to be blown down. On the night of the 11th one of the guy ropes gave way and the tent was instantly carried away by the wind.

On the 12th we left camp at 11 a.m. and tacked against a heavy northeast wind, owing to darkness we camped at 4 p.m.; made 5 miles.

On the 16th we left camp at 7.10 a.m. tacked against a northeast wind until 3.30 p.m., camped on north side of Daly bay; made about 15 miles.

On 17th we left camp at 5 a.m. Killed a walrus on a small island near mainland, took some of the meat and cached the remainder, arrived at Fullerton detachment at 6.20 p.m.; ice forming in harbour.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. A. JOYCE, *Cerpl.*

In charge of Patrol.

CHURCHILL, September 8, 1910.

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APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF CORPORAL M. JOYCE ON PATROL FROM FULLERTON TO
WAGER INLET.

CAPE FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

HUDSON'S BAY, May 31, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,

R.N.W.M. Police,

'M' Division Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me from Cape Fullerton to the north side of Wager Inlet and return to Fullerton.

On the morning of February 19, 1910, I left Cape Fullerton Detachment for Wager Inlet; taking with me employed native Bye Bye and eight Police dogs. Natives Joe and Ooujug were going musk ox hunting, and as they were leaving the same day we travelled together. It was my intention to patrol the district in which the natives usually hunt musk oxen, and to do what I could to enforce the laws protecting those animals after March 20.

We left the coast about twenty miles above Yellow Bluff and took a northwesterly course until we arrived at the Wager about 35 miles from the coast. On March 1, we met some natives who informed me that the schooner, owned by the Scotch firm, was wintering on the north side of the Wager Inlet at the place where the owners of the schooner *Era* once had a small trading station. On the morning of March 2, I left natives Bye Bye and Joe seal hunting at the islands above the Norrows and instructed them to put up seal meat for dog feed and oil for the native camps, until my return. Taking Ooujug with me I started for the schooner, arriving there late on the evening of March 3. I found the schooner in a very snug little harbour. Mr. Cleveland, who is in charge of the schooner, made me very welcome. I was informed by him that he had been instructed by his employers to send the natives musk ox hunting, this he had done, some of the natives were left at Repulse Bay last fall and were instructed to hunt between that place and the Wager Inlet, others were sent from the Wager during February. Mr. Cleveland said he had instructed the natives to be at the schooner again by the last of March, as he had other work for them to do. Since my return to Fullerton and before writing this report, I have been informed by natives that only one musk ox had been killed, and that all the natives except two had returned to the schooner. The natives claim that the wolves are becoming so numerous in the vicinity of the Wager, that they are killing and driving the musk oxen away from that part of the country. Mr. Cleveland claims, that within two days travel from where the schooner was wintering, that wolves are frequently seen in packs of from one hundred to one thousand strong.

From what I could learn from Mr. Cleveland and the natives it would have been useless to patrol inland, as the natives who were musk ox hunting were scattered over such a large area, that there was small hope of finding any of them, and as I did not wish to be away from the detachment too long, I decided to return at once.

Native Bye Bye wished to go with the other two natives musk ox hunting, and as he found two natives who were willing to accompany me to Fullerton, I permitted him to go.

I remained at the schooner and rested the dogs for two days. On the morning of March 6, I left the schooner and arrived at the Igloos on the night of the 7th.

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On the 8th I left the Igloos. in company with natives Sue-pe-nuck and Pelacap-sic and started for Fullerton. we only made about ten miles and were then compelled to camp owing to a heavy snow storm and strong head wind. On the morning of the 9th, we missed one of our best dogs, but it was so stormy we could not leave the Igloo to look for it. We spent the 10th, 11th and 12th looking for this dog, on the 13th we took to the land and travelled in a southeasterly direction until the night of the 14th. On the 15th, 16th and 17th we were compelled to remain in the Igloo owing to a blinding snow storm. On the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, we travelled in an almost southeasterly direction, but the country was so broken that we made very poor time. On the 22nd and 23rd I was compelled to lay over as one of the natives was badly snow blind. On the 24th we came to the coast at Yellow Bluff and camped for the night. On 25th and 26th we travelled all day and arrived at Cape Fullerton at 4 p.m. on March 26.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. A. JOYCE, *Corpl.*,

In charge of Detachment.



Polar Post and Settlement, Herschel Island



Yearly arrival Hudson Bay Co. steamer at Fort Mulpherson, N. W. T.



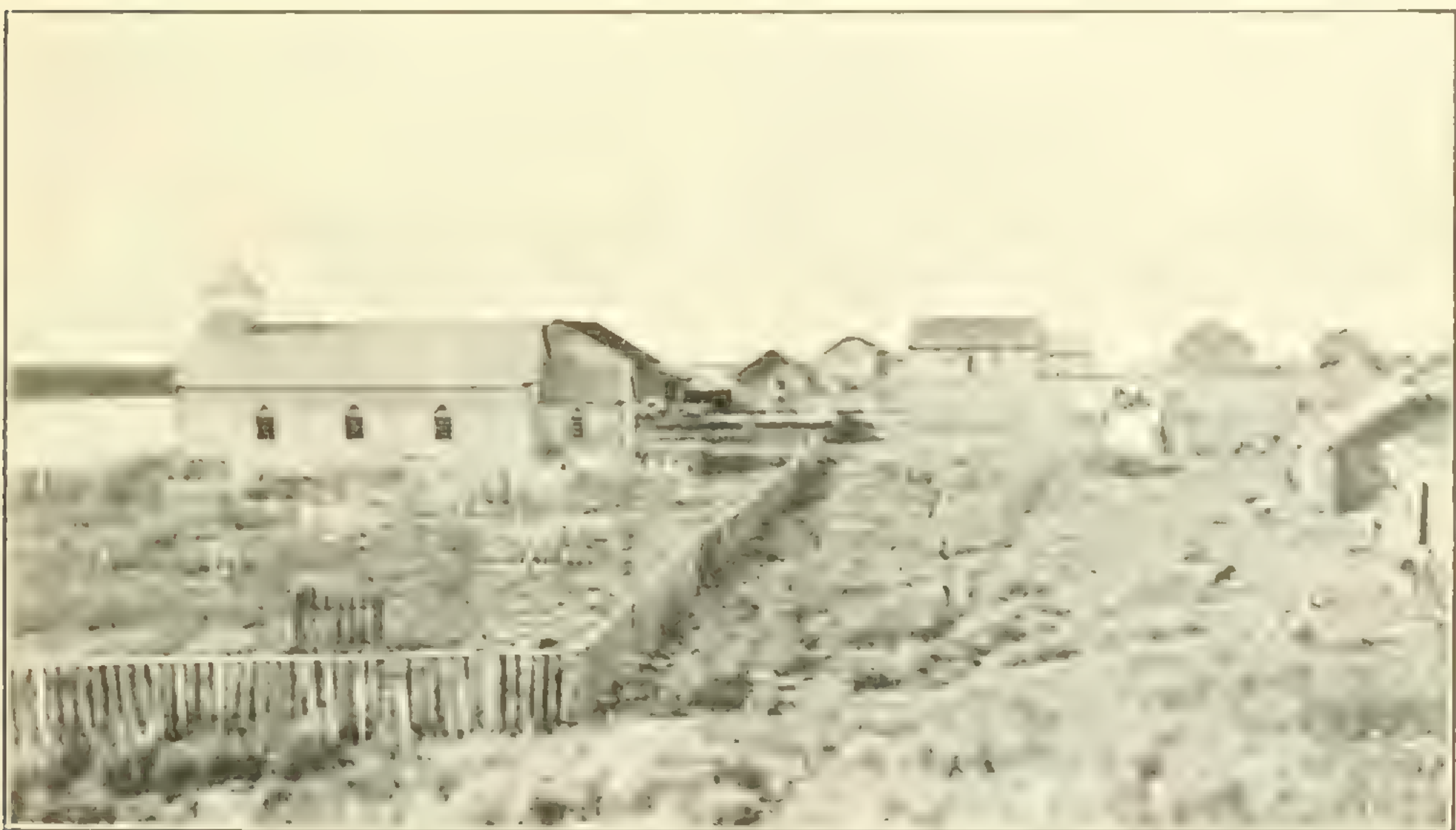
Field near La Pierre



LaPierre House. Indians arriving with pack dogs at Fort Macpherson.



Police and Native Whaler at an Shelter, Shishik Point, Arctic Coast.



Fort Macpherson, N. W. T.



Esquimaux in the foreground.



An Arctic steamer, under the "Korak".

